

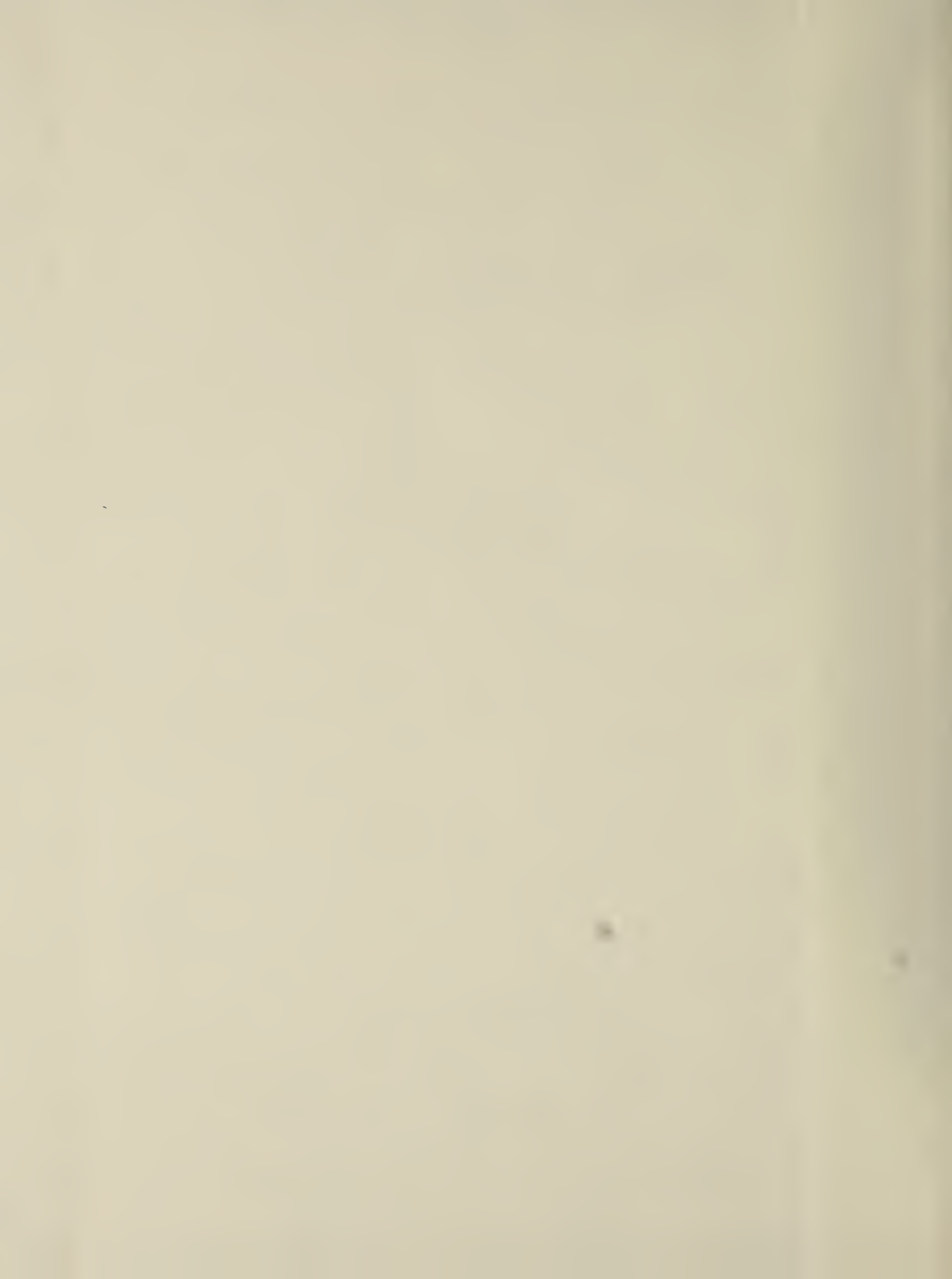
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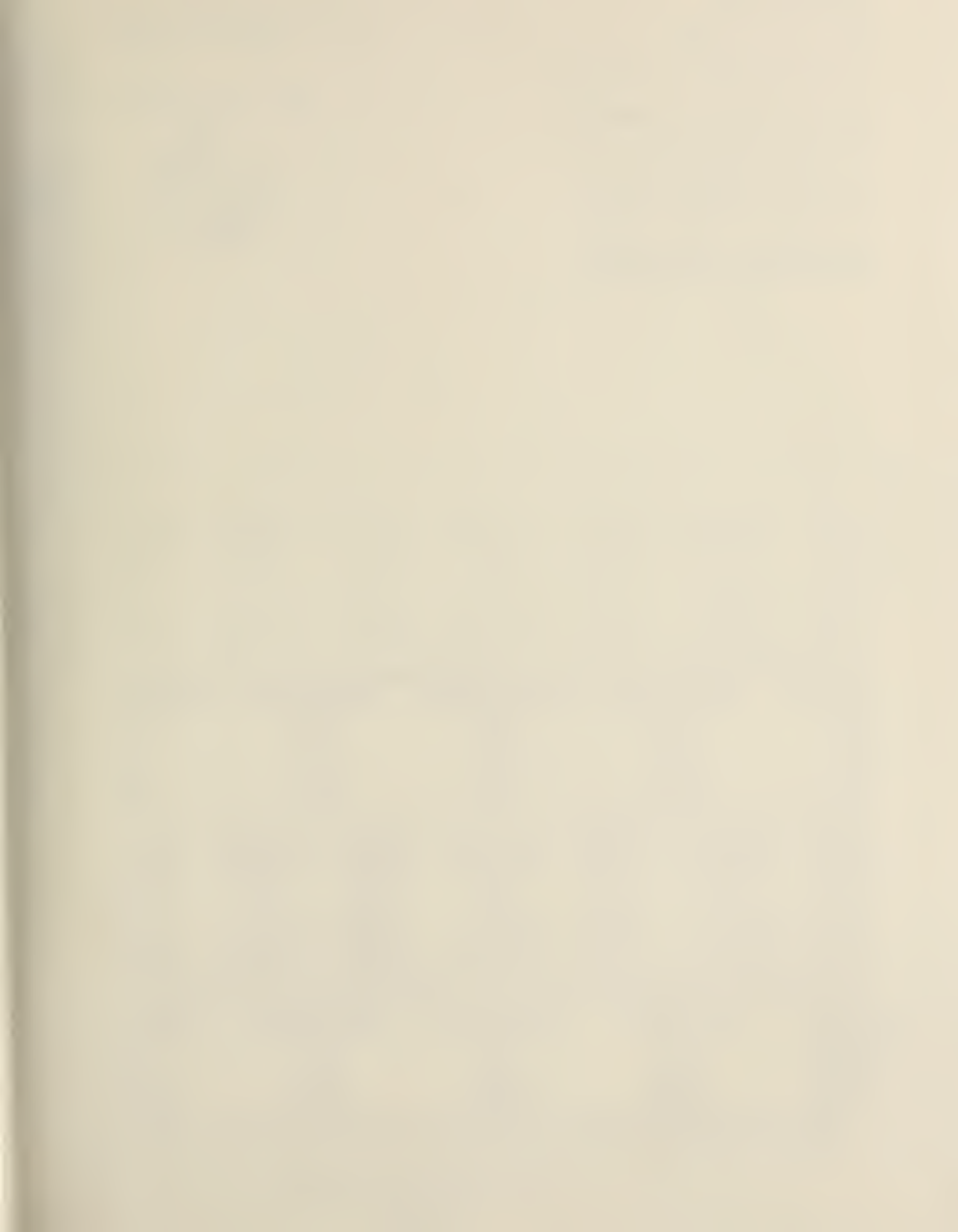
CENSUS OF
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SERIES CPH (4)

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CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Congressional Districts
of the 103rd Congress
Tennessee



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, **Susan M. Miskura**, Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. **Patricia A. Berman**, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were **Robert R. Bair**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **James L. Dinwiddie**, **Allan A. Stephenson**, and **Edwin B. Wagner, Jr.** The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Cheryl R. Landman**, **Adolfo L. Paez**, **A. Edward Pike**, and **William A. Starr**. Other important contributors were **Linda S. Brudvig**, **Cindy S. Easton**, **Avis L. Foote**, **Carolyn R. Hay**, **Douglas M. Lee**, **Gloria J. Porter**, and **A. Nishea Quash**.

The Decennial Operations Division, **Arnold A. Jackson**, Chief, was responsible for processing and tabulating census data. Assistant division chiefs were: **Donald R. Dalzell**, **Kenneth A. Riccini**, **Billy E. Stark**, and **James E. Steed**. Processing offices were managed by **Alfred Cruz, Jr.**, **Earle B. Knapp, Jr.**, **Judith N. Petty**, **Mark M. Taylor**, **Russell L. Valentine, Jr.**, **Carol A. Van Horn**, and **C. Kemble Worley**. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Jonathan G. Ankers**, **Sharron S. Baucom**, **Catharine W. Burt**, **Vickie L. Cotton**, **Robert J. Hemmig**, **George H. McLaughlin**, **Carol M. Miller**, **Lorraine D. Neece**, **Peggy S. Payne**, **William L. Peil**, **Cotty A. Smith**, **Dennis W. Stoudt**, and **Richard R. Warren**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor I. Banks**, **Miriam R. Barton**, **Danny L. Burkhead**, **J. Kenneth Butler, Jr.**, **Albert A. Csellar**, **Donald H. Danbury**, **Judith A. Dawson**, **Donald R. Dwyer**, **Beverly B. Fransen**, **Katherine H. Gilbert**, **Lynn A. Hollabaugh**, **Ellen B. Katzoff**, **Randy M. Klear**, **Norman W. Larsen**, **Peter J. Long**, **Sue Love**, **Patricia O. Madson**, **Mark J. Matsko**, **John R. Murphy**, **Dan E. Philipp**, **Eugene M. Rashlich**, **Willie T. Robertson**, **Barbara A. Rosen**, **Sharon A. Schoch**, **Imelda B. Severdia**, **Diane J. Simmons**, **Emmett F. Spiers**, **Joanne M. Stovall**, **M. Lisa Sylla**, and **Jess D. Thompson**.

The Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, **Daniel H. Weinberg**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the economic and housing characteristics. **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and **Leonard J. Norry**, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, directed the development of this work. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **William A. Downs**, **Peter J. Fronczek**, **Patricia A. Johnson**, **Enrique J. Lamas**, **Charles T. Nelson**, and **Thomas S. Scopp**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor F. Baugher**, **Jeanne C. Benetti**, **Robert L. Bennefield**, **Robert W. Bonnette**, **William S. Chapin**, **Higinio Feliciano**, **Timothy S. Grall**, **Cynthia J. Harpine**, **Selwyn Jones**, **Mary C. Kirk**, **Richard G. Kreinsen**, **Gordon H. Lester**, **Mark S. Littman**, **Wilfred T. Masumura**, **John M. McNeil**, **Diane C. Murphy**, **George F. Patterson**, **Thomas J. Palumbo**, **Kirby G. Posey**, **John Priebe**, **Anne D. Smoler**, and **Carmina F. Young**.

The Population Division, **Paula J. Schneider**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the demographic and social characteristics of the population. **Philip N. Fulton**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs, directed the development of this work. Other assistant division chiefs were **Nampeo R. McKenney** and **Arthur J. Norton**. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Jorge H. del Pinal**, **Campbell J. Gibson**, **Roderick J. Harrison**, **Donald J. Hernandez**, **Jane H. Ingold**, **Martin T. O'Connell**, **Marie Pees**, **J. Gregory Robinson**, **Phillip A. Salopek**, **Paul M. Siegel**, **Robert C. Speaker**, **Gregory K. Spencer**, and **Cynthia M. Taeuber**. Other important contributors were **Celia G. Boertlein**, **Rosalind R. Bruno**, **Janice A. Costanzo**, **Rosemarie C. Cowan**, **Arthur R. Cresce**, **Larry G. Curran**, **Carmen DeNavas**, **Robert O. Grymes**, **Kristin A. Hansen**, **Mary C. Hawkins**, **Rodger V. Johnson**, **Michael J. Levin**, **Edna L. Paisano**, **Sherry B. Pollock**, **Stanley J. Rolark**, **A. Dianne Schmidley**, **Denise I. Smith**, and **Nancy L. Sweet**.

The Data User Services Division, **Gerard C. Iannelli**, then Chief, directed the development of data product dissemination and information to increase awareness, understanding, and use of census data. **Marie G. Argana**, Assistant Chief for Data User Services, directed preparation of electronic data products and their dissemination. **Alfonso E. Mirabal**, Assistant Chief for Group Information and Advisory Services, directed activities related to the National Services Program, State Data Centers, and preparation of training materials. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Deborah D. Barrett**, **Frederick G. Bohme**, **Larry W.**

Carbaugh, **James P. Curry**, **Samuel H. Johnson**, **John C. Kavalunas**, and **Forrest B. Williams**. Other important contributors were **Molly Abramowitz**, **Celestin J. Aguigui**, **Barbara J. Aldrich**, **Delores A. Baldwin**, **Albert R. Barros**, **Geneva A. Burns**, **Carmen D. Campbell**, **James R. Clark**, **Virginia L. Collins**, **George H. Dailey, Jr.**, **Barbara L. Hatchl**, **Theresa C. Johnson**, **Paul T. Manka**, **John D. McCall**, **Jo Ann Norris**, **David M. Pemberton**, **Sarabeth Rodriguez**, **Charles J. Wade**, **Joyce J. Ware**, and **Gary M. Young**.

The Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx**, Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. **Jack R. George**, Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. **Robert A. LaMacchia**, Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Frederick R. Broome**, **Charles E. Dingman**, **Linda M. Franz**, **David E. Galdi**, **Dan N. Harding**, **Donald I. Hirschfeld**, **David B. Meixler**, **Peter Rosenson**, **Joel Sobel**, **Brian Swanhart**, and **Richard Trois**. Other important contributors were **Gerard Boudriault**, **Desmond J. Carron**, **Anthony W. Costanzo**, **Paul W. Daisey**, **Beverly A. Davis**, **Carl S. Hantman**, **Christine J. Kinnear**, **Terence D. McDowell**, **Linda M. Pike**, **Rose J. A. Quarato**, **Lourdes Ramirez**, **Gavin H. Shaw**, **Daniel L. Sweeney**, **Timothy F. Trainor**, **Phyllis S. Willette**, and **Walter E. Yergen**.

The Statistical Support Division, **John H. Thompson**, Chief, directed the application of mathematical statistical techniques in the design and conduct of the census. **John S. Linebarger**, Assistant Division Chief for Quality Assurance, directed the development and implementation of operational and software quality assurance. **Henry F. Woltman**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Design, directed the development and implementation of sample design, disclosure avoidance, weighting, and variance estimation. **Howard Hogan** and **David V. Bateman** were contributing assistant division chiefs. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Florence H. Abramson**, **Deborah H. Griffin**, **Richard A. Griffin**, **Lawrence I. Iskow**, and **Michael L. Mersch**. Other important contributors were **Linda A. Flores-Baez**, **Larry M. Bates**, **Somonica L. Green**, **James E. Hartman**, **Steven D. Jarvis**, **Alfredo Navarro**, **Eric L. Schindler**, **Carolyn T. Swan**, and **Glenn D. White**.

The 1990 Census Redistricting Data Office, **Marshall L. Turner, Jr.**, Chief, assisted by **Cathy L. Talbert**, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services, publications, printing, and graphics functions. **Michael G. Garland** was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Bernard E. Baymler**, **Albert W. Cosner**, **Gary J. Lauffer**, **Gerald A. Mann**, **Clement B. Nettles**, **Russell Price**, and **Barbara J. Stanard**. Other important contributors were **Barbara M. Abbott**, **Robert J. Brown**, **David M. Coontz**, and **John T. Overby**.

The Data Preparation Division, **Joseph S. Harris**, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. **Plummer Alston, Jr.**, and **Patricia M. Clark** were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer**, **Richard F. Blass**, **Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams**, **John E. Bell**, **LaVerne Collins**, **Dwight P. Dean**, **Arthur G. Dukakis**, **Sheila H. Grimm**, **William F. Hill**, **James F. Holmes**, **Stanley D. Moore**, **Marvin L. Postma**, **John E. Reeder**, and **Leo C. Schilling**.

The Personnel Division, **David P. Warner**, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. **Colleen A. Woodard** was the assistant chief.

The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

1990 CPH-4-44

1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Congressional Districts
of the 103rd Congress
Tennessee

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CPH-4-44

Issued January 1993



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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow:

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
- (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
- (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
- (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ²		American Indian and Alaska Native area ³
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm ¹	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 56(A)	95, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry ...	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	...
Disability ...	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 56(A)	98, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry	26, 40, 67(B)	26, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 110(B)	170, 172	137(A), 148(C)	161(A), 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A), 117(B)	170, 172	142(A), 149(C)	162(A), 168(C)	180(A)
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... Not applicable.

¹Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 56-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

²The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

³Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.

Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Table number and title			Headnote			Column head			
Table 47. Labor Force Characteristics, 1990			The following table shows the labor force characteristics of the civilian noninstitutionalized population, 1990.			Spanner			
The State of Alaska			Total			Boxhead			
Total			Total			Total			
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- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.

- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons.....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry	13	...	...	...
Citizenship	13, 14	...	...	...
Class of worker	15	...	...	...
Disability	14, 21	21	21	...
Educational attainment.....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children	13, 17*, 18	18	18	...
Fertility.....	13	...	...	...
Group quarters.....	1, 4	4	4	...
Hispanic origin.....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Household type and relationship	1, 4	4	4	...
Income in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry	15	...	...	...
Labor force status.....	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment.....	15, 17*	...	...	...
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked	15, 20	20	20	...
Land area	1, 5	5	5	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	14, 18	18	18	...
Marital status	13	...	...	...
Means of transportation to work	14, 20	20	20	...
Nativity.....	13, 14, 18	18	18	...
Occupation.....	15	...	...	...
Period of military service	14	...	...	...
Place of birth	14, 18	18	18	...
Population density.....	5	5	5	...
Poverty status in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Residence in 1985	14, 18	18	18	...
School enrollment and type of school	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex.....	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	13	...	...	...
Veteran status	14, 19	19	19	...
Workers in family in 1989	15	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS				
Age of householder	26	...	...	...
Bedrooms	24, 29	29	29	...
Condominium status	26, 29	29	29	...
Contract rent	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
House heating fuel	25, 30	30	30	...
Household income in 1989	26, 27	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	...	...	...	12
Householder 65 years and over	25	...	...	...
Kitchen facilities	25, 29	29	29	...
Land area .....	...	...	...	12
Meals included in rent	10	10	10	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	27, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Persons per room	7, 8, 25	8	8	...
Persons in unit	26	...	...	...
Persons per unit	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	...
Plumbing facilities	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
Rooms	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Sewage disposal	25, 29	29	29	...
Source of water	25, 29	29	29	...
Telephone in unit	25, 30	30	30	...
Tenure	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder	7	...	...	...
Units in structure	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Vacancy characteristics	7, 8	8	8	...
Value	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit	26, 31	31	31	...
Year structure built	24, 29	29	29	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 6

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	106 758.5	10 924.1	6 443.4	11 176.2	24 191.0	2 278.0	13 899.1	17 117.2	20 072.4	657.0
Square miles	41 219.5	4 217.8	2 487.8	4 315.1	9 340.2	879.5	5 366.5	6 609.0	7 749.9	253.7
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	4 877 185	541 875	541 864	541 866	541 868	541 910	541 977	541 937	541 907	541 981
White	4 048 068	528 585	500 016	473 405	518 991	408 535	505 849	467 034	430 674	214 979
Black	778 035	10 272	35 785	62 781	19 669	123 525	31 010	67 145	106 761	321 087
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	10 039	1 136	1 217	1 261	1 157	1 215	1 007	1 095	1 118	833
Asian or Pacific Islander	31 839	1 441	4 033	3 490	1 331	7 086	3 408	4 805	2 228	4 017
Other race	9 204	441	813	929	720	1 549	703	1 858	1 126	1 065
Hispanic origin (of any race)	32 741	2 132	2 983	3 359	2 376	4 905	3 159	6 182	3 812	3 833
White, nat of Hispanic origin	4 027 631	526 949	497 938	471 214	517 395	405 628	503 564	463 247	428 462	213 234
AGE										
All persons	4 877 185	541 875	541 864	541 866	541 868	541 910	541 977	541 937	541 907	541 981
Under 5 years	333 415	31 462	34 409	34 542	34 926	38 381	37 542	40 332	37 196	44 625
5 to 9 years	337 368	33 048	34 528	35 639	37 079	35 242	40 681	40 936	39 194	41 021
10 to 14 years	339 098	34 051	34 562	37 961	39 300	32 342	40 654	40 574	40 031	38 723
15 to 19 years	366 566	41 040	40 567	40 392	41 531	36 968	41 795	39 630	44 136	40 507
20 to 24 years	367 812	39 637	44 322	37 737	36 882	44 791	40 434	41 182	39 240	43 587
25 to 34 years	812 321	82 969	89 895	84 457	80 917	109 251	88 431	95 453	83 541	77 407
35 to 44 years	740 988	81 669	84 079	83 172	77 327	83 706	87 980	88 518	76 848	77 689
45 to 54 years	526 210	66 060	59 967	61 220	62 621	53 316	61 449	57 680	56 843	47 054
55 to 64 years	434 589	55 037	49 059	52 671	53 388	44 811	44 081	42 735	48 589	44 218
65 to 74 years	357 423	44 845	41 464	43 108	45 149	35 846	34 259	31 548	42 693	38 511
75 to 84 years	202 601	24 329	22 667	24 084	25 576	20 775	19 149	18 130	25 969	21 922
85 years and over	58 794	6 828	6 345	6 883	7 172	6 481	5 522	5 219	7 627	6 717
3 and 4 years	134 125	12 896	13 958	13 944	14 176	14 966	15 362	16 318	15 065	17 440
16 years and over	3 799 458	434 796	431 262	426 076	422 483	429 746	415 088	412 261	417 747	409 999
18 years and over	3 660 581	418 894	416 775	410 195	405 759	416 547	399 124	396 773	402 139	394 375
21 years and over	3 421 633	392 642	387 842	385 320	381 157	389 884	372 403	372 136	372 301	367 948
60 years and over	832 455	103 143	94 902	100 201	104 103	85 191	79 719	75 086	100 315	89 795
62 years and over	746 988	92 276	85 247	89 781	93 601	76 165	71 309	66 807	90 884	80 918
Median age	33.6	36.0	34.2	35.0	35.0	32.6	33.0	32.2	33.5	31.4
Female	2 528 257	279 771	282 132	282 321	279 359	284 132	276 338	274 904	279 901	289 399
Under 5 years	162 702	15 309	16 858	16 861	17 022	18 702	18 397	19 585	18 181	21 787
5 to 9 years	164 179	16 039	16 888	17 445	18 068	17 177	19 552	19 836	19 019	20 155
10 to 14 years	165 130	17 002	16 936	18 411	19 062	15 923	19 710	19 609	19 567	18 910
15 to 19 years	178 186	20 072	19 878	20 118	20 118	18 338	20 433	19 119	20 283	20 361
20 to 24 years	184 362	19 749	22 115	19 127	18 324	23 161	20 021	20 073	19 311	22 481
25 to 34 years	415 503	41 996	45 959	43 130	41 064	55 829	45 400	48 216	42 821	51 088
35 to 44 years	378 871	41 633	43 000	42 536	39 468	42 536	44 681	44 689	39 303	41 025
45 to 54 years	270 557	33 380	30 814	31 453	32 013	27 995	30 555	29 065	29 296	25 986
55 to 64 years	232 598	29 051	26 454	28 365	28 009	24 603	22 788	21 981	25 943	25 404
65 to 74 years	203 952	25 213	23 929	24 667	25 229	21 185	18 733	17 655	24 372	22 769
75 to 84 years	129 496	15 359	14 633	15 658	15 916	13 847	11 960	11 403	16 298	14 422
85 years and over	42 721	4 668	4 668	5 066	5 066	4 836	3 908	3 673	5 507	5 011
3 and 4 years	65 626	6 338	6 811	6 739	6 895	7 321	7 588	7 987	7 355	8 592
16 years and over	2 003 120	227 714	227 992	225 824	221 277	229 277	214 782	212 080	219 345	224 809
18 years and over	1 935 955	220 071	220 952	218 274	213 098	222 948	207 106	204 601	211 856	217 049
21 years and over	1 818 478	207 002	206 603	205 973	201 160	209 294	193 764	192 653	198 563	203 466
60 years and over	491 529	60 024	56 545	59 586	60 036	52 101	45 697	43 274	59 074	55 192
62 years and over	445 835	54 306	51 400	54 002	54 443	47 121	41 347	39 029	54 006	50 181
Median age	34.9	37.3	35.5	36.5	36.5	33.7	33.9	33.2	35.2	33.0
Male	2 348 928	262 104	259 732	259 545	262 509	257 778	265 639	267 033	262 006	252 582
Median age	32.2	34.5	32.8	33.5	33.6	31.4	32.0	31.1	31.8	29.6
VOTING-AGE PERSONS										
Persons 18 years and over	3 660 581	418 894	416 775	410 195	405 759	416 547	399 124	396 773	402 139	394 375
Male	1 724 626	198 823	195 823	191 921	192 661	193 599	192 018	192 172	190 283	177 326
Female	1 935 955	220 071	220 952	218 274	213 098	222 948	207 106	204 601	211 856	217 049
White	3 098 870	409 332	387 446	363 193	389 507	323 819	374 038	345 591	329 037	176 907
Black	525 860	7 440	25 026	43 037	14 018	85 785	21 653	45 817	69 873	213 211
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7 552	840	937	936	854	941	747	825	827	645
Asian or Pacific Islander	22 255	1 020	2 874	2 408	890	4 962	2 239	3 322	1 629	2 911
Other race	6 044	262	492	621	490	1 040	447	1 218	773	701
Hispanic origin (of any race)	22 466	1 419	2 044	2 332	1 565	3 449	2 074	4 133	2 567	2 883
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 877 185	541 875	541 864	541 866	541 868	541 910	541 977	541 937	541 907	541 981
In households	4 748 056	528 906	526 711	529 776	533 534	520 366	530 045	528 063	523 967	526 688
Householder	1 853 725	210 363	212 752	209 558	204 747	218 369	197 185	197 446	200 919	202 386
Family householder	1 348 019	157 502	151 238	152 425	157 777	140 232	152 717	150 632	150 648	134 848
Nonfamily householder	505 706	52 861	61 514	57 133	46 970	78 137	46 468	46 814	50 271	67 538
Male	209 576	21 085	25 169	22 493	18 181	33 821	19 307	20 749	19 796	28 975
Living alone	170 671	17 879	20 347	18 974	15 623	25 922	15 250	16 906	16 621	23 149
Female	296 130	31 776	36 345	34 640	28 789	44 316	25 161	26 065	30 475	38 563
Living alone	271 458	29 814	33 033	32 201	27 485	38 742	22 823	23 859	28 726	34 775
Spouse	1 059 569	129 609	122 381	120 873	130 080	102 803	128 609	125 578	119 312	80 324
Child	1 471 330	156 393	154 986	161 324	166 506	148 909	171 084	171 048	166 227	174 853
Grandchild	101 554	8 938	8 707	11 301	9 398	10 469	7 924	9 053	12 020	23 749
Other relatives	128 615	12 576	12 733	13 980	12 756	15 392	11 756	12 240	13 547	23 635
Nonrelatives	133 263	11 027	15 152	12 740	10 047	24 429	13 487	12 698	11 942	21 741
Institutionalized persons	65 389	6 973	4 856	8 198	6 013	10 766	4 714	6 145	7 761	9 963
Other persons in group quarters	63 740	5 996	10 297	3 892	2 321	10 778	7 218	7 729	10 179	5 330
Persons per household	2.56	2.48	2.53	2.53	2.61	2.38	2.69	2.67	2.61	2.60
Persons per family	3.05	2.95	2.98	3.02	3.02	2.98	3.09	3.11	3.07	3.24
Persons 65 years and over	618 818	76 002	70 476	74 075	77 897	63 102	58 930	54 897	76 289	67 150
In households	584 231	71 610	67 261	70 068	73 523	59 407	55 151	51 418	71 660	64 133
Householder	404 508	49 712	46 489	48 881	51 089	41 103	37 365	34 806	49 871	45 192
Family householder	183 099	21 650	20 996	22 517	22 037	20 049	16 026	15 085	22 911	21 828
Nonfamily householder	178 077	20 502	20 502	21 917	21 568	19 287	15 635	14 690	22 384	20 912
Male	34 972	4 176	3 781	4 133	4 366	3 547	3 146	3 072	4 470	4 281
Living alone	143 105	17 006	16 721	17 784	17 202	15 740	12 489	11 618	17 914	16 631
Female	132 449	16 683	15 710	15 777	17 411	12 845	13 206	12 035	16 570	12 212
Spouse	41 487	4 736	4 468	4 768	4 454	4 634	4 074	4 121	4 559	5 673
Other relatives	5 787	479	594	642	569	825	506	456	660	1 056
Nonrelatives	33 286	4 261	3 156	3 984	4 313	3 592	3 227	3 441	4 374	2 938
Institutionalized persons	1 301	131	59	23	61	103	552	38	255	79

Table 2. Age: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age													Median age
	All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	
The State -----	4 877 185	333 415	3 799 458	3 660 581	238 948	288 707	1 553 309	526 210	220 952	213 637	618 818	261 395	58 794	33.6
District 1 -----	541 875	31 462	434 796	418 894	26 252	30 905	164 638	66 060	27 896	27 141	76 002	31 157	6 828	36.0
COUNTY														
Anderson County -----	51 505	2 939	41 613	40 116	2 648	3 007	15 361	6 154	2 555	2 567	7 824	3 352	684	36.2
Carter County -----	29 141	1 714	23 093	22 157	1 351	1 635	8 930	3 501	1 550	1 440	3 750	1 618	326	35.2
Greene County -----	55 853	3 203	44 673	43 056	2 491	3 019	16 845	6 996	3 079	2 891	7 735	3 263	705	35.2
Hancock County -----	6 739	412	5 238	5 038	282	367	1 911	742	358	320	1 058	445	74	35.1
Hawkins County -----	44 565	2 666	35 364	33 971	1 978	2 453	13 821	5 576	2 195	2 059	5 889	2 470	510	35.4
Jefferson County -----	33 016	1 796	26 820	25 778	2 217	2 071	9 446	4 205	1 812	1 628	4 399	1 781	402	35.4
Johnson County -----	13 766	787	11 013	10 575	577	710	3 907	1 721	700	694	2 266	1 019	243	37.6
Knox County (pt.) -----	3 787	253	2 936	2 845	162	221	1 183	6 454	206	180	439	162	30	33.8
Sevier County -----	51 043	3 114	40 353	38 834	2 181	2 636	16 258	6 315	2 628	2 408	6 408	2 460	558	35.4
Sullivan County -----	143 596	8 402	115 652	111 342	6 194	7 713	43 398	18 312	7 623	7 601	20 501	7 902	1 590	36.9
Union County -----	16 549	872	13 444	12 952	6 933	7 800	4 876	1 935	2 840	2 840	3 323	1 201	323	37.9
Washington County -----	92 315	5 304	74 597	72 230	5 478	6 293	28 702	10 149	4 280	4 435	12 893	5 484	1 383	34.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bloomington CDP -----	10 953	614	8 804	8 468	495	688	3 366	1 485	642	571	1 221	424	71	35.8
Bristol city -----	23 421	1 330	19 095	18 449	1 084	1 295	2 632	2 915	1 292	1 402	3 915	1 504	319	37.7
Elizabethton city -----	11 931	679	9 785	9 466	496	601	3 336	1 336	611	735	2 766	1 364	334	41.4
Greeneville town -----	13 532	762	11 045	10 654	543	655	3 673	1 548	752	821	2 642	1 227	310	39.6
Johnson City city -----	2 685	248	40 650	39 565	3 640	3 888	14 419	4 912	2 313	2 523	7 850	3 455	962	34.5
Kingsport city -----	36 365	2 163	29 643	28 715	1 330	1 811	9 828	4 317	1 970	2 197	7 262	3 060	675	40.2
District 2 -----	541 864	34 409	431 262	416 775	28 933	34 366	173 974	59 967	24 633	24 426	70 476	29 012	6 345	34.2
COUNTY														
Blount County -----	85 969	5 279	68 650	66 307	3 793	4 594	27 160	10 184	4 016	3 952	12 608	5 123	1 079	36.1
Bradley County (pt.) -----	33 435	2 275	25 576	24 482	1 602	1 924	11 365	4 072	1 474	1 304	2 741	954	138	32.3
Knox County (pt.) -----	318 281	20 363	255 116	247 244	18 698	22 311	104 520	33 312	13 895	14 196	40 312	16 813	3 784	33.6
Loudon County -----	1 951	1 951	24 833	23 923	1 241	1 643	9 492	3 736	1 655	1 655	4 553	1 836	381	36.4
McMinn County -----	42 383	2 583	33 296	32 009	1 947	2 246	12 572	5 031	2 129	2 011	6 073	2 572	586	35.3
Monroe County -----	30 541	1 958	23 791	22 810	1 652	1 648	8 865	3 632	1 464	1 360	4 189	1 714	377	34.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Athens city -----	12 054	797	9 520	9 165	624	703	3 476	1 190	566	578	2 028	924	238	34.8
Cleveland city (pt.) -----	2 134	182	1 590	1 517	76	67	799	286	79	73	137	47	4	33.1
Farragut town -----	12 793	842	9 509	9 079	489	356	4 304	1 969	611	461	889	342	89	36.6
Knoxville city -----	165 121	9 989	132 382	12 484	14 914	51 216	14 108	6 562	25 441	7 657	25 441	11 364	2 708	32.4
Maryville city -----	19 208	1 188	15 496	15 006	1 008	1 010	5 437	1 983	857	968	3 743	1 792	503	37.6
District 3 -----	541 866	34 542	426 076	410 195	24 875	29 725	167 629	61 220	26 545	26 126	74 075	30 967	6 883	35.0
COUNTY														
Anderson County -----	68 250	4 206	53 850	51 916	2 639	3 270	20 708	7 810	3 388	3 616	10 485	4 054	775	36.5
Bledsoe County -----	9 669	2 444	7 693	7 301	423	535	3 216	1 091	441	434	1 161	488	111	34.0
Bradley County (pt.) -----	40 277	2 573	32 095	30 982	2 396	2 752	11 962	4 618	1 981	1 843	5 430	2 399	514	34.0
Grundy County -----	13 362	861	10 112	9 644	654	682	3 677	1 565	580	571	1 915	819	202	33.7
Hamilton County -----	285 536	18 946	224 480	216 526	13 143	16 134	90 439	31 191	13 585	13 478	38 336	16 430	3 856	34.7
Marion County -----	24 860	1 643	19 154	18 333	1 055	1 291	2 916	2 916	1 262	1 107	3 035	1 299	262	34.1
Meigs County -----	8 033	461	6 287	6 036	183	268	2 458	1 000	360	382	985	372	93	35.0
Morgan County -----	17 300	1 066	13 431	12 838	792	969	5 656	1 870	794	723	2 034	866	192	33.2
Polk County -----	13 643	787	10 856	10 349	622	747	3 885	1 740	703	688	1 964	823	159	36.3
Roane County -----	47 227	2 666	37 542	36 120	2 035	2 168	13 731	5 860	2 608	2 663	7 055	2 669	579	37.4
Sequitah County -----	8 863	572	6 899	6 577	456	461	2 774	1 030	397	373	1 086	506	93	33.9
Van Buren County -----	4 846	317	3 717	3 573	227	248	1 506	529	246	228	589	242	47	33.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Chattanooga city -----	152 466	10 351	120 983	116 930	7 147	9 479	46 512	15 298	7 520	7 705	23 269	10 417	2 584	34.7
Cleveland city (pt.) -----	28 220	1 698	22 746	22 019	1 820	2 073	4 014	3 049	1 391	1 331	4 330	1 970	443	34.2
East Brainerd CDP -----	11 594	877	8 420	8 036	460	383	4 151	2 477	431	368	766	285	74	33.9
East Ridge city -----	21 101	1 114	17 420	16 919	817	1 261	6 424	2 271	1 132	1 212	3 602	1 416	288	37.2
Middle Valley CDP -----	12 255	881	9 093	8 674	494	694	4 371	1 514	535	405	764	254	46	33.2
Oak Ridge city -----	27 310	1 488	21 899	21 188	880	1 077	7 777	3 267	1 455	1 493	5 037	1 758	281	39.6
Red Bank city -----	12 322	751	10 136	9 850	534	848	4 022	1 286	583	594	1 981	904	146	35.0

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State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age													Median age
	All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	
District 4-----	541 868	34 926	422 483	405 759	24 602	29 007	158 244	62 621	27 182	26 206	77 897	32 748	7 172	35.0
COUNTY														
Bedford County-----	30 411	2 043	23 594	22 696	1 344	1 579	8 908	3 387	1 486	1 456	4 536	1 985	453	34.9
Campbell County-----	35 079	2 222	27 272	26 076	1 613	1 900	9 969	4 054	1 710	1 670	5 160	2 193	450	35.0
Clatsop County-----	26 137	1 610	20 362	19 469	1 320	1 581	7 883	2 917	1 240	1 330	3 398	1 374	317	34.0
Coffee County-----	40 339	2 771	31 109	29 960	1 624	2 004	11 861	4 630	2 134	2 083	5 624	2 236	498	35.0
Cumberland County-----	34 736	2 108	27 664	26 615	1 424	1 674	9 638	3 789	1 882	2 100	6 108	2 349	517	37.5
Fentress County-----	34 725	2 043	27 664	26 615	1 424	1 674	9 638	3 789	1 882	2 100	6 108	2 349	517	34.6
Franklin County-----	34 725	2 184	27 275	26 195	1 688	1 832	4 306	1 714	1 698	1 747	4 998	2 103	424	35.1
Giles County-----	25 741	1 724	20 312	19 312	1 270	1 832	10 016	3 940	1 752	1 747	4 998	2 103	424	35.1
Greene County-----	17 095	1 028	13 446	12 924	821	1 286	7 227	3 008	1 202	1 163	4 156	1 838	196	34.7
Hamblen County-----	50 480	3 118	40 011	38 398	2 396	2 867	15 447	6 543	2 755	2 354	6 036	2 308	494	35.1
Hardin County-----	22 633	1 435	17 677	16 981	963	1 152	6 347	2 610	1 155	1 240	3 514	1 553	363	36.3
Knox County (pt.)-----	13 681	810	10 899	10 548	517	703	4 438	1 629	698	624	1 939	897	229	35.5
Lawrence County-----	35 303	2 553	27 134	26 088	1 546	1 993	10 026	3 941	1 732	1 644	5 206	2 231	494	34.2
Lincoln County-----	28 157	1 850	21 976	21 177	1 218	1 423	8 129	3 197	1 430	1 412	4 368	1 857	399	35.5
Moore County-----	4 721	271	3 677	3 518	205	223	1 376	608	221	245	640	255	45	35.9
Pickett County-----	4 548	294	3 366	3 431	163	213	1 225	536	283	238	773	359	86	37.7
Rhea County-----	24 344	1 504	19 012	18 186	1 336	1 336	7 047	2 813	1 132	1 114	3 474	1 506	307	34.6
Scott County-----	18 358	1 281	13 615	12 977	828	1 055	5 383	1 989	767	755	2 200	934	221	31.8
Union County-----	13 694	954	10 422	10 025	616	826	4 338	1 574	646	514	1 511	656	142	32.5
Warren County-----	32 992	2 115	25 659	24 698	1 437	1 759	9 784	3 708	1 633	1 593	4 784	2 080	500	35.0
Wayne County-----	13 935	914	10 817	10 359	611	761	3 991	1 628	671	643	2 054	1 875	200	34.8
White County-----	20 090	1 239	15 875	15 286	818	1 062	5 739	2 324	1 091	1 016	3 236	1 391	295	36.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Lawrenceburg city-----	10 412	705	8 246	7 974	432	598	2 775	1 086	487	550	2 046	957	222	36.9
McMinville city-----	11 194	705	8 959	8 693	478	635	3 004	1 163	563	588	2 262	1 094	307	37.7
Morristown city-----	21 385	1 345	17 114	16 509	1 064	1 362	6 076	2 416	1 193	1 322	3 266	1 363	334	35.3
Shelbyville city-----	14 049	1 020	10 998	10 613	650	806	3 959	1 376	654	699	2 469	1 149	286	34.7
Tullahoma city-----	16 761	1 257	12 822	12 353	627	792	4 938	1 806	896	885	2 409	954	216	34.8
District 5-----	541 910	38 381	429 746	416 547	26 663	35 698	192 957	53 316	22 722	22 089	63 102	27 256	6 481	32.6
COUNTY														
Davidson County (pt.)-----	507 233	35 738	403 595	391 415	25 302	33 982	181 827	49 633	21 081	20 679	58 911	25 399	6 003	32.5
Robertson County (pt.)-----	34 677	2 643	26 151	25 132	1 361	1 716	11 130	3 683	1 641	1 410	4 191	1 857	478	33.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Goodlettsville city (pt.)-----	8 177	554	6 648	6 441	359	515	2 910	987	421	348	901	371	77	33.8
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)-----	484 823	34 369	385 495	373 913	24 545	32 995	174 977	46 643	19 775	19 470	55 508	24 052	5 723	32.3
Springfield city (pt.)-----	9 443	718	7 218	6 935	360	547	2 764	820	441	427	1 576	796	250	33.6
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)-----	507 233	35 738	403 595	391 415	25 302	33 982	181 827	49 633	21 081	20 679	58 911	25 399	6 003	32.5
District 6-----	541 977	37 542	415 088	399 124	26 721	31 532	176 411	61 449	23 292	20 789	58 930	24 671	5 522	33.0
COUNTY														
Cannon County-----	10 467	658	8 131	7 830	414	572	2 973	1 186	616	474	1 595	716	150	35.4
Clay County-----	7 238	391	5 756	5 564	292	397	2 053	901	377	370	1 174	510	119	37.1
Davidson County (pt.)-----	3 551	205	2 898	2 828	83	168	1 386	526	161	186	318	99	24	36.8
DeKalb County-----	14 360	869	11 329	10 898	579	762	4 084	1 698	731	766	2 278	983	207	36.5
Jackson County-----	9 297	517	7 457	7 183	361	494	2 664	1 073	507	486	1 598	703	153	37.7
Macon County-----	15 906	1 083	12 344	11 882	698	909	4 713	1 758	789	710	2 305	742	195	34.5
Marshall County-----	21 539	1 374	16 709	16 085	898	1 141	6 491	2 322	980	986	3 267	1 380	311	34.9
Meigs County-----	17 636	1 018	13 958	13 394	763	961	5 039	2 114	923	875	2 719	1 666	261	36.6
Putnam County-----	51 373	3 060	40 128	40 128	4 205	4 466	14 896	5 352	2 265	2 281	6 663	2 853	640	32.3
Rutherford County-----	118 570	8 934	90 112	86 797	7 661	9 128	40 767	11 375	4 173	3 682	10 011	4 090	956	29.8
Smith County-----	14 143	941	11 011	10 604	525	727	4 235	1 507	693	669	2 248	1 014	233	35.2
Sumner County-----	7 252	7 252	78 191	74 833	4 392	5 182	33 935	12 507	4 501	3 851	10 465	4 317	962	33.2
Trousdale County-----	5 920	342	4 657	4 499	230	290	1 748	651	285	282	993	437	103	36.3
Williamson County-----	81 021	6 033	60 000	57 463	2 820	3 172	28 448	10 182	3 407	2 747	6 687	2 758	654	34.1
Wilson County-----	67 675	4 865	51 134	49 136	2 780	3 163	22 979	8 297	2 884	2 424	6 609	2 703	554	33.4

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District 6—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brentwood city	16 392	993	12 026	11 367	629	490	5 162	2 781	765	580	960	292	55	36.9
Cookeville city	21 744	1 100	18 335	17 907	2 950	2 885	5 586	1 949	851	890	2 796	1 185	264	28.3
Franklin city	20 098	1 679	15 266	14 772	656	1 117	5 777	1 915	731	617	2 159	1 075	310	32.1
Gallatin city	18 794	1 402	14 309	13 787	825	1 014	5 749	1 961	814	805	2 619	1 229	335	33.2
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	3 042	1 196	2 303	2 188	107	119	1 030	434	145	127	236	70	16	35.3
Hendersonville city	32 188	2 139	24 625	23 504	1 376	1 656	10 983	4 346	1 419	1 060	2 664	1 063	224	33.4
Lebanon city	15 208	1 099	11 921	11 535	709	522	4 438	1 716	727	708	2 315	1 058	246	34.7
Murfreesboro city	44 922	2 802	35 984	34 982	4 645	5 339	13 803	3 750	1 523	1 486	4 436	1 986	483	28.0
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)	3 551	205	2 898	2 828	83	168	1 386	526	161	186	318	99	24	36.8
Smyrna town	13 647	1 226	9 967	9 558	639	778	4 958	1 307	478	379	1 019	387	88	29.9
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)	3 551	205	2 898	2 828	83	168	1 386	526	161	186	318	99	24	36.8
District 7	541 937	40 332	412 261	396 773	24 637	32 853	183 971	57 680	22 546	20 189	54 897	23 349	5 219	32.2
District 7														
COUNTY														
Chester County	27 140	2 086	20 360	19 534	1 057	1 352	9 651	3 096	1 105	1 001	2 272	918	194	32.1
Chester County	12 819	819	10 137	9 805	1 080	955	3 423	1 288	570	572	1 917	869	204	32.8
DeKalb County	10 472	543	8 400	8 080	1 425	808	2 802	1 251	539	575	1 980	889	195	38.6
Dickson County	35 061	2 611	26 574	25 485	1 547	1 887	10 731	3 853	1 624	1 460	4 383	1 954	423	33.0
Fayette County	25 559	1 996	18 822	17 918	1 070	1 252	7 398	2 635	1 175	1 045	3 320	1 495	318	32.3
Hardeman County	23 377	1 772	17 423	16 756	992	1 275	6 804	2 237	1 053	1 079	3 339	1 488	365	32.9
Henderson County	21 844	1 352	17 423	16 392	880	1 104	6 436	2 392	1 184	1 098	3 298	1 427	301	35.6
Hickman County	16 754	1 062	13 222	12 735	684	864	5 375	1 915	801	761	2 335	925	177	35.0
Lewis County	9 247	621	7 062	6 768	405	457	2 652	972	439	447	1 396	621	121	34.6
McNairy County	22 422	1 331	17 606	16 919	835	1 044	6 344	2 722	1 160	1 199	3 615	1 639	381	37.2
Maury County	54 812	3 875	42 014	40 534	2 267	2 837	17 375	5 723	2 547	2 531	7 254	3 144	679	34.0
Montgomery County	100 498	8 681	76 488	73 865	6 358	9 490	34 373	8 667	3 785	3 221	7 971	3 208	285	37.8
Perry County	6 612	459	5 152	4 952	228	307	1 785	756	395	386	1 095	482	106	37.8
Robertson County (pt.)	6 817	524	5 176	4 977	296	296	2 244	693	333	283	864	360	72	33.5
Shelby County (pt.)	168 503	12 600	126 809	122 053	6 545	9 225	66 578	19 480	5 836	4 531	9 858	3 930	967	31.9
District 8														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bartlett town (pt.)	22 719	1 608	16 076	15 181	1 009	702	8 499	2 531	733	568	1 139	393	98	32.1
Clarksville city	75 494	6 813	57 597	55 728	3 099	8 215	25 986	5 952	2 592	2 205	5 379	2 156	522	27.5
Clarksville city	18 427	1 161	10 028	9 499	601	483	5 274	2 512	417	354	1 858	391	96	31.3
Columbia city	28 583	2 066	23 881	22 879	1 411	1 583	8 910	3 816	1 359	1 399	4 302	1 948	480	34.4
Gretna town	32 893	2 952	23 881	22 879	1 321	975	10 756	5 380	1 437	1 069	1 761	495	95	36.6
Memphis city (pt.)	29 909	2 040	24 466	23 861	1 377	3 061	11 674	3 351	1 310	1 075	2 013	714	171	30.4
Springfield city (pt.)	1 784	111	1 410	1 363	88	93	535	127	94	88	338	174	43	34.3
District 8	541 907	37 196	417 747	402 139	29 838	30 191	160 389	56 843	24 563	24 026	76 289	33 596	7 627	33.5
District 8														
COUNTY														
Benton County	14 524	811	11 616	11 184	545	701	3 987	1 713	814	827	2 597	1 123	247	38.6
Carroll County	27 514	1 707	21 749	20 983	1 237	1 379	7 467	3 084	1 415	1 455	4 946	2 224	504	37.3
Crockett County	34 854	2 326	30 500	30 121	512	632	10 472	3 800	1 527	1 483	5 204	2 215	253	36.3
Dyer County	46 315	2 850	36 566	35 264	1 956	2 239	12 784	4 965	2 374	2 430	8 516	3 864	522	34.4
Gibson County	19 437	1 367	14 400	13 799	824	1 018	5 544	1 733	856	810	3 006	1 458	371	32.8
Haywood County	27 888	1 594	22 271	21 517	1 060	1 186	7 511	3 128	1 495	1 653	5 484	2 381	354	37.1
Henry County	7 018	420	5 554	5 327	297	313	1 891	811	415	352	1 248	554	526	39.2
Houston County	15 795	989	12 309	11 824	636	737	4 513	1 934	849	862	2 293	919	200	36.4
Humphreys County	7 129	399	5 769	5 564	328	549	2 266	726	343	297	1 055	498	120	34.1
Lauderdale County	23 491	1 686	17 703	17 088	1 015	1 303	6 987	2 351	974	934	3 524	1 639	383	32.8
Madison County	77 962	5 508	59 824	57 657	4 246	4 445	24 167	7 476	3 239	3 321	10 763	4 913	1 227	33.0
Madison County	31 717	1 853	24 950	23 880	1 420	1 632	9 157	3 691	1 599	1 445	4 936	2 235	508	36.1
Shelby County (pt.)	115 846	9 320	86 980	83 595	7 439	7 175	37 027	11 820	4 574	4 233	9 327	3 270	706	39.7
Stewart County	7 479	484	7 620	7 373	364	459	2 653	1 148	552	548	1 649	708	133	28.7
Tipton County	31 568	3 214	27 243	26 081	1 612	2 006	11 682	3 812	1 524	1 388	4 057	1 769	360	30.9
Weakley County	31 972	1 829	25 726	24 935	2 775	2 532	8 511	3 166	1 422	1 390	5 139	2 422	606	33.0
District 9														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bartlett town (pt.)	4 270	255	3 177	3 027	205	158	1 504	568	188	129	275	90	18	34.7
Brownsville city	10 019	712	7 291	6 978	407	528	2 873	1 644	410	391	775	215	318	31.8
Dyersburg city	16 317	1 182	12 724	12 268	739	987	4 729	1 644	680	697	2 792	1 405	336	34.3

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Age												Median age
		Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	
District 8—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con. Jackson city----- Memphis city (pt.)----- Millington city----- Union city-----	48 949 60 834 17 866 10 513	3 495 5 110 1 473 642	37 998 45 545 14 097 8 255	36 728 43 707 13 746 7 922	3 099 2 741 4 897 494	3 196 3 487 1 985 589	14 326 19 626 4 793 2 937	4 306 6 399 948 1 035	2 013 2 729 311 519	2 210 2 715 239 504	7 578 6 010 573 1 844	3 625 2 111 181 919	947 488 35 241	32.7 31.7 20.9 35.7
District 9----- COUNTY Shelby County (pt.)----- PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Memphis city (pt.)-----	541 981 541 981 519 594	44 625 44 625 42 393	409 999 409 999 393 902	394 375 394 375 378 855	26 427 26 427 25 612	34 430 34 430 33 215	175 096 175 096 164 666	47 054 47 054 45 424	21 573 21 573 21 086	22 645 22 645 22 278	67 150 67 150 66 574	28 639 28 639 28 440	6 717 6 717 6 682	31.4 31.4 31.6

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State	Sex		Race				Not of Hispanic origin							
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	The State	4 877 185	2 348 928	2 528 257	4 048 048	778 035	10 039	31 839	9 204	32 741	774 925	9 685	30 938	1 265
	District 1	541 875	262 104	279 771	528 585	10 272	1 136	1 441	441	2 132	526 949	1 108	1 389	75
	COUNTY													
	Carter County	51 505	24 875	26 630	50 763	456	91	144	51	191	50 637	455	91	125
	Cocke County	29 141	14 035	15 106	28 398	613	78	31	21	144	28 278	612	77	28
	Greene County	55 853	27 026	28 827	54 440	1 223	89	70	31	163	54 323	1 202	89	69
	Hancock County	6 739	3 320	3 419	6 596	122	18	1	2	35	6 564	119	18	1
	Hawkins County	44 565	21 752	22 813	43 664	741	78	59	23	134	43 552	740	77	56
	Jefferson County	33 016	16 136	16 880	31 937	930	75	41	9	100	31 862	926	75	40
	Johnson County	13 766	6 826	6 940	13 668	61	14	14	9	32	13 644	61	14	14
	Knox County (pt.)	3 787	1 837	1 950	3 684	70	25	1	7	7	3 677	70	25	1
	Sevier County	51 043	24 838	26 205	50 462	216	130	203	32	237	50 266	215	128	193
	Sullivan County	143 596	68 886	74 710	140 076	2 562	372	485	101	521	139 678	2 551	358	479
	Union County	16 549	7 915	8 634	16 488	3	11	14	33	97	16 421	3	10	14
	Washington County	92 315	44 658	47 657	88 409	3 275	155	378	98	471	88 047	3 268	146	369
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	Bloomington CDP	10 953	5 362	5 591	10 889	27	7	21	9	35	10 864	27	7	20
	Bristol city	23 421	10 970	12 451	22 390	685	186	120	40	158	22 283	681	180	118
	Elizabethton city	11 931	5 344	6 587	11 531	314	14	57	15	61	11 486	314	14	52
	Greeneville town	13 532	6 131	7 401	12 631	837	23	27	14	49	12 599	833	23	26
	Johnson City city	49 381	23 520	25 861	45 971	2 915	98	321	76	316	45 740	2 908	90	316
	Kingsport city	36 365	16 414	19 951	34 480	1 611	41	212	21	125	34 375	1 609	41	211
	District 2	541 864	259 732	282 132	500 016	35 785	1 217	4 033	813	2 983	497 938	35 648	1 186	3 966
	COUNTY													
	Blount County	85 969	41 279	44 690	82 503	2 783	195	409	79	368	82 207	2 780	190	405
	Bradley County (pt.)	33 435	16 531	16 904	32 570	634	87	74	70	231	32 414	630	85	72
	Knox County (pt.)	318 281	151 801	166 480	284 565	29 084	739	3 308	585	2 004	283 232	28 966	717	3 250
	Loudon County	31 255	15 058	16 197	30 732	50	52	50	21	83	30 668	400	52	49
	McMinn County	42 383	20 224	22 159	40 085	2 051	96	121	30	174	39 949	2 041	95	120
	Monroe County	30 541	14 839	15 702	29 561	833	48	71	28	123	29 468	831	47	70
	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	Athens city	12 054	5 470	6 584	10 825	1 136	18	61	14	60	10 781	1 133	18	60
Cleveland city (pt.)		2 134	1 052	1 082	2 064	53	6	8	3	16	2 055	49	6	8
Farragut town		12 793	6 285	6 508	12 242	181	18	322	30	115	12 154	178	18	319
Knoxville city		165 121	77 047	88 074	136 604	26 053	399	1 725	340	1 099	135 919	25 950	387	1 693
Monterey city		19 208	8 614	10 594	18 340	603	40	204	21	102	18 250	603	40	204
District 3		541 866	259 545	282 321	473 405	62 781	1 261	3 490	929	3 359	471 214	62 561	1 226	3 402
COUNTY														
Anderson County		68 250	32 534	35 716	64 615	2 763	243	547	82	381	64 320	2 753	236	537
Blaine County		9 449	5 263	4 186	9 242	375	42	3	7	38	9 213	373	42	3
Bradley County (pt.)		40 977	19 000	21 277	37 542	2 266	113	158	6	481	37 290	2 241	106	150
Grundy County		13 362	6 400	6 902	13 294	289	28	6	15	68	13 243	289	27	6
Hamilton County		285 536	134 764	150 772	273 413	54 477	585	2 479	582	1 946	226 239	54 303	566	2 416
Marion County		24 860	12 118	12 742	27 749	1 035	36	32	8	85	23 678	1 029	36	31
Meigs County		8 033	4 044	4 051	7 884	118	28	17	1	17	7 868	118	28	32
Morgan County		17 300	8 112	8 188	16 957	265	46	25	7	60	16 907	263	45	24
Polk County	13 643	6 725	6 918	13 571	25	25	42	5	36	13 540	25	25	42	
Roane County	47 227	22 744	24 483	45 444	1 456	95	191	41	212	45 374	1 456	95	186	
Sequatchie County	8 863	4 383	4 480	8 851	5	4	5	2	25	8 827	5	4	5	
Van Buren County	4 846	2 398	2 448	4 823	5	16	—	2	10	4 815	5	16	—	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	Chattanooga city	152 466	70 421	82 045	99 057	51 338	329	1 478	264	974	98 489	51 186	320	1 443
	Cleveland city (pt.)	28 220	13 073	15 147	25 726	2 124	75	135	160	420	25 493	2 099	72	130
	East Brainerd CDP	11 594	5 727	5 867	10 788	665	20	93	28	86	10 730	662	20	93
	East Ridge city	21 101	9 709	11 392	20 486	112	52	240	11	96	20 468	112	45	240
	Middle Valley CDP	12 255	6 019	6 236	12 002	90	15	137	11	59	11 957	87	15	137
	Oak Ridge city	27 310	12 861	14 449	24 409	2 180	97	562	62	266	24 205	2 172	95	555
	Red Bank city	12 322	5 779	6 543	11 464	673	18	108	59	137	11 393	673	18	101

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Not of Hispanic origin					
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 4-----	541 868	262 509	279 359	518 991	19 669	1 157	1 331	720	517 395	19 598	1 127	1 285	87
COUNTY													
Bedford County-----	30 411	14 750	15 661	27 097	3 068	36	147	63	27 005	3 056	34	141	3
Campbell County-----	35 079	16 733	18 346	34 727	1 300	175	41	6	34 621	1 300	175	35	1
Claiborne County-----	26 137	12 666	13 471	25 701	250	56	112	18	25 641	248	56	108	1
Coffee County-----	40 339	19 405	20 934	38 459	1 493	84	251	52	38 257	1 492	81	245	3
Cumberland County-----	34 736	16 805	17 931	34 475	42	137	49	33	34 384	42	136	46	4
Fentress County-----	14 669	7 172	7 497	14 636	2	10	18	3	14 600	2	9	18	1
Franklin County-----	34 725	17 073	17 652	32 425	2 095	55	95	55	32 292	2 086	51	95	14
Giles County-----	12 471	6 473	6 000	12 471	3 405	57	61	34	12 119	3 397	51	61	1
Granger County-----	17 095	8 473	8 622	16 939	1 102	42	8	4	16 902	1 102	42	8	—
Hamblen County-----	50 480	24 319	26 161	47 891	2 323	85	128	53	47 770	2 313	83	126	13
Hardin County-----	22 633	10 923	11 710	21 539	997	34	37	26	21 487	987	34	34	4
Knox County (pt.)-----	13 681	6 729	6 952	13 172	449	33	18	9	13 131	447	33	12	2
Lawrence County-----	35 303	16 949	18 354	34 666	482	59	73	23	34 545	482	59	72	2
Lincoln County-----	28 157	13 581	14 576	25 583	2 422	38	64	50	25 499	2 414	38	63	6
Moore County-----	4 721	2 350	2 371	4 536	174	8	2	1	4 518	174	7	2	—
Pickett County-----	4 548	2 223	2 325	4 542	—	4	2	—	4 529	—	4	2	—
Rhea County-----	24 344	11 748	12 596	23 571	581	62	53	77	23 517	578	54	52	11
Scott County-----	18 358	8 944	9 414	18 263	5	67	13	10	18 234	5	67	3	3
Union County-----	13 694	6 767	6 927	13 658	3	23	5	5	13 624	3	23	5	1
Warren County-----	32 992	15 900	17 092	31 511	1 131	51	119	180	31 414	1 125	51	115	11
Wayne County-----	13 935	6 822	7 113	13 762	137	17	10	9	13 719	137	15	9	3
White County-----	20 090	9 710	10 380	19 654	378	24	25	9	19 587	378	24	25	2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Lawrenceburg city-----	10 412	4 688	5 724	9 954	394	22	38	4	9 917	394	22	37	—
McMinnville city-----	11 194	5 107	6 087	10 503	555	19	73	44	10 470	554	19	72	1
Morrisville city-----	21 385	9 948	11 437	19 324	1 927	39	66	29	19 269	1 919	37	65	4
Shelbyville city-----	16 049	6 587	7 462	11 475	2 390	15	120	49	11 442	2 384	15	114	2
Tullahoma city-----	16 761	7 936	8 825	15 405	1 154	27	143	32	15 329	1 153	27	138	2
District 5-----	541 910	257 778	284 132	408 535	123 525	1 215	7 086	1 549	405 628	123 047	1 139	6 920	271
COUNTY													
Davidson County (pt.)-----	507 233	240 803	266 430	378 300	119 198	1 161	7 047	1 527	375 498	118 738	1 089	6 882	266
Robertson County (pt.)-----	34 677	16 975	17 702	30 235	4 327	54	39	22	30 130	4 309	50	38	5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Goodlettsville city (pt.)-----	8 177	3 857	4 320	7 694	349	20	99	15	7 668	348	18	94	1
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)-----	484 823	230 020	254 803	356 844	118 552	1 129	6 818	1 480	354 129	118 099	1 061	6 664	253
Springfield city (pt.)-----	9 443	4 375	5 068	6 134	3 277	8	17	7	6 105	3 264	5	17	2
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)-----	507 233	240 803	266 430	378 300	119 198	1 161	7 047	1 527	375 498	118 738	1 089	6 882	266
District 6-----	541 977	265 639	276 338	505 849	31 010	1 007	3 408	703	503 564	30 868	967	3 315	104
COUNTY													
Cannon County-----	10 467	5 105	5 362	10 236	186	15	14	16	10 215	184	15	14	—
Clay County-----	7 238	3 567	3 671	7 103	116	11	3	5	7 083	116	11	1	—
Davidson County (pt.)-----	3 551	1 689	1 862	3 440	75	1	34	1	3 427	75	—	34	—
DeKalb County-----	14 360	6 854	7 506	14 074	215	19	12	40	14 049	215	19	12	3
Jackson County-----	9 297	4 525	4 772	9 247	19	19	19	5	9 212	19	19	19	2
Macon County-----	15 906	7 736	8 170	15 810	44	35	10	7	15 778	44	34	10	1
Marshall County-----	21 539	10 408	11 131	19 536	1 909	24	53	17	19 462	1 906	24	53	2
Overton County-----	17 636	8 669	8 967	17 582	30	10	4	10	17 519	30	10	4	—
Pulaski County-----	51 373	25 197	26 176	49 878	873	79	457	86	49 660	873	79	454	13
Rutherford County-----	118 570	58 373	60 197	105 740	10 678	234	1 706	212	105 139	10 602	213	1 641	49
Smith County-----	14 143	6 842	7 301	13 626	459	36	13	9	13 589	459	36	9	2
Sumner County-----	103 281	50 567	52 714	97 073	5 362	195	347	104	96 630	5 339	185	345	15
Trousdale County-----	5 920	2 817	3 047	5 040	853	14	8	5	5 016	851	14	6	—
Williamson County-----	81 021	39 817	41 204	74 903	5 396	130	469	123	74 519	5 378	130	461	11
Wilson County-----	67 675	33 417	34 258	62 561	4 607	185	259	63	62 266	4 589	178	252	4

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected Subdivision] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Not of Hispanic origin			
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Other race	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Other race
District 6—Con.											
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Brentwood city	16 392	8 074	8 318	15 894	260	15	10	15 821	260	15	3
Cookeville city	21 744	10 803	10 941	20 460	623	30	48	20 555	623	30	12
Franklin city	26 098	9 873	16 225	18 289	3 613	36	55	16 174	3 601	36	4
Goodlettsville city	18 791	9 873	18 918	16 187	26	30	55	15 041	3 590	30	1
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	3 042	1 558	1 484	2 963	37	—	53	2 967	37	—	10
Hendersonville city	32 188	15 538	16 650	32 126	749	80	14	30 710	745	80	31
Madison city	15 206	7 119	8 087	12 771	2 267	41	102	12 727	2 266	41	—
Henderson city	45 200	21 411	23 789	12 977	6 568	62	1	36 780	6 476	62	—
Murfreesboro city	44 922	21 411	23 511	13 440	75	34	1	12 512	901	35	—
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)	3 551	1 689	1 862	3 440	75	1	1	3 427	75	—	—
Smyrna town	13 577	6 632	7 015	12 621	921	37	1	12 512	901	35	—
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)	3 551	1 689	1 862	3 440	75	1	1	3 427	75	—	—
Oistrict 7	541 937	267 033	274 904	467 034	67 145	1 095	1 858	463 247	66 635	1 036	179
COUNTY											
Cheatham County	27 140	13 580	13 560	26 460	534	84	26	26 344	532	80	11
Chester County	12 819	6 123	6 696	11 355	1 412	20	11	11 334	1 386	20	5
Ocoee County	10 472	5 045	5 427	10 000	417	23	11	9 961	417	23	1
Ockson County	35 061	17 025	18 036	33 145	1 744	68	12	33 008	1 741	63	1
Fayette County	25 559	12 449	13 110	14 204	1 295	33	15	14 157	1 224	32	15
Hardeman County	23 377	11 239	12 138	14 536	8 748	20	7	14 399	8 724	17	3
Henderson County	21 844	10 512	11 332	19 982	1 816	20	19	19 908	1 799	20	16
Hickman County	16 754	8 622	8 132	15 831	859	40	16	15 781	858	38	2
Lewis County	9 247	4 520	4 727	9 082	119	26	13	9 035	119	24	8
McIntosh County	22 422	10 819	11 603	20 918	1 432	21	40	20 836	1 430	21	40
Murray County	54 812	26 245	28 567	45 868	8 607	79	101	45 662	8 597	70	7
Montgomery County	100 498	51 503	48 995	79 118	17 872	394	1 283	77 505	17 580	370	87
Perry County	6 612	3 247	3 365	6 470	119	8	8	6 442	119	8	—
Robertson County (pt.)	6 817	3 348	3 469	6 567	228	9	9	6 542	227	9	4
Shelby County (pt.)	168 503	82 756	85 747	153 498	11 943	250	307	152 333	11 882	241	45
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Bartlett town (pt.)	22 719	11 206	11 513	21 919	558	20	32	21 778	552	19	9
Clarksville city	75 494	39 004	36 433	56 588	15 776	319	1 166	55 153	15 504	299	79
Collierville town	14 427	7 082	7 345	12 724	1 404	24	20	12 439	1 397	23	54
Columbia city	28 583	13 303	15 280	22 451	5 888	52	63	22 026	5 887	43	6
Germantown city	32 893	16 428	16 468	37 299	610	63	27	31 057	604	63	13
Memphis city (pt.)	29 909	14 592	15 317	27 038	2 311	42	96	26 826	2 296	39	—
Springfield city (pt.)	1 784	791	993	1 666	115	1	1	1 662	114	1	—
Oistrict 8	541 907	262 006	279 901	430 674	106 761	1 118	1 126	428 462	106 316	1 086	120
COUNTY											
Benton County	14 524	6 879	7 645	14 109	345	23	16	14 050	345	23	3
Carroll County	27 514	13 221	14 293	24 303	3 138	35	28	24 214	3 129	34	3
Crocket County	13 378	6 369	7 009	11 097	2 252	9	11	10 664	2 250	9	4
Oyer County	34 854	16 504	18 350	30 541	4 145	64	63	30 455	4 138	58	5
Gibson County	46 315	24 601	27 714	37 237	8 944	37	36	37 116	8 919	37	3
Haywood County	19 437	9 106	10 331	9 676	2 191	24	16	9 621	2 181	24	13
Henry County	27 888	13 370	14 518	24 955	2 813	50	16	24 862	2 812	50	3
Houston County	7 018	3 402	3 616	6 725	268	12	8	6 701	264	8	—
Humphreys County	15 795	7 356	8 039	15 175	551	26	3	15 123	550	26	1
Lake County	7 129	3 808	3 321	5 418	1 702	4	11	5 408	1 688	4	2
Louderdale County	23 491	11 376	12 115	16 007	7 303	127	34	15 914	7 250	127	2
Madison County	77 982	36 746	41 236	53 423	24 170	66	40	53 219	24 065	64	13
Obion County	31 717	15 141	16 576	28 324	3 256	47	72	28 241	3 238	47	47
Shelby County (pt.)	115 846	58 476	57 370	86 586	27 053	385	604	85 642	26 915	365	54
Spencer County	9 479	4 797	4 682	9 294	96	36	7	9 252	96	36	—
Tipton County	37 548	18 331	19 237	28 436	8 852	114	100	28 280	8 823	112	96
Weakley County	31 972	15 312	16 660	29 368	2 222	39	66	29 300	2 214	39	16
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Bartlett town (pt.)	4 270	2 031	2 239	4 103	95	3	2	4 088	95	3	—
Brownsville city	10 019	4 472	5 547	5 547	5 359	12	26	5 343	5 343	12	1
Oyersburg city	16 317	7 513	8 804	13 073	3 133	29	19	13 027	3 147	28	5

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race					Not of Hispanic origin						
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 8—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con. Jackson city..... Memphis city (pt.)..... Millington city..... Union City city.....	48 949 60 834 17 846 10 513	22 340 28 779 11 220 4 782	26 609 32 055 6 646 5 731	28 943 42 628 14 086 8 230	19 703 17 404 2 830 2 222	39 132 139 12	213 523 424 23	51 147 387 26	257 499 896 50	28 824 42 346 13 657 8 206	19 614 17 331 2 783 2 219	37 129 125 12	206 500 381 23	11 29 24 3
District 9.....	541 981	252 582	289 399	214 979	321 087	833	4 017	1 065	3 833	213 234	320 030	810	3 892	182
COUNTY Shelby County (pt.).....	541 981	252 582	289 399	214 979	321 087	833	4 017	1 065	3 833	213 234	320 030	810	3 892	182
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Memphis city (pt.).....	519 594	241 639	277 955	198 934	315 022	786	3 860	992	3 634	197 318	313 975	763	3 740	164

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tution- alized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	Total	65 years and over					
The State	4 748 056	1 853 725	1 348 019	1 059 569	232 699	505 706	442 129	178 077	143 105	2.56	3.05	129 129	65 389	63 740
District 1	528 906	210 363	157 502	129 609	21 667	52 861	47 693	21 182	17 006	2.51	2.95	12 969	6 973	5 996
COUNTY														
Carter County	50 225	20 189	14 979	12 283	2 114	5 210	4 779	2 314	1 839	2.49	2.94	1 280	749	531
Cocke County	28 840	11 191	8 483	6 551	1 500	2 708	2 470	1 138	882	2.58	3.00	301	270	31
Greene County	54 175	21 482	16 280	13 290	2 295	5 202	4 747	2 120	1 687	2.52	2.94	1 678	727	951
Hancock County	6 571	2 484	1 924	1 505	321	560	532	269	212	2.65	3.07	168	168	—
Howkins County	44 232	17 167	13 223	11 100	1 624	3 944	3 639	1 671	1 334	2.58	2.99	333	299	34
Jefferson County	31 415	12 329	9 510	8 018	1 144	2 819	2 530	1 192	940	2.55	2.94	1 601	445	1 156
Johnson County	13 609	5 406	4 081	3 260	599	1 325	1 230	618	464	2.52	2.95	157	145	12
Knox County (pt.)	3 787	1 422	1 102	913	134	320	291	125	92	2.66	3.07	—	—	—
Sevier County	50 394	19 520	15 091	12 706	1 853	4 429	3 858	1 561	1 239	2.58	2.96	649	582	67
Sullivan County	141 449	56 729	42 516	35 372	5 632	14 213	13 048	5 674	4 669	2.49	2.93	2 147	1 351	796
Unicoi County	16 318	6 621	4 938	4 074	653	1 683	1 565	868	703	2.46	2.91	231	220	11
Woshington County	87 891	35 823	25 375	20 537	3 798	10 448	9 004	3 632	2 945	2.45	2.95	4 424	2 017	2 407
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bloomington COP	10 953	4 232	3 345	2 815	423	887	788	292	239	2.59	2.95	—	—	—
Bristol city	22 862	9 745	6 609	5 248	1 100	3 136	2 865	1 260	1 031	2.35	2.91	559	119	440
Elizabethton city	11 362	4 936	3 366	2 535	713	1 570	1 506	893	748	2.30	2.86	569	541	28
Greeneville town	12 850	5 581	3 799	2 837	809	1 782	1 651	811	707	2.30	2.84	682	608	74
Johnson City city	45 325	19 675	12 599	9 748	2 355	7 076	6 047	2 404	1 986	2.30	2.91	4 056	1 655	2 401
Kingsport city	35 682	15 629	10 612	8 301	1 966	5 017	4 700	2 302	1 971	2.28	2.83	683	589	94
District 2	526 711	212 752	151 238	122 381	23 391	61 514	53 380	20 502	16 721	2.48	2.98	15 153	4 856	10 297
COUNTY														
Blount County	84 463	33 624	25 344	21 284	3 237	8 280	7 400	3 267	2 661	2.51	2.94	1 506	1 044	462
Brodley County (pt.)	33 152	11 957	9 915	8 580	1 018	2 042	1 799	636	483	2.77	3.08	283	20	263
Knox County (pt.)	306 520	127 302	85 451	67 324	14 921	41 851	35 561	12 440	10 230	2.41	2.97	11 761	2 700	9 061
Loudon County	30 926	12 155	9 289	7 687	1 301	2 866	2 635	1 237	1 005	2.54	2.96	329	329	—
McMinn County	41 710	16 351	12 458	10 275	1 751	3 893	3 600	1 755	1 425	2.55	2.98	673	446	227
Monroe County	29 940	11 363	8 781	7 231	1 163	2 582	2 385	1 167	917	2.63	3.06	601	317	284
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Athens city	11 545	4 844	3 381	2 519	752	1 463	1 358	627	523	2.38	2.92	509	282	227
Cleveland city (pt.)	2 134	726	651	608	34	75	66	24	19	2.94	3.13	—	—	—
Forrogut town	12 688	4 252	3 762	3 470	229	490	427	149	122	2.98	3.21	105	105	—
Knoxville city	154 089	69 973	40 572	28 729	9 983	29 401	24 823	8 992	7 460	2.20	2.88	11 032	2 371	8 661
Maryville city	18 140	7 718	5 291	4 195	944	2 427	2 245	1 171	1 023	2.35	2.90	1 068	641	427
District 3	529 776	209 558	152 425	120 873	25 459	57 133	51 175	21 917	17 784	2.53	3.02	12 090	8 198	3 892
COUNTY														
Anderson County	67 595	27 384	19 846	16 181	2 958	7 538	6 911	3 117	2 547	2.47	2.96	655	578	77
Bledsoe County	8 608	3 261	2 522	2 104	300	739	670	320	240	2.64	3.06	1 061	1 051	10
Brodley County (pt.)	38 891	15 647	11 242	8 938	1 823	4 405	3 915	1 641	1 343	2.49	2.97	1 386	519	867
Grundy County	13 157	4 784	3 743	3 048	534	1 041	976	522	412	2.75	3.18	205	193	12
Hamilton County	279 044	111 799	78 964	60 790	15 042	32 835	29 025	11 581	9 488	2.50	3.02	6 492	3 622	2 870
Marion County	24 645	9 215	7 171	5 838	1 032	2 044	1 873	963	761	2.67	3.08	215	205	10
Meigs County	7 921	2 996	2 333	1 958	261	663	592	255	194	2.64	3.03	112	112	—
Morgan County	16 011	5 841	4 621	3 745	680	1 220	1 119	558	432	2.74	3.13	1 289	1 289	—
Polk County	13 538	5 092	4 010	3 373	455	1 082	990	519	418	2.66	3.05	105	105	—
Roane County	46 747	18 453	13 967	11 612	1 831	4 486	4 126	1 970	1 592	2.53	2.96	480	434	46
Sequatchie County	8 778	3 287	2 555	2 087	353	732	656	322	252	2.67	3.06	85	85	—
Van Buren County	4 841	1 799	1 451	1 199	190	348	322	149	105	2.69	3.05	5	5	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Chattanooga city	147 497	62 177	40 300	27 774	10 626	21 877	19 330	7 696	6 251	2.37	2.99	4 969	3 017	1 952
Cleveland city (pt.)	26 834	11 270	7 634	5 863	1 418	3 636	3 226	1 380	1 132	2.38	2.93	1 386	519	867
East Brainerd COP	11 410	3 682	3 345	3 057	229	337	300	83	69	3.10	3.28	184	177	7
East Ridge city	20 958	9 109	6 183	4 956	1 013	2 926	2 571	1 017	854	2.30	2.82	143	143	—
Middle Volley COP	12 255	4 108	3 605	3 205	313	503	433	143	111	2.98	3.21	—	—	—
Oak Ridge city	27 066	11 763	7 964	6 493	1 224	3 799	3 500	1 494	1 245	2.30	2.85	244	182	62
Red Bank city	12 322	5 595	3 521	2 705	650	2 074	1 827	613	536	2.20	2.79	—	—	—
District 4	533 534	204 747	157 777	130 080	21 587	46 970	43 108	21 568	17 202	2.61	3.02	8 334	6 013	2 321
COUNTY														
Bedford County	30 031	11 608	8 768	7 087	1 289	2 840	2 536	1 290	1 017	2.59	3.01	380	343	37
Campbell County	34 783	13 150	10 158	8 036	1 702	2 992	2 789	1 496	1 192	2.65	3.07	296	285	11
Cloiborne County	25 533	9 629	7 579	6 266	1 007	2 500	2 190	935	772	2.65	3.05	604	210	394
Coffee County	39 855	15 500	11 727	9 693	1 556	3 773	3 431	1 588	1 264	2.57	3.01	484	452	32
Cumberland County	34 207	13 426	10 451	8 842	1 265	2 775	2 688	1 299	1 026	2.55	2.92	529	529	—
Fentress County	14 559	5 511	4 258	3 415	665	1 253	1 165	585	439	2.64	3.07	110	110	—
Franklin County	33 429	12 660	9 883	8 412	1 135	2 777	2 530	1 312	1 061	2.64	3.04	1 296	314	982
Giles County	25 336	9 832	7 454	6 038	1 116	2 378	2 218	1 166	891	2.58	3.02	405	205	200
Groinger County	16 912	6 394	5 076	4 281	591	1 318	1 217	590	459	2.64	3.02	183	146	37
Hamblen County	49 750	19 429	14 795	11 895	2 314	4 634	4 138	1 629	1 313	2.56	2.97	730	525	205
Hardin County	22 350	8 726	6 633	5 490	882	2 093	1 940	978	764	2.56	3.00	283	263	20
Knox County (pt.)	13 093	4 915	4 008	3 442	423	907	809	397	320					

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per —		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tution- alized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	Total	65 years and over					
District 4—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Lawrenceburg city	10 249	4 423	3 006	2 303	590	1 417	1 339	760	643	2.32	2.87	163	156	7
McMinnville city	10 833	4 738	3 156	2 331	698	1 582	1 482	789	668	2.29	2.85	361	347	14
Morristown city	20 660	8 715	5 928	4 318	1 351	2 787	2 521	1 008	842	2.37	2.92	725	525	202
Shelbyville city	13 702	5 684	3 922	2 850	874	1 762	1 581	826	679	2.41	2.94	347	335	12
Tullahoma city	16 563	6 607	4 837	3 885	771	1 770	1 619	749	603	2.51	2.99	198	178	20
District 5	520 366	218 369	140 232	102 803	30 820	78 137	64 664	19 287	15 740	2.38	2.98	21 544	10 766	10 778
COUNTY														
Davidson County (pt.)	486 138	206 017	130 354	94 672	29 450	75 663	62 436	18 209	14 920	2.36	2.97	21 095	10 317	10 778
Robertson County (pt.)	34 228	12 352	9 878	8 131	1 370	2 474	2 228	1 078	820	2.77	3.14	449	449	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	8 093	3 354	2 335	1 867	363	1 019	852	235	203	2.41	2.90	84	66	18
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)	463 868	197 072	123 677	88 911	28 745	73 395	60 474	17 474	14 313	2.35	2.97	20 955	10 210	10 745
Springfield city (pt.)	9 062	3 514	2 547	1 691	727	967	883	479	367	2.58	3.07	381	381	—
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)	486 138	206 017	130 354	94 672	29 450	75 663	62 436	18 209	14 920	2.36	2.97	21 095	10 317	10 778
District 6	530 045	197 185	152 717	128 609	18 618	44 468	38 073	15 635	12 489	2.69	3.09	11 932	4 714	7 218
COUNTY														
Cannon County	10 356	3 980	3 035	2 574	351	945	872	470	375	2.60	3.03	111	111	—
Cloy County	7 158	2 855	2 144	1 748	301	711	649	318	214	2.51	2.93	80	71	9
Ovidson County (pt.)	3 551	1 513	1 041	920	105	472	394	59	49	2.35	2.86	—	—	—
DeKalb County	14 237	5 696	4 316	3 574	584	1 380	1 293	692	563	2.50	2.93	123	106	17
Jackson County	9 176	3 642	2 782	2 303	334	860	806	475	358	2.52	2.94	121	119	2
Macon County	15 817	6 159	4 711	4 027	522	1 448	1 356	707	577	2.57	3.00	89	56	33
Marshall County	21 248	8 268	6 120	4 950	881	2 148	1 954	989	779	2.57	3.04	291	229	62
Overton County	17 435	6 734	5 266	4 404	645	1 468	1 368	745	581	2.59	2.99	201	192	9
Putnam County	48 419	19 753	13 994	11 578	1 913	5 759	4 757	1 945	1 593	2.45	2.93	2 954	534	2 420
Rutherford County	113 372	42 118	31 225	25 678	4 272	10 893	8 545	2 671	2 136	2.69	3.14	5 198	1 455	3 743
Smith County	13 998	5 358	4 151	3 579	447	1 207	1 127	643	512	2.61	3.03	145	134	11
Sumner County	102 065	36 850	29 511	24 907	3 545	7 339	6 384	2 579	2 093	2.77	3.13	1 216	637	579
Trousdale County	5 795	2 261	1 715	1 402	241	546	512	265	207	2.56	3.01	125	100	25
Williamson County	80 308	27 928	23 096	20 255	2 228	4 832	4 146	1 389	1 117	2.88	3.20	713	699	14
Wilson County	67 110	24 070	19 610	16 710	2 249	4 460	3 910	1 688	1 335	2.79	3.13	565	271	294
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brentwood city	16 306	5 276	4 748	4 400	283	528	464	120	104	3.09	3.29	86	86	—
Cookeville city	19 117	8 563	5 173	4 082	869	3 390	2 613	957	803	2.23	2.82	2 627	227	2 400
Franklin city	19 693	7 828	5 498	4 272	1 019	2 330	1 992	579	493	2.52	3.04	405	405	—
Gallatin city	18 242	7 028	5 144	3 855	1 041	1 884	1 657	780	668	2.60	3.07	552	393	159
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	3 042	1 040	920	816	78	120	112	37	31	2.93	3.14	—	—	—
Hendersonville city	31 728	11 441	9 190	7 856	1 063	2 251	1 905	531	440	2.77	3.13	460	136	324
Lebanon city	14 713	5 909	4 223	3 150	902	1 686	1 508	710	584	2.49	2.98	495	271	224
Murfreesboro city	40 685	17 110	10 409	7 893	2 060	6 701	5 111	1 505	1 277	2.38	3.02	4 237	575	3 662
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)	3 551	1 513	1 041	920	105	472	394	59	49	2.35	2.86	—	—	—
Smyrna town	13 442	4 836	3 755	2 890	688	1 081	862	271	218	2.78	3.15	205	205	—
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)	3 551	1 513	1 041	920	105	472	394	59	49	2.35	2.86	—	—	—
District 7	528 063	197 446	150 632	125 578	19 613	46 814	40 765	14 690	11 618	2.67	3.11	13 874	6 145	7 729
COUNTY														
Cheatham County	26 840	9 515	7 748	6 679	776	1 767	1 524	587	436	2.82	3.15	300	180	120
Chester County	11 791	4 558	3 505	2 933	446	1 053	963	514	422	2.59	3.01	1 028	187	841
Decatur County	10 330	4 216	3 109	2 603	391	1 107	1 032	607	461	2.45	2.91	142	142	—
Dickson County	34 532	13 019	10 099	8 188	1 510	2 920	2 648	1 285	1 007	2.65	3.06	529	389	140
Fayette County	25 110	8 453	6 717	5 038	1 334	1 736	1 576	765	556	2.97	3.40	449	436	13
Hordeman County	22 589	8 276	6 190	4 534	1 356	2 086	1 887	968	751	2.73	3.22	788	770	18
Henderson County	21 630	8 527	6 466	5 393	820	2 061	1 922	975	765	2.54	2.97	214	212	2
Hickman County	15 715	5 976	4 608	3 883	526	1 368	1 229	619	505	2.63	3.04	1 039	1 039	—
Lewis County	9 098	3 533	2 606	2 179	328	927	859	451	353	2.58	3.06	149	136	13
McNairy County	22 180	8 834	6 678	5 592	824	2 156	2 014	1 073	863	2.51	2.95	242	242	—
Moury County	54 073	20 608	15 552	12 280	2 622	5 056	4 554	2 052	1 680	2.62	3.07	739	688	51
Montgomery County	93 516	34 345	26 914	22 284	3 712	7 431	6 208	2 071	1 628	2.72	3.09	6 982	472	6 510
Perry County	6 460	2 512	1 905	1 650	186	607	568	300	232	2.57	3.02	152	152	—
Robertson County (pt.)	6 817	2 449	2 008	1 772	167	441	395	205	170	2.78	3.12	—	—	—
Shelby County (pt.)	167 382	62 625	46 527	40 570	4 615	16 098	13 386	2 218	1 789	2.67	3.16	1 121	1 100	21
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bartlett town (pt.)	22 367	7 011	6 386	5 707	524	625	538	168	140	3.19	3.36	352	352	—
Clarksville city	68 596	25 442	19 471	15 925	2 905	5 971	4 944	1 475	1 169	2.70	3.10	6 898	420	6 478
Collierville town	14 313	4 429	3 879	3 369	406	550	489	192	155	3.23	3.50	114	114	—
Columbia city	27 954	11 267	7 961	5 921	1 712	3 306	2 960	1 283	1 075	2.48	2.99	629	589	40
Germantown city	32 893	10 713	9 414	8 620	634	1 299	1 167	281	233	3.07	3.33	—	—	—
Memphis city (pt.)	29 686	13 240	8 116	6 605	1 184	5 124	4 043	407	330	2.24	2.84	223	207	16
Springfield city (pt.)	1 784	729	523	428	77	206	185	106	98	2.45	2.94	—	—	—
District 8	523 967	200 919	150 648	119 312	25 324	50 271	45 347	22 384	17 914	2.61	3.07	17 940	7 761	10 179
COUNTY														
Benton County	14 255	5 784	4 333	3 732	465	1 451	1 349	751	603	2.46	2.90	269	228	41
Carroll County	26 860	10 727	8 013	6 612	1 092	2 714	2 531	1 435	1 148	2.50	2.95	654	388	266
Cracktree County	13 103	5 183	3 856	3 141	567	1 327	1 257	766	623	2.53	3.00	275	275	—
Oyer County	34 343	13 617	9 923	7 869	1 643	3 694	3 360	1 773	1 435	2.52	3.01	511		

Table 4. **Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons in households		Family households			Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
			Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone		House- hold	Family	Total	Institu- tional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters	
							Total	65 years and over						
District 8—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Lake County	6 057	2 418	1 735	1 328	323	683	625	343	262	2.50	3.00	1 072	1 051	21
Louderdale County	22 598	8 423	6 351	4 846	1 259	2 072	1 898	1 059	842	2.68	3.15	893	884	9
Madison County	75 515	29 609	21 301	15 950	4 504	8 308	7 397	3 206	2 554	2.55	3.06	2 467	841	1 626
Obion County	31 399	12 412	9 219	7 624	1 279	3 193	2 950	1 598	1 290	2.53	3.00	318	298	20
Shelby County (pt.)	109 015	38 560	30 701	23 879	5 569	7 859	6 689	2 252	1 825	2.83	3.20	6 831	1 117	5 714
Stewart County	9 295	3 678	2 812	2 452	251	866	793	444	344	2.53	2.93	184	95	89
Tipton County	37 301	13 033	10 345	8 119	1 780	2 688	2 410	1 198	924	2.86	3.27	267	267	—
Weakley County	29 569	11 992	8 589	7 194	1 076	3 403	2 928	1 475	1 203	2.47	2.95	2 403	479	1 924
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bartlett town (pt.)	4 270	1 445	1 253	1 080	142	192	175	55	50	2.96	3.22	—	—	—
Brownsville city	9 881	3 698	2 628	1 641	870	1 070	978	523	421	2.67	3.26	138	—	138
Dyersburg city	15 814	6 696	4 460	3 207	1 043	2 236	2 040	1 044	852	2.36	2.95	503	466	37
Jackson city	46 631	19 206	12 913	8 742	3 616	6 293	5 601	2 427	1 976	2.43	3.01	2 318	741	1 577
Memphis city (pt.)	60 335	22 349	17 032	12 383	3 857	5 317	4 527	1 516	1 261	2.70	3.11	499	399	100
Millington city	12 225	4 168	3 412	2 911	387	756	606	152	115	2.93	3.27	5 641	51	5 590
Union City city	10 275	4 305	2 923	2 221	607	1 382	1 274	670	548	2.39	2.96	238	228	10
District 9	526 688	202 386	134 848	80 324	46 220	67 538	57 924	20 912	16 631	2.60	3.24	15 293	9 963	5 330
COUNTY														
Shelby County (pt.)	526 688	202 386	134 848	80 324	46 220	67 538	57 924	20 912	16 631	2.60	3.24	15 293	9 963	5 330
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Memphis city (pt.)	504 301	194 240	128 637	75 327	45 275	65 603	56 394	20 777	16 531	2.60	3.25	15 293	9 963	5 330

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Land area		Persons per—	
	All persons	Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer		All persons	Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer
The State -----	4 877 185	106 758.5	41 219.5	45.7	118.3				
District 1 -----	541 875	10 924.1	4 217.8	49.6	128.5				
COUNTY									
Carter County -----	51 505	883.4	341.1	58.3	151.0				
Cocke County -----	29 141	1 125.2	434.4	25.9	67.1				
Greene County -----	55 853	1 610.6	621.8	34.7	89.8				
Hancock County -----	6 739	575.8	222.3	11.7	30.3				
Hawkins County -----	44 565	1 260.5	486.7	35.4	91.6				
Jefferson County -----	33 016	709.2	273.8	46.6	120.6				
Johnson County -----	13 766	773.1	298.5	17.8	46.1				
Knox County (pt.) -----	3 787	55.5	21.4	68.2	177.0				
Sevier County -----	51 043	1 534.1	592.3	33.3	86.2				
Sullivan County -----	143 596	1 069.8	413.0	134.2	347.7				
Union County -----	16 549	482.1	186.1	34.3	88.9				
Washington County -----	92 315	844.9	326.2	109.3	283.0				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Bloomington CDP -----	10 953	28.7	11.1	381.6	986.8				
Bristol city -----	23 421	54.3	21.0	431.3	1 115.3				
Elizabethton city -----	11 931	19.4	7.5	615.0	1 590.8				
Greeneville town -----	13 532	28.5	11.0	474.8	1 230.2				
Johnson City city -----	49 381	79.2	30.6	623.5	1 613.8				
Kingsport city -----	36 365	83.8	32.4	433.9	1 122.4				
District 2 -----	541 864	6 443.4	2 487.8	84.1	217.8				
COUNTY									
Blount County -----	85 969	1 446.7	558.6	59.4	153.9				
Brodley County (pt.) -----	33 435	551.1	212.8	60.7	157.1				
Knox County (pt.) -----	318 281	1 093.7	422.3	291.0	753.7				
Loudon County -----	31 255	592.1	228.6	52.8	136.7				
McMinn County -----	42 383	1 114.5	430.3	38.0	98.5				
Monroe County -----	30 541	1 645.3	635.2	18.6	48.1				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Athens city -----	12 054	31.7	12.2	380.3	988.0				
Cleveland city (pt.) -----	2 134	6.5	2.5	328.3	853.6				
Forroget town -----	12 793	41.8	16.1	306.1	794.6				
Knoxville city -----	165 121	200.1	77.2	825.2	2 138.9				
Maryville city -----	19 208	34.9	13.5	550.4	1 422.8				
District 3 -----	541 866	11 176.2	4 315.1	48.5	125.6				
COUNTY									
Anderson County -----	68 250	874.2	337.5	78.1	202.2				
Bledsoe County -----	9 669	1 052.4	406.3	9.2	23.8				
Brodley County (pt.) -----	40 277	300.4	116.0	134.1	347.2				
Grundey County -----	13 362	933.9	360.6	14.3	37.1				
Hamilton County -----	285 536	1 405.1	542.5	203.2	526.3				
Morion County -----	24 840	1 294.6	499.8	19.2	49.7				
Meigs County -----	8 033	504.7	194.9	15.9	41.2				
Morgan County -----	17 300	1 352.2	522.1	12.8	33.1				
Polk County -----	13 643	1 124.9	435.1	12.1	31.4				
Roane County -----	47 227	935.0	361.0	50.5	130.8				
Sequatchie County -----	8 863	688.6	265.9	12.9	33.3				
Van Buren County -----	4 846	708.3	273.5	6.8	17.7				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Chattanooga city -----	152 466	306.7	118.4	497.1	1 287.7				
Cleveland city (pt.) -----	28 220	44.9	17.3	628.5	1 631.2				
East Brainerd CDP -----	11 594	22.5	8.7	515.3	1 332.6				
East Ridge city -----	21 101	21.6	8.4	976.9	2 512.0				
Middle Valley CDP -----	12 255	35.4	13.7	346.2	894.5				
Oak Ridge city -----	27 310	221.6	85.6	123.2	319.0				
Red Bank city -----	12 322	16.8	6.5	733.5	1 895.7				
District 4 -----	541 868	24 191.0	9 340.2	22.4	58.0				
COUNTY									
Bedford County -----	30 411	1 226.9	473.7	24.8	64.2				
Campbell County -----	35 079	1 243.4	480.1	28.2	73.1				
Claiborne County -----	26 137	1 124.8	434.3	23.2	60.2				
Coffee County -----	30 339	1 110.9	428.9	30.3	94.1				
Cumberland County -----	34 736	1 765.4	681.6	19.7	51.0				
Fentress County -----	14 669	1 291.5	498.7	11.4	29.4				
Franklin County -----	34 725	1 432.6	553.1	24.2	62.8				
Giles County -----	25 741	1 582.4	611.0	16.3	42.1				
Groinger County -----	17 095	726.1	280.4	23.5	61.0				
Homblen County -----	50 480	417.1	161.0	121.0	313.5				
Hardin County -----	22 633	1 496.8	577.9	15.1	39.2				
Knox County (pt.) -----	13 681	167.8	64.8	81.5	211.1				
Lawrence County -----	35 303	1 598.6	617.2	22.1	57.2				
Lincoln County -----	28 157	1 477.1	570.3	19.1	49.4				
Moore County -----	4 721	334.6	129.2	14.1	36.5				
Pickett County -----	4 548	421.9	162.9	10.8	27.9				
Rhea County -----	24 344	818.3	315.9	29.7	77.1				
Scott County -----	18 358	1 378.2	532.1	13.3	34.5				
Union County -----	13 694	579.1	223.6	23.6	61.2				
Worren County -----	32 992	1 120.7	432.7	29.4	76.2				
Wayne County -----	13 935	1 901.1	734.0	7.3	19.0				
White County -----	20 090	975.8	376.7	20.6	53.3				
District 4—Con.									
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Lawrenceburg city -----	10 412	24.5	9.5	425.0	1 096.0				
McMinnville city -----	11 194	21.2	8.2	528.0	1 365.1				
Morristown city -----	21 385	41.1	15.9	520.3	1 345.0				
Shelbyville city -----	14 049	35.7	13.8	393.5	1 018.0				
Tullahoma city -----	16 761	57.4	22.2	292.0	755.0				
District 5 -----	541 910	2 278.0	879.5	237.9	616.2				
COUNTY									
Davidson County (pt.) -----	507 233	1 290.6	498.3	393.0	1 017.9				
Robertson County (pt.) -----	34 677	987.4	381.2	35.1	91.0				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Goodlettsville city (pt.) -----	8 177	16.9	6.5	483.8	1 258.0				
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.) -----	484 823	1 215.7	469.4	398.8	1 032.9				
Springfield city (pt.) -----	9 443	15.0	5.8	629.5	1 628.1				
Nashville-Davidson (pt.) -----	507 233	1 290.6	498.3	393.0	1 017.9				
District 6 -----	541 977	13 899.1	5 366.5	39.0	101.0				
COUNTY									
Cannon County -----	10 467	688.1	265.7	15.2	39.4				
Cloy County -----	7 238	611.5	236.1	11.8	30.7				
Davidson County (pt.) -----	3 551	10.2	3.9	348.1	910.5				
DeKalb County -----	14 360	788.9	304.6	18.2	47.1				
Jackson County -----	9 297	800.0	308.9	11.6	30.1				
Macon County -----	15 906	795.5	307.1	20.0	51.8				
Marshall County -----	21 539	972.3	375.4	22.2	57.4				
Overton County -----	17 636	1 122.4	433.4	15.7	40.7				
Putnam County -----	51 373	1 038.5	401.0	49.5	128.1				
Rutherford County -----	118 570	1 603.1	619.0	74.0	191.6				
Smith County -----	14 143	814.4	314.4	17.4	45.0				
Sumner County -----	103 281	1 371.0	529.4	75.3	195.1				
Trousdale County -----	5 920	295.9	114.2	20.0	51.8				
Williamson County -----	81 021	1 509.3	582.7	53.7	139.0				
Wilson County -----	67 675	1 477.9	570.6	45.8	118.6				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Brentwood city -----	16 392	75.2	29.1	218.0	563.3				
Cookeville city -----	21 744	53.1	20.5	409.5	1 060.7				
Franklin city -----	20 098	66.1	25.5	304.1	788.2				
Gallatin city -----	18 794	54.7	21.1	343.6	890.7				
Goodlettsville city (pt.) -----	3 042	18.4	7.1	165.3	428.5				
Hendersonville city -----	32 188	57.2	22.1	562.7	1 456.5				
Lebanon city -----	15 208	46.2	17.8	329.2	854.4				
Murfreesboro city -----	44 922	78.6	30.4	571.5	1 477.7				
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.) -----	3 551	10.2	3.9	348.1	910.5				
Smyrna town -----	13 647	47.6	18.4	286.7	741.7				
Nashville-Davidson (pt.) -----	3 551	10.2	3.9	348.1	910.5				
District 7 -----	541 937	17 117.2	6 609.0	31.7	82.0				
COUNTY									
Cheatham County -----	27 140	784.0	302.7	34.6	89.7				
Chester County -----	12 819	747.3	288.5	17.2	44.4				
Decatur County -----	10 472	664.8	333.9	12.1	31.4				
Dickson County -----	35 061	1 268.9	489.9	27.6	71.6				
Fayette County -----	25 559	1 824.8	704.5	14.0	36.3				
Hardeman County -----	23 377	1 729.0	667.6	13.5	35.0				
Henderson County -----	21 844	1 347.0	520.1	16.2	42.0				
Hickman County -----	16 754	1 586.9	612.7	10.6	27.3				
Lewis County -----	9 247	730.7	282.1	12.7	32.8				
McNairy County -----	22 422	1 450.6	560.1	15.5	40.0				
Moury County -----	54 812	1 587.5	612.9	34.5	89.4				
Montgomery County -----	100 498	1 396.4	539.2	72.0	186.4				
Perry County -----	6 612	1 074.7	414.9	6.2	15.9				
Robertson County (pt.) -----	6 817	246.8	95.3	27.6	71.5				
Shelby County (pt.) -----	168 503	478.0	184.5	352.5	913.3				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Bartlett town (pt.) -----	22 719	34.2	13.2	664.3	1 721.1				
Clarksburg city -----	75 494	189.3	73.1	398.8	1 032.7				
Collierville town -----	14 427	32.2	12.4	448.0	1 163.5				
Columbia city -----	28 583	76.2	29.4	375.1	972.2				
Germantown city -----	32 893	39.8	15.4	826.5	2 135.9				
Memphis city (pt.) -----	29 909	46.2							

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—	
		Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile			Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
District 8—Con. COUNTY—Con.						District 8—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION —Con.					
Loke County	7 129	423.3	163.4	16.8	43.6	Brownsville city	10 019	18.4	7.1	544.5	1 411.1
Lauderdale County	23 491	1 218.5	470.5	19.3	49.9	Dyersburg city	16 317	28.8	11.1	566.6	1 470.0
Madison County	77 982	1 442.9	557.1	54.0	140.0	Jackson city	48 949	104.5	40.4	468.4	1 211.6
Obion County	31 717	1 411.4	544.9	22.5	58.2	Memphis city (pt.)	60 834	61.7	23.8	986.0	2 556.1
Shelby County (pt.)	115 846	820.2	316.7	141.2	365.8	Millington city	17 866	27.5	10.6	649.7	1 685.5
Stewart County	9 479	1 185.4	457.7	8.0	20.7	Union City city	10 513	22.7	8.8	463.1	1 194.7
Tipton County	37 568	1 189.8	459.4	31.6	81.8	District 9	541 981	657.0	253.7	824.9	2 136.3
Weakley County	31 972	1 502.9	580.3	21.3	55.1	COUNTY					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						Shelby County (pt.)	541 981	657.0	253.7	824.9	2 136.3
Bortlett town (pt.)	4 270	3.1	1.2	1 377.4	3 558.3	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
						Memphis city (pt.)	519 594	555.3	214.4	935.7	2 423.5

Table 6. **Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
HOUSING UNITS										
All housing units.....	2 026 067	231 024	229 461	229 420	226 325	240 552	215 141	215 917	219 198	219 029
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 853 725	210 363	212 752	209 558	204 747	218 369	197 185	197 446	200 919	202 386
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 261 118	156 898	145 654	143 892	155 063	119 653	146 252	140 049	141 339	112 318
White.....	1 130 309	154 519	138 870	133 451	150 566	101 424	139 741	126 600	122 919	62 219
Black.....	124 020	1 931	6 008	9 597	4 008	17 115	5 760	12 320	17 825	49 456
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2 017	229	268	251	261	169	232	209	234	164
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3 959	175	432	517	160	814	446	729	278	408
Other race.....	813	44	76	76	68	131	73	191	83	71
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4 693	374	503	500	372	601	533	926	480	404
Renter-occupied housing units.....	592 607	53 465	67 098	65 666	49 684	98 716	50 933	57 397	59 580	90 068
White.....	445 852	51 230	58 679	51 688	46 165	69 821	45 461	47 088	42 148	33 572
Black.....	138 485	1 760	7 237	13 193	3 072	26 926	4 809	9 356	16 865	55 267
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1 754	202	226	207	172	296	137	182	169	163
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	4 838	209	820	407	154	1 322	410	473	227	816
Other race.....	1 678	64	136	171	121	351	116	298	171	250
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4 956	250	471	542	302	998	354	873	503	663
ROOMS										
All housing units.....	2 026 067	231 024	229 461	229 420	226 325	240 552	215 141	215 917	219 198	219 029
1 or 2 rooms.....	62 845	6 131	8 406	7 702	5 179	10 862	4 793	5 528	4 844	9 400
3 or 4 rooms.....	584 074	66 301	63 644	67 639	61 559	84 078	52 230	56 238	59 809	72 576
5 or 6 rooms.....	901 439	108 327	97 373	99 358	112 008	94 020	97 841	94 378	106 755	91 379
7 or 8 rooms.....	357 559	38 279	43 335	39 937	37 538	38 062	43 366	43 288	37 736	36 018
9 or more rooms.....	120 150	11 986	16 703	14 784	10 041	13 530	16 911	16 485	10 054	9 656
PERSONS PER ROOM										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 261 118	156 898	145 654	143 892	155 063	119 653	146 252	140 049	141 339	112 318
1.00 or less.....	1 239 169	154 492	143 970	141 562	152 042	118 097	144 137	137 470	138 691	108 708
1.01 to 1.50.....	17 828	2 052	1 420	1 923	2 503	1 242	1 742	2 051	2 153	2 742
1.51 or more.....	4 121	354	264	407	518	314	373	528	495	868
Mean.....	.44	.44	.42	.43	.45	.41	.44	.45	.44	.44
Renter-occupied housing units.....	592 607	53 465	67 098	65 666	49 684	98 716	50 933	57 397	59 580	90 068
1.00 or less.....	563 789	51 720	64 901	63 059	47 445	94 638	48 823	54 863	56 541	81 799
1.01 to 1.50.....	20 805	1 383	1 532	2 004	1 788	2 915	1 618	1 823	2 274	5 468
1.51 or more.....	8 013	362	665	603	451	1 163	492	711	765	2 801
Mean.....	.55	.52	.52	.54	.55	.53	.55	.54	.56	.60
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	172 342	20 661	16 709	19 862	21 578	22 183	17 956	18 471	18 279	16 643
For sale only.....	26 528	2 662	2 755	2 563	2 597	3 879	3 627	3 502	2 491	2 452
For rent.....	62 856	4 589	6 205	8 369	4 142	13 137	5 530	6 577	4 959	9 348
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	14 967	1 903	1 680	1 600	1 977	1 683	1 569	1 531	1 507	1 517
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	23 389	4 864	1 622	2 159	5 619	682	1 872	2 259	4 066	246
For migrant workers.....	300	32	23	28	60	12	27	17	88	13
Other vacant.....	44 302	6 411	4 424	5 143	7 183	2 790	5 331	4 585	5 168	3 067
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
All housing units.....	2 026 067	231 024	229 461	229 420	226 325	240 552	215 141	215 917	219 198	219 029
1, detached.....	1 358 124	161 847	157 517	154 251	166 841	123 663	155 017	149 355	160 238	129 395
1, attached.....	55 399	2 966	4 065	3 847	2 907	14 471	5 034	6 052	4 173	11 884
2.....	79 471	5 270	5 548	13 529	6 185	17 707	6 989	5 269	8 588	10 386
3 or 4.....	66 521	6 214	7 535	7 836	5 032	8 950	5 268	7 161	7 033	11 492
5 to 9.....	92 936	7 674	11 399	9 121	4 498	14 821	7 907	11 023	6 843	19 650
10 to 19.....	87 329	5 673	10 989	7 895	2 615	25 365	6 522	7 460	3 943	16 867
20 to 49.....	43 825	1 951	5 792	4 609	698	16 448	2 500	3 211	1 785	6 831
50 or more.....	35 018	1 358	4 986	4 690	310	11 476	1 033	2 015	503	8 647
Mobile home or trailer.....	188 517	35 656	19 426	21 614	34 777	5 656	23 254	22 490	24 161	1 483
Other.....	18 927	2 415	2 204	2 028	2 462	1 995	1 617	1 881	1 931	2 394
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	938 366	106 991	113 495	110 412	98 249	99 990	102 849	102 650	102 907	100 823
Less than \$20,000.....	56 164	7 674	5 442	7 435	10 793	1 455	4 168	5 191	9 450	4 556
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	183 612	26 348	21 403	23 737	29 776	6 706	12 653	14 971	28 679	19 339
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	248 574	31 872	30 352	30 851	29 000	20 871	21 036	21 175	30 231	33 186
\$60,000 to \$74,999.....	156 345	17 221	20 012	17 592	13 144	21 758	17 876	15 655	14 869	18 218
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	143 474	13 347	19 016	15 504	9 313	23 682	19 356	18 462	11 789	13 005
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	91 498	6 909	10 349	9 411	4 468	14 483	15 945	17 628	5 601	6 704
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	32 230	2 338	3 755	3 319	1 176	5 148	7 028	5 411	1 442	2 613
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	11 567	678	1 385	1 347	328	2 220	2 428	1 760	444	1 177
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	6 226	322	763	669	133	1 219	1 133	1 056	212	719
\$300,000 or more.....	8 676	282	1 018	747	118	2 448	1 226	1 341	190	1 306
Median (dollars).....	58 400	51 200	59 700	55 200	44 600	74 500	71 400	69 600	47 400	55 700
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	564 474	49 622	64 682	63 481	44 265	97 408	46 714	53 906	55 567	88 829
Less than \$150.....	99 819	10 518	10 621	10 866	12 292	10 662	6 730	7 142	13 943	17 045
\$150 to \$199.....	59 651	6 984	7 441	7 441	7 548	3 541	4 165	4 026	7 814	10 090
\$200 to \$249.....	69 513	8 939	10 896	8 984	7 793	5 465	4 987	4 488	8 627	9 334
\$250 to \$299.....	73 458	6 777	9 583	9 531	5 102	9 769	5 578	4 713	7 498	14 907
\$300 to \$399.....	126 970	6 434	13 359	13 759	4 307	33 718	12 116	14 750	8 007	20 490
\$400 to \$599.....	80 068	2 748	7 016	6 861	1 101	26 369	7 930	12 170	3 814	12 059
\$600 to \$749.....	8 930	291	766	691	109	2 926	936	1 418	351	1 442
\$750 to \$999.....	3 742	165	284	354	39	1 286	415	683	106	224
\$1,000 or more.....	2 021	64	262	262	24	627	247	491	24	410
No cash rent.....	40 302	5 650	5 109	4 732	5 920	3 045	3 610	4 025	5 383	2 828
Median (dollars).....	273	219	257	261	196	356	301	337	219	272

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units				
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreation- al, or occasional use	Home- owner va- cancy rate	Rental va- cancy rate	
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, at- tached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
The State -----	2 026 067	1 358 124	55 399	145 992	92 936	166 172	207 444	5.4	1 853 725	50 767	172 342	23 389	2.1	9.6
District 1 -----	231 024	161 847	2 966	11 484	7 674	8 982	38 071	5.4	210 363	4 151	20 661	4 864	1.7	7.9
COUNTY														
Carter County -----	21 779	15 030	248	1 151	795	509	4 046	5.3	20 189	379	1 590	266	1.4	5.7
Cocke County -----	12 282	8 274	163	602	169	269	2 805	5.0	11 191	380	1 091	242	1.4	7.7
Greene County -----	23 270	16 856	224	930	501	427	4 332	5.5	21 482	443	1 788	115	1.5	8.9
Hancock County -----	2 890	2 179	32	98	30	14	537	5.1	2 484	88	406	44	1.5	5.8
Howkins County -----	18 779	13 129	169	560	460	829	3 632	5.3	17 167	372	1 612	178	1.9	6.7
Jefferson County -----	14 170	9 993	146	512	264	251	3 004	5.3	12 329	254	1 841	798	1.4	7.6
Johnson County -----	6 090	4 345	45	178	117	90	1 315	5.4	5 406	127	684	171	1.7	7.2
Knox County (pt.) -----	1 521	1 100	7	19	6	-	389	5.4	1 422	46	99	1	1.0	5.8
Sevier County -----	24 166	17 067	298	1 270	479	867	4 185	5.2	19 520	533	4 646	2 270	2.5	16.6
Sullivan County -----	60 623	43 247	1 071	3 044	2 209	2 857	8 195	5.6	56 729	848	3 894	508	1.6	7.1
Union County -----	7 076	5 243	48	319	89	157	1 220	5.4	6 621	134	455	87	1.3	4.9
Washington County -----	38 378	25 384	515	2 801	2 555	2 712	4 411	5.5	35 823	547	2 555	184	1.8	6.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blairstown COP -----	4 447	3 352	26	147	77	20	825	5.4	4 232	80	215	4	1.1	7.9
Bristol city -----	10 403	6 925	224	1 133	411	846	864	5.6	9 745	132	658	31	2.5	7.0
Elizabethton city -----	5 191	3 662	84	470	411	308	256	5.3	4 936	61	255	14	1.8	4.8
Greenville town -----	6 058	4 290	129	684	380	333	242	5.5	5 581	71	477	11	2.0	11.7
Johnson City city -----	21 241	12 651	421	2 415	2 083	2 439	1 232	5.4	19 675	267	1 566	60	2.3	6.5
Kingsport city -----	16 742	11 013	504	1 165	1 404	2 109	547	5.5	15 629	193	1 113	39	1.8	7.1
District 2 -----	229 461	157 517	4 065	13 083	11 399	21 767	21 630	5.5	212 752	3 881	16 709	1 622	1.9	8.5
COUNTY														
Blount County -----	36 532	26 947	461	1 792	1 266	1 518	4 548	5.6	33 624	483	2 908	626	2.2	8.0
Bradley County (pt.) -----	12 621	9 678	95	640	128	225	1 855	5.6	11 957	239	664	35	1.6	9.1
Knox County (pt.) -----	136 894	88 576	3 105	8 751	8 999	19 497	7 966	5.5	127 302	2 298	9 592	258	2.0	8.5
Loudon County -----	12 995	9 987	175	421	227	266	1 919	5.6	12 155	209	840	87	1.7	7.2
McMinn County -----	17 616	13 032	139	1 047	638	176	2 584	5.5	16 351	319	1 265	57	1.4	8.5
Monroe County -----	12 803	9 297	90	432	141	85	2 758	5.3	11 363	333	1 440	559	1.2	10.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Athens city -----	5 184	3 620	46	629	514	143	232	5.4	4 844	73	340	8	1.8	8.4
Cleveland city (pt.) -----	742	712	3	16	-	1	10	6.7	726	1	16	3	1.4	1.3
Forroget town -----	4 456	4 100	99	75	5	1	176	7.9	4 252	12	204	7	2.5	5.0
Knoxville city -----	76 453	43 063	1 272	6 549	7 433	16 734	1 402	5.0	69 973	1 602	6 480	130	2.4	8.5
Morville city -----	8 280	5 624	272	867	551	723	243	5.6	7 718	84	562	30	3.0	7.1
District 3 -----	229 420	154 251	3 847	21 365	9 121	17 194	23 642	5.4	209 558	4 937	19 862	2 159	1.8	11.3
COUNTY														
Anderson County -----	29 323	20 209	479	2 169	866	2 340	3 260	5.5	27 384	568	1 939	156	1.1	9.3
Bledsoe County -----	3 771	2 758	37	65	41	67	803	5.3	3 261	105	510	105	1.0	8.1
Bradley County (pt.) -----	16 941	10 990	188	2 013	1 635	867	1 248	5.2	15 647	370	1 294	30	1.7	10.1
Grundy County -----	5 155	3 699	44	173	34	10	1 195	5.2	4 784	210	371	75	1.0	6.8
Hamilton County -----	122 588	79 336	2 567	15 145	5 808	12 893	6 839	5.5	111 799	2 511	10 789	557	2.2	12.4
Marion County -----	10 011	7 120	90	336	117	213	2 135	5.3	9 215	283	796	107	1.2	11.1
Meigs County -----	3 689	2 319	18	102	21	16	1 213	5.1	2 996	86	693	417	1.5	11.6
Morgan County -----	6 378	4 740	50	106	71	18	1 393	5.4	5 841	182	537	66	1.3	9.2
Polk County -----	5 659	4 104	46	117	35	14	1 343	5.3	5 092	148	567	141	1.2	8.2
Roane County -----	20 334	14 886	288	1 026	381	712	3 041	5.6	18 453	335	1 881	434	1.4	9.9
Sequatchie County -----	3 570	2 532	18	71	85	37	827	5.2	3 287	89	283	57	1.8	3.9
Von Buren County -----	2 001	1 558	22	42	27	7	345	5.3	1 799	50	202	14	1.5	6.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Chattanooga city -----	69 601	40 010	1 870	11 224	4 696	9 968	1 833	5.1	62 177	1 770	7 424	174	2.8	13.3
Cleveland city (pt.) -----	12 308	7 476	166	1 890	1 566	836	374	5.1	11 270	276	1 038	22	2.0	10.5
East Brainerd COP -----	3 810	3 593	30	93	2	1	91	7.3	3 682	29	128	4	2.0	7.1
East Ridge city -----	9 631	6 330	224	1 460	315	1 208	94	5.4	9 109	95	522	20	1.4	7.2
Middle Valley COP -----	4 297	3 825	58	187	-	-	227	6.4	4 108	45	189	7	1.9	6.0
Oak Ridge city -----	12 694	8 532	435	1 667	411	1 587	62	5.8	11 763	159	931	47	1.3	13.2
Red Bank city -----	6 262	3 508	104	883	519	1 156	92	5.0	5 595	86	667	14	2.2	16.9
District 4 -----	226 325	166 841	2 907	11 217	4 498	3 623	37 239	5.4	204 747	5 260	21 578	5 619	1.6	7.7
COUNTY														
Bedford County -----	12 638	9 373	186	671	272	282	1 854	5.5	11 608	327	1 030	79	2.3	7.3
Campbell County -----	14 817	10 626	101	658	235	427	2 770	5.2	13 150	442	1 667	616	2.0	7.4
Cloiborne County -----	10 711	7 866	97	316	114	91	2 227	5.3	9 629	273	1 082	215	1.4	8.9
Coffee County -----	16 786	11 906	212	1 217	528	516	2 407	5.6	15 500	329	1 286	71	1.6	9.8
Cumberland County -----	15 864	11 117	739	729	325	192	2 762	5.3	13 426	322	2 438	1 306	2.6	7.4
Fentress County -----	6 120	4 734	59	176	60	20	1 071	5.4	5 511	155	609	87	1.1	5.9
Franklin County -----	13 717	10 822	147	747	171	77	1 753	5.7	12 660	287	1 057	309	1.4	5.4
Giles County -----	10 828	8 069	76	799	208	192	1 484	5.4	9 832	255	996	158	1.5	6.8
Grainger County -----	7 501	5 419	42	123	26	17	1 874	5.2	6 394	180	1 107	465	1.6	10.3
Homblen County -----	20 514	14 765	347	1 703	779	661	2 259	5.5	19 429	400	1 085	62	1.5	7.0
Hordin County -----	10 275	7 859	78	251	139	87	1 861	5.2	8 726	258	1 549	769	2.1	8.1
Knox County (pt.) -----	5 167	4 121	40	88	2	49	867	5.7	4 915	55	252	16	7	5.6
Lawrence County -----	14 229	11 322	168	701	320	130	1 588	5.6	13 338	317	891	102	1.5	6.6
Lincoln County -----	11 902	8 753	131	688	260	216	1 854	5.5	10 881	246	1 021	85	1.7	7.6
Moore County -----	1 912	1 539	10	20	23	1	319	5.8	1 734	32	178	65	1.2	5.4
Pickett County -----	2 253	1 596	9	38	46	29	535	5.0	1 786	42	467	264	8	8.2
Rhea County -----	10 361	7 040	117	634	203	79	2 288	5.3	9 185	209	1 176	355	1.4	10.1
Scott County -----	7 122	4 999	54	355	54	96	1 564	5.2	6 534	287	588	53	9	8.2
Union County -----	5 696	3 829	36	89	85	39	1 618	5.1	4 932	185	764	279	1.8	6.7
Warren County -----	13 802	10 309	171	884	526	343	1 569	5.5	12 681	292	1 121			

Table 8. **Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units				
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreation- al, or occasional use	Home- owner va- cancy rate	Rental va- cancy rate	
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, at- tached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
District 4—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Lawrenceburg city	4 711	3 400	100	586	289	128	208	5.4	4 423	76	288	11	2.3	5.7
McMinnville city	5 123	3 392	105	693	473	338	122	5.2	4 738	91	385	24	2.6	7.0
Morristown city	9 248	5 874	260	1 333	648	614	519	5.2	8 715	190	533	9	2.1	6.7
Shelbyville city	6 163	4 286	148	621	247	278	583	5.1	5 684	167	479	35	3.1	7.2
Tullahoma city	7 119	5 090	94	737	429	290	479	5.7	6 607	112	512	7	2.0	10.4
District 5	240 552	123 663	14 471	26 657	14 821	53 289	7 651	5.2	218 369	5 634	22 183	682	3.1	11.7
COUNTY														
Davidson County (pt.)	227 358	113 716	14 265	25 919	14 588	53 005	5 865	5.2	206 017	5 235	21 341	638	3.2	11.9
Robertson County (pt.)	13 194	9 947	206	738	233	284	1 786	5.5	12 352	399	842	44	2.0	7.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	3 660	1 988	223	206	263	848	132	5.4	3 354	47	306	4	2.4	14.2
Nashville-Oviodson (remainder) (pt.)	217 822	106 582	13 965	25 498	14 299	51 851	5 627	5.1	197 072	5 152	20 750	622	3.3	11.9
Springfield city (pt.)	3 736	2 474	129	532	125	215	261	5.1	3 514	150	222	5	2.6	5.3
Nashville-Oviodson (pt.)	227 358	113 716	14 265	25 919	14 588	53 005	5 865	5.2	206 017	5 235	21 341	638	3.2	11.9
District 6	215 141	155 017	5 034	12 257	7 907	10 055	24 871	5.7	197 185	4 225	17 956	1 872	2.4	9.8
COUNTY														
Cannon County	4 368	3 415	33	143	42	80	655	5.4	3 980	101	388	39	1.1	6.6
Clay County	3 340	2 394	34	72	25	38	777	5.1	2 855	71	485	117	1.4	10.9
Davidson County (pt.)	1 706	904	409	203	35	141	14	6.3	1 513	3	193	7	7.5	15.3
DeKalb County	6 694	5 262	79	291	108	87	867	5.3	5 696	116	998	489	1.8	6.1
Jackson County	4 219	3 175	33	101	51	17	842	5.2	3 642	81	577	155	2.2	10.1
Macon County	6 879	5 106	45	216	113	61	1 338	5.3	6 159	145	720	68	1.4	10.1
Marshall County	8 909	6 601	86	542	193	362	1 125	5.5	8 268	201	641	63	1.8	6.5
Overton County	7 388	5 415	65	208	61	82	1 557	5.3	6 734	171	654	70	1.1	7.0
Putnam County	21 417	14 343	340	1 601	1 389	1 018	2 726	5.4	19 753	309	1 664	111	2.1	9.1
Rutherford County	45 755	29 632	1 430	3 358	3 037	4 006	4 292	5.4	42 118	1 081	3 637	157	2.9	9.7
Smith County	6 049	4 573	63	223	158	48	984	5.5	5 358	123	691	65	2.2	11.1
Sumner County	39 807	29 279	826	2 490	1 234	2 005	3 973	5.8	36 850	831	2 957	121	2.7	10.8
Trausdale County	2 537	1 804	21	84	58	88	482	5.3	2 261	66	276	25	1.4	9.7
Williamson County	29 875	22 801	1 196	1 119	1 069	1 613	2 077	6.6	27 928	453	1 947	164	2.7	10.5
Wilson County	26 198	20 313	374	1 606	334	409	3 162	5.9	24 070	473	2 128	221	2.4	11.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brentwood city	5 514	4 797	558	87	14	16	42	8.4	5 276	11	238	23	2.9	7.2
Cookeville city	9 284	5 195	271	1 186	1 151	911	570	5.3	8 563	118	721	29	2.7	9.1
Franklin city	8 748	4 404	424	857	1 036	1 567	460	5.4	7 828	174	920	67	3.9	12.9
Gallatin city	7 635	5 122	126	945	337	504	601	5.4	7 028	215	607	20	2.3	9.7
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	1 101	951	12	91	—	—	47	6.6	1 040	11	61	—	3.2	6.9
Hendersonville city	12 472	8 879	493	761	698	1 401	240	6.1	11 441	119	1 031	15	4.3	13.7
Lebanon city	6 592	4 308	136	1 276	257	391	224	5.4	5 909	156	683	9	2.4	13.3
Murfreesboro city	18 708	9 141	897	2 249	2 256	3 448	717	5.1	17 110	427	1 598	30	3.2	9.6
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)	1 706	904	409	203	35	141	14	6.3	1 513	3	193	7	7.5	15.3
Smyrna town	5 312	2 897	279	527	766	440	403	5.3	4 836	132	476	22	1.9	11.5
Nashville-Oviodson (pt.)	1 706	904	409	203	35	141	14	6.3	1 513	3	193	7	7.5	15.3
District 7	215 917	149 355	6 052	12 430	11 023	12 686	24 371	5.6	197 446	5 113	18 471	2 259	2.4	10.3
COUNTY														
Cheatham County	10 297	7 606	73	255	81	108	2 174	5.5	9 515	293	782	74	2.2	9.7
Chester County	4 944	3 845	42	230	42	67	718	5.4	4 558	113	386	73	1.9	5.8
Decatur County	5 346	4 011	40	127	36	51	1 081	5.2	4 216	88	1 130	606	1.6	10.2
Dickson County	14 149	10 169	121	857	334	376	2 292	5.5	13 019	356	1 130	103	2.3	9.0
Foyette County	9 115	6 599	73	251	101	149	1 942	5.4	8 453	705	662	104	1.2	4.6
Hardeman County	9 174	6 699	91	317	85	149	1 833	5.3	8 276	477	898	319	1.0	6.2
Henderson County	9 278	6 579	99	442	51	23	2 084	5.4	8 527	147	751	93	1.4	9.5
Hickman County	6 662	5 015	23	101	16	165	1 342	5.4	5 976	170	686	100	1.5	8.6
Lewis County	3 943	2 802	37	203	61	9	831	5.3	3 533	103	410	45	2.1	7.7
McNairy County	9 734	7 615	75	240	110	70	1 624	5.3	8 834	191	900	136	1.7	7.7
Maury County	22 286	16 050	325	1 778	784	777	2 572	5.5	20 608	524	1 678	92	2.1	9.5
Montgomery County	37 233	24 940	1 226	3 256	1 809	2 232	3 770	5.4	34 345	1 168	2 888	103	2.9	9.3
Perry County	3 225	2 275	14	60	39	11	826	5.1	2 512	86	713	310	1.6	9.8
Robertson County (pt.)	2 629	2 107	16	146	19	33	308	5.8	2 449	51	180	13	1.1	10.4
Shelby County (pt.)	67 902	43 043	3 797	4 167	7 455	8 466	974	6.2	62 625	641	5 277	88	3.4	13.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bartlett town (pt.)	7 318	6 954	111	118	67	42	26	6.7	7 011	49	307	3	3.7	5.3
Clarksville city	27 642	17 465	1 083	2 973	1 701	2 150	2 270	5.3	25 442	940	2 200	46	3.4	9.4
Collierville town	4 613	4 080	81	101	56	219	76	6.6	4 429	114	184	2	3.1	3.3
Columbia city	12 142	8 116	238	1 410	701	686	991	5.4	11 267	261	875	46	2.0	9.2
Germantown city	11 131	9 453	813	286	312	237	30	8.1	10 713	36	418	4	2.1	10.3
Memphis city (pt.)	14 451	5 441	856	1 697	3 451	2 891	115	5.4	13 240	138	1 211	26	2.2	10.9
Springfield city (pt.)	794	605	2	129	18	33	7	5.7	729	10	65	2	1.0	12.5
District 8	219 198	160 238	4 173	15 621	6 843	6 231	26 092	5.4	200 919	5 687	18 279	4 066	1.7	7.7
COUNTY														
Benton County	7 107	5 057	57	143	69	71	1 710	5.1	5 784	122	1 323	746	2.4	10.0
Corrall County	11 783	9 031	120	619	81	16	1 916	5.4	10 727	251	1 056	117	1.5	6.9
Crockett County	5 521	4 613	45	114	51	49	649	5.5	5 183	135	338	24	1.1	6.5
Dyer County	14 384	10 687	146	1 473	464	432	1 182	5.4	13 617	312	767	44	1.3	4.8
Gibson County	19 635	15 332	259	1 591	330	271	1 852	5.4	18 361	422	1 274	44	1.3	7.1
Hoywood County	7 475	5 778	183	520	189	125	680	5.3	7 014	399	461	67	1.2	4.1
Henry County	13 774	9 462	117	638	301	147	3 109	5.3	11 362	193	2 412	1 423	1.8	7.9
Houston County	3 085	2 294	16	103	14	46	612	5.3	2 683	64	402	178	1.0	9.5
Humphreys County	7 136	5 191	40	243	130	73	1 459	5.5	6 063	132	1 073	489	1.7	10.8

Table 8. **Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units				
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Home- owner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate	
		1 unit, detached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
District 8—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Lake County -----	2 610	1 905	45	247	72	22	319	5.1	2 418	75	192	43	.7	4.1
Louderdale County -----	9 343	6 668	154	719	305	77	1 420	5.2	8 423	400	920	205	1.4	10.6
Madison County -----	31 809	22 322	603	4 053	1 313	1 549	1 969	5.5	29 609	696	2 200	36	1.8	9.5
Obion County -----	13 359	9 852	184	1 132	423	191	1 577	5.4	12 412	266	947	142	1.6	6.9
Shelby County (pt.) -----	40 865	29 160	1 845	2 318	2 580	2 579	2 383	5.7	38 560	1 323	2 305	52	2.3	7.8
Stewart County -----	4 384	3 172	26	65	40	55	1 026	5.3	3 678	69	706	324	2.4	9.4
Tipton County -----	14 071	10 345	202	556	311	174	2 483	5.4	13 033	598	1 038	70	2.1	7.3
Weakley County -----	12 857	9 369	131	1 087	170	354	1 746	5.4	11 992	230	865	62	1.5	6.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bartlett town (pt.) -----	1 489	1 290	132	49	9	3	6	6.5	1 445	16	44	2	1.4	5.2
Brownsville city -----	3 848	2 828	152	479	168	108	113	5.2	3 698	196	150	6	1.7	3.6
Dyersburg city -----	7 041	4 715	75	1 161	428	420	242	5.1	6 696	156	345	28	1.7	4.5
Jackson city -----	20 739	13 354	539	3 812	1 213	1 389	432	5.3	19 206	485	1 533	16	2.1	9.7
Memphis city (pt.) -----	23 767	16 470	615	1 270	2 356	2 278	778	5.6	22 349	728	1 418	21	2.1	8.4
Millington city -----	4 440	1 841	826	808	193	286	486	5.0	4 168	175	272	4	2.1	6.9
Union City -----	4 609	2 972	129	879	298	144	187	5.3	4 305	98	304	4	2.2	6.4
District 9 -----	219 029	129 395	11 884	21 878	19 650	32 345	3 877	5.2	202 386	11 879	16 643	246	2.1	9.4
COUNTY														
Shelby County (pt.) -----	219 029	129 395	11 884	21 878	19 650	32 345	3 877	5.2	202 386	11 879	16 643	246	2.1	9.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Memphis city (pt.) -----	210 355	123 645	10 733	21 404	18 784	31 969	3 820	5.2	194 240	11 743	16 115	240	2.1	9.4

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
The State -----	1 261 118	1 108 320	2.66	6.1	938 366	371 768	416 401	91 498	32 230	17 793	8 676	39 600	58 400	85 300
District 1 -----	156 898	129 247	2.58	5.9	106 991	51 750	44 712	6 909	2 338	1 000	282	35 700	51 200	72 500
COUNTY														
Carter County -----	15 410	12 290	2.54	5.6	10 496	6 401	3 625	360	75	27	8	31 600	43 800	61 500
Cacke County -----	8 137	6 187	2.62	5.4	4 680	3 105	1 393	137	34	10	1	25 600	40 300	57 300
Greene County -----	16 548	13 411	2.54	5.8	9 957	5 976	3 468	365	99	38	11	32 100	44 500	62 300
Hancock County -----	1 946	1 538	2.62	5.4	756	590	159	6	1	—	—	18 900	32 200	47 200
Hawkins County -----	13 236	10 481	2.63	5.6	8 082	4 236	3 428	304	74	35	5	34 200	48 600	66 100
Jefferson County -----	9 519	7 606	2.59	5.7	5 887	3 167	2 194	370	117	34	5	33 800	47 900	69 200
Johnson County -----	4 360	3 373	2.53	5.7	2 291	1 465	763	46	8	4	5	26 900	41 300	58 000
Knox County (pt.) -----	1 160	860	2.66	5.6	707	430	251	20	4	1	—	30 100	42 600	61 400
Sevier County -----	14 803	11 989	2.63	5.7	9 720	3 272	4 931	965	328	145	79	43 600	62 400	86 300
Sullivan County -----	42 530	36 433	2.57	6.1	32 818	13 973	14 647	2 610	1 045	449	94	38 700	55 600	78 800
Unicoi County -----	5 114	4 272	2.52	5.8	3 609	1 904	1 489	162	42	12	—	33 000	48 100	68 800
Washington County -----	24 135	20 807	2.60	6.1	17 988	7 231	8 364	1 564	511	245	73	40 400	57 300	81 300
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bloomington CDP -----	3 442	2 896	2.62	5.6	2 712	1 626	1 023	49	13	—	1	35 100	45 400	60 000
Bristol city -----	6 455	5 634	2.45	6.3	5 219	2 647	1 865	369	186	118	34	34 300	49 500	74 400
Elizabethton city -----	3 218	2 955	2.34	5.9	2 793	1 743	859	139	33	17	2	32 400	43 300	62 400
Greenville town -----	3 535	3 372	2.36	6.4	3 182	1 708	1 219	172	57	20	6	33 700	47 700	68 800
Johnson City city -----	11 184	10 169	2.51	6.4	9 561	3 632	4 316	1 000	375	177	61	40 500	60 000	88 300
Kingsport city -----	9 832	9 182	2.38	6.3	8 685	3 820	3 218	892	486	231	38	37 500	55 400	88 000
District 2 -----	145 654	129 650	2.61	6.2	113 495	42 727	53 498	10 349	3 755	2 148	1 018	40 900	59 700	85 400
COUNTY														
Blount County -----	25 072	21 877	2.57	6.1	18 774	6 878	9 452	1 705	477	207	55	42 100	60 200	83 600
Bradley County (pt.) -----	9 514	8 200	2.81	5.9	6 840	2 717	3 423	472	132	71	25	42 000	56 500	75 400
Knox County (pt.) -----	80 140	73 805	2.59	6.5	67 725	21 723	33 395	7 243	2 828	1 670	866	44 500	64 300	91 300
Laudon County -----	9 428	8 056	2.58	6.0	6 615	3 234	2 563	417	202	143	56	34 900	51 000	74 900
McMinn County -----	12 448	10 554	2.61	5.9	8 225	4 634	3 130	327	81	43	10	31 700	45 600	66 300
Monroe County -----	9 052	7 158	2.66	5.6	5 316	3 541	1 535	185	35	14	6	27 300	40 200	58 000
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Athens city -----	3 045	2 879	2.47	6.1	2 690	1 579	940	103	28	31	9	32 100	45 000	64 800
Cleveland city (pt.) -----	650	643	2.91	6.8	605	25	496	78	2	4	—	66 500	77 700	93 100
Forragut town -----	3 892	3 764	3.01	8.1	3 497	58	1 232	914	777	406	110	84 200	127 900	173 100
Knoxville city -----	34 892	33 193	2.40	6.1	31 311	15 775	12 418	1 508	645	597	368	35 900	49 800	69 600
Maryville city -----	4 957	4 712	2.46	6.5	4 400	1 377	2 262	487	181	75	18	45 300	64 900	89 900
District 3 -----	143 892	126 355	2.64	6.1	110 412	47 844	47 275	9 411	3 319	1 816	747	37 700	55 200	80 200
COUNTY														
Anderson County -----	19 401	16 945	2.55	6.1	14 989	6 419	6 771	1 244	347	168	40	39 800	55 100	77 700
Bledsoe County -----	2 568	2 042	2.66	5.7	1 268	921	308	29	5	2	3	22 400	36 000	52 500
Bradley County (pt.) -----	9 487	8 635	2.62	6.1	7 653	3 453	3 319	579	179	97	26	38 600	53 500	75 200
Greene County -----	3 896	2 992	2.79	5.5	2 247	1 863	341	33	8	2	—	17 600	29 800	42 800
Hamilton County -----	71 640	65 855	2.65	6.4	60 484	20 653	29 012	6 284	2 477	1 420	638	43 400	62 000	89 300
Marion County -----	7 284	5 783	2.70	5.6	4 859	3 005	1 577	177	56	27	17	29 100	42 600	61 800
Meigs County -----	2 393	1 662	2.67	5.5	1 097	624	393	60	13	7	—	30 300	44 200	66 900
Morgan County -----	4 844	3 851	2.76	5.6	2 833	2 173	615	37	5	3	—	24 500	37 800	48 900
Polk County -----	4 220	3 273	2.68	5.6	2 400	1 665	624	89	14	7	1	23 900	37 800	55 900
Roane County -----	14 102	12 048	2.59	6.1	10 175	5 262	3 790	819	203	80	21	32 600	48 700	72 500
Sequatchie County -----	2 550	2 033	2.71	5.6	1 551	1 067	420	52	10	2	—	27 300	39 000	56 300
Van Buren County -----	1 507	1 236	2.70	5.5	856	739	105	8	2	1	1	24 000	33 000	42 500
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Chattanooga city -----	33 721	31 715	2.52	6.3	29 701	13 206	12 883	2 188	813	387	224	37 600	54 100	75 800
Cleveland city (pt.) -----	5 955	5 729	2.52	6.3	5 426	2 181	2 451	506	166	96	26	39 800	57 500	83 200
East Brainerd CDP -----	3 396	3 334	3.11	7.5	3 102	1 82	1 803	728	222	140	27	75 600	91 300	117 100
East Ridge city -----	5 613	5 384	2.40	6.2	5 070	1 965	2 719	310	56	19	1	43 800	55 200	70 600
Middle Valley CDP -----	3 533	3 387	2.99	6.6	3 168	455	2 380	275	38	14	6	56 300	68 300	85 100
Oak Ridge city -----	7 824	7 556	2.43	6.8	7 139	2 343	3 225	1 082	294	154	41	45 200	64 100	95 600
Red Bank city -----	3 052	2 918	2.35	6.2	2 778	1 165	1 483	106	21	3	—	41 800	54 400	70 600
District 4 -----	155 063	130 450	2.64	5.8	98 249	57 512	34 514	4 468	1 176	461	118	31 000	44 600	64 700
COUNTY														
Bedford County -----	8 329	7 226	2.63	5.9	5 236	2 766	2 167	197	75	25	6	35 900	48 400	67 500
Campbell County -----	9 709	8 035	2.68	5.6	6 815	4 685	1 868	180	42	34	6	24 500	37 900	56 100
Claiborne County -----	7 542	5 987	2.68	5.6	4 243	2 796	1 267	125	33	20	2	29 400	41 400	57 900
Coffee County -----	10 862	9 407	2.63	6.2	7 536	3 457	3 363	564	100	42	10	37 100	52 800	72 700
Cumberland County -----	10 526	8 788	2.57	5.7	6 774	3 463	2 431	592	198	79	11	33 600	49 100	77 600
Fentress County -----	4 329	3 583	2.66	5.7	2 543	2 091	403	40	7	2	—	21 100	32 300	44 000
Franklin County -----	9 835	8 649	2.66	6.0	6 842	3 559	2 648	435	157	34	9	33 100	48 700	70 300
Giles County -----	7 175	6 204	2.61	5.9	4 008	2 397	1 425	136	32	11	7	33 600	44 600	62 500
Grainger County -----	5 271	3 997	2.64	5.5	2 579	1 741	745	70	15	5	3	26 800	40 300	56 500
Hamblen County -----	14 009	12 337	2.63	6.0	10 925	5 249	4 847	570	166	77	16	37 200	51 300	70 200
Hardin County -----	6 750	5 636	2.55	5.6	4 380	3 004	1 142	168	36	21	9	25 700	39 100	56 000
Knox County (pt.) -----	4 069	3 448	2.68	6.0	2 793	995	1 573	180	31	11	3	43 200	59 500	76 100
Lawrence County -----	10 213	9 062	2.66	6.0	6 406	3 956	2 188	198	40	21	3	30 900	43 300	60 400
Lincoln County -----	7 982	6 830	2.60	6.0	4 625	2 556	1 787	218	50	9	5	34 100	47 100	66 500
Moore County -----	1 451	1 216	2.72	6.0	648	320	267	51	8	2	—	34 700	50 400	70 200
Pickett County -----	1 407	1 139	2.55	5.5	638	482	140	13	—	2	1	21 900	34 200	49 500
Rhea County -----	6 844	5 375	2.60	5.7	4 297	2 471	1 545	200	55	22	4	31 700	45 300	65 500
Scott County -----	4 924	3 801	2.85	5.6	2 921	2 221	617	61	12	3	7	19 400	33 600	49 100
Union County -----	3 936	2 819	2.76	5.4	1 910	1 124	718	55	8	3	2	30 400	45 500	61 200
Warren County -----	9 277	8 332	2.62	5.9	6 370	4 091	1 883	273	85	28	10	30 600	42 200	60 100
Wayne County -----	4 328	3 334	2.66	5.6	2 117	1 638	449	24	4	2	—	21 900	32 800	47 800
White County -----	6 295	5 245	2.58	5.7	3 643	2 450	1 041	118	22	8	4	28 200	40 300	56 900

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quar- tile (dollars)
District 4—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Lawrenceburg city	2 831	2 678	2.36	6.1	2 481	1 413	952	86	19	11	—	32 300	45 600	63 400
McMinnville city	2 749	2 665	2.37	6.1	2 486	1 618	715	100	44	7	2	27 000	41 100	59 000
Morristown city	5 032	4 613	2.44	6.0	4 380	2 684	1 319	238	81	44	14	32 400	43 500	63 200
Shelbyville city	3 413	3 184	2.43	5.8	2 923	1 655	1 174	73	14	6	1	35 400	46 400	63 100
Tullahoma city	4 289	4 033	2.59	6.4	3 733	1 568	1 681	375	74	29	6	38 500	55 800	79 400
District 5	119 653	108 581	2.57	6.3	99 990	17 076	57 396	14 483	5 148	3 439	2 448	56 600	74 500	101 400
COUNTY														
Ovidson County (pt.)	110 511	100 640	2.55	6.3	93 685	14 965	53 890	13 940	5 042	3 409	2 439	57 700	75 500	104 000
Robertson County (pt.)	9 142	7 941	2.81	5.9	6 305	2 111	3 506	543	106	30	9	44 000	60 900	81 600
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	1 935	1 864	2.56	6.2	1 738	131	1 333	222	36	13	3	63 300	75 200	93 300
Nashville-Ovidson (remainder) (pt.)	103 764	94 129	2.55	6.2	87 681	14 675	52 029	13 095	4 216	2 419	1 247	56 800	74 100	98 900
Springfield city (pt.)	1 927	1 799	2.63	5.9	1 713	803	748	107	35	14	6	37 400	52 100	72 400
Nashville-Ovidson (pt.)	110 511	100 640	2.55	6.3	93 685	14 965	53 890	13 940	5 042	3 409	2 439	57 700	75 500	104 000
District 6	146 252	128 506	2.77	6.2	102 849	26 730	48 359	15 945	7 028	3 561	1 226	49 000	71 400	105 700
COUNTY														
Cannon County	3 157	2 680	2.64	5.7	1 577	1 025	499	43	6	4	—	30 500	41 500	57 300
Cloy County	2 324	1 780	2.51	5.4	1 086	791	274	15	5	1	—	23 900	37 100	52 100
Ovidson County (pt.)	1 180	1 056	2.45	6.8	985	3	180	261	376	141	24	115 200	155 700	187 600
DeKalb County	4 351	3 848	2.50	5.7	2 797	1 752	904	92	28	11	10	31 700	44 200	59 700
Jackson County	2 971	2 361	2.53	5.5	1 244	886	334	20	2	1	1	23 700	38 000	53 800
Macon County	4 853	3 983	2.60	5.6	2 567	1 939	583	41	3	1	—	25 100	36 600	49 600
Marshall County	5 851	5 100	2.61	5.9	3 681	1 974	1 419	213	48	25	2	34 100	47 900	68 700
Overton County	5 409	4 287	2.63	5.5	2 797	2 068	659	53	14	2	1	23 800	36 700	51 100
Putnam County	13 187	11 442	2.56	6.1	9 249	3 971	4 247	688	219	101	23	39 600	55 000	74 800
Rutherford County	27 826	24 814	2.85	6.1	21 388	3 013	14 748	2 678	636	245	68	57 200	71 800	92 700
Smith County	4 223	3 499	2.63	5.9	2 278	1 290	875	82	25	5	1	30 300	45 900	65 300
Sumner County	27 641	24 802	2.84	6.4	21 118	4 038	11 449	3 575	1 301	550	205	55 300	73 900	104 300
Trousdale County	1 690	1 359	2.54	5.7	928	607	291	26	1	2	1	29 100	41 900	57 800
Williamson County	22 210	20 522	2.98	7.2	17 126	1 109	4 507	5 098	3 431	2 168	813	86 200	131 100	175 400
Wilson County	19 379	16 973	2.83	6.3	14 028	2 264	7 390	3 060	932	305	77	60 400	82 000	111 100
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brentwood city	4 903	4 846	3.12	8.6	4 474	12	292	1 103	1 300	1 205	562	140 900	179 400	242 500
Cookeville city	4 306	4 003	2.37	6.4	3 703	1 202	1 832	398	166	88	17	45 300	62 000	89 200
Franklin city	4 276	3 812	2.73	6.4	3 577	345	1 564	1 073	418	134	43	67 000	95 900	135 200
Gallatin city	4 311	3 964	2.65	6.2	3 720	1 144	2 052	292	140	60	32	46 200	61 900	82 400
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	879	834	2.95	6.9	716	16	313	250	113	23	1	83 100	104 700	138 900
Hendersonville city	8 330	8 003	2.91	6.9	7 570	239	4 774	1 600	551	289	117	68 400	86 300	118 900
Lebanon city	3 448	3 271	2.55	6.3	3 062	853	1 627	386	116	63	17	47 700	67 300	93 000
Murfreesboro city	8 139	7 502	2.63	6.5	7 018	1 038	4 096	1 292	376	169	47	57 400	78 200	103 800
Nashville-Ovidson (remainder) (pt.)	1 180	1 056	2.45	6.8	985	3	180	261	376	141	24	115 200	155 700	187 600
Smyrna town	2 701	2 490	2.87	6.1	2 343	248	1 784	233	52	17	9	59 000	71 600	90 200
Nashville-Ovidson (pt.)	1 180	1 056	2.45	6.8	985	3	180	261	376	141	24	115 200	155 700	187 600
District 7	140 049	123 845	2.80	6.3	102 650	30 988	44 466	17 628	5 411	2 816	1 341	45 100	69 600	103 800
COUNTY														
Cheatham County	7 910	6 347	2.86	5.7	4 953	1 363	2 976	502	77	28	7	48 200	64 000	84 100
Chester County	3 529	3 006	2.59	5.8	2 152	1 445	633	62	7	3	2	28 600	40 200	56 600
Decatur County	3 395	2 743	2.47	5.6	1 946	1 442	456	34	7	5	2	23 400	34 700	50 900
Dickson County	9 854	8 291	2.70	5.9	5 976	2 611	2 889	361	88	19	8	40 000	54 100	73 800
Fayette County	6 327	4 920	2.97	5.8	3 754	1 819	1 414	392	103	25	1	35 300	51 400	77 700
Hardeman County	6 094	4 937	2.77	5.6	3 835	2 689	1 035	83	18	5	5	27 600	39 200	54 800
Henderson County	6 799	5 329	2.57	5.7	3 793	2 455	1 154	134	29	14	7	29 700	42 200	57 800
Hickman County	4 826	3 939	2.65	5.7	2 576	1 638	863	65	5	3	2	28 700	43 200	58 800
Lewis County	2 678	2 081	2.62	5.6	1 461	1 053	366	35	5	1	1	24 300	37 200	53 000
McNairy County	6 993	5 910	2.53	5.6	4 212	3 080	1 020	89	12	5	6	24 100	36 400	52 000
Moury County	14 225	12 616	2.68	6.1	10 254	3 799	4 964	1 071	277	115	28	41 300	60 700	84 800
Montgomery County	20 983	19 273	2.78	6.1	16 743	5 620	9 709	971	306	106	31	45 300	58 100	73 400
Perry County	2 107	1 592	2.61	5.4	1 023	737	261	21	2	2	—	22 600	35 600	52 800
Robertson County (pt.)	1 943	1 695	2.82	6.1	1 256	346	736	126	32	13	3	48 500	62 900	83 500
Shelby County (pt.)	42 386	41 166	3.01	7.3	38 716	891	15 990	13 682	4 443	2 472	1 238	82 800	108 200	143 700
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bortlett town (pt.)	6 442	6 406	3.20	6.9	6 067	75	3 828	1 855	267	33	9	79 000	92 400	113 500
Clarksville city	13 906	13 198	2.78	6.1	12 377	3 793	7 533	690	246	90	25	46 900	59 000	73 400
Collierville town	3 700	3 638	3.35	7.0	3 444	245	1 333	1 325	424	103	14	75 700	104 500	134 800
Columbia city	6 906	6 381	2.54	6.2	5 956	2 121	2 998	630	128	62	17	42 900	61 500	84 500
German town city	9 597	9 420	3.15	8.5	8 842	26	715	4 123	2 121	1 362	495	119 800	145 100	189 100
Memphis city (pt.)	5 556	5 256	2.68	7.3	4 966	293	2 778	741	540	296	318	68 700	89 800	143 400
Springfield city (pt.)	485	463	2.50	6.2	436	152	247	28	5	4	—	45 900	56 200	71 100
District 8	141 339	124 640	2.64	6.0	102 907	55 646	39 372	5 601	1 442	656	190	32 900	47 400	68 900
COUNTY														
Benton County	4 638	3 699	2.47	5.6	2 657	1 774	777	87	12	6	1	27 400	39 700	57 700
Corroll County	8 477	7 165	2.51	5.7	5 348	3 975	1 234	106	26	4	3	24 100	35 700	50 700
Crockett County	3 959	3 502	2.52	5.8	2 725	1 937	721	45	12	9	1	27 200	38 600	53 600
Oyer County	8 965	8 140	2.57	5.9	7 084	4 237	2 288	377	131	45	6	31 300	44 100	65 200
Gibson County	13 332	12 024	2.49	5.9	9 728	6 694	2 702	260	42	22	8	26 400	39 200	55 500
Haywood County	4 659	4 158	2.77	5.9	3 761	2 250	936	124	29	13	9	31 200	40 400	58 400
Henry County	8 692	7 065	2.45	5.8	5 322	3 378	1 645	220	52	24	3	28 200	41 700	60 800
Houston County	2 112	1 700	2.56	5.6	1 159	924	222	9	4	—	—	24 300	35 300	47 400
Humphreys County	4 688	3 903	2.59	5.9	2 822	1 698	958	119	36	11	—	31 600	43 700	62 200

Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quar- tile (dollars)
District 8—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Lake County	1 413	1 237	2.48	5.7	1 126	843	253	22	7	1	—	23 300	35 100	50 100
Lauderdale County	5 636	4 760	2.70	5.7	3 889	2 770	985	115	17	2	—	27 700	38 700	53 800
Madison County	19 359	17 810	2.67	6.3	15 693	7 073	7 012	1 045	323	164	76	36 900	53 500	72 700
Obion County	8 762	7 687	2.58	5.9	6 270	3 824	2 151	223	54	17	1	30 200	43 500	61 900
Shelby County (pt.)	25 786	24 281	2.85	6.3	22 346	7 123	12 023	2 217	590	315	78	46 100	63 200	87 200
Stewart County	3 032	2 406	2.56	5.7	1 630	1 011	557	51	9	2	—	28 800	43 700	59 600
Tipton County	9 376	7 723	2.87	5.8	6 290	2 549	3 269	384	70	15	3	40 800	56 100	74 100
Weakley County	8 453	7 380	2.54	5.9	5 457	3 586	1 639	197	28	6	1	26 400	39 800	59 100
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bartlett town (pt.)	1 243	1 232	2.96	6.7	1 166	33	922	198	7	5	1	75 100	86 100	97 000
Brownsville city	2 230	2 134	2.73	5.9	1 994	1 315	575	73	19	8	4	33 000	41 500	59 400
Dyersburg city	3 605	3 416	2.41	5.9	3 208	1 870	1 037	183	82	32	4	30 900	44 700	68 100
Jackson city	10 738	10 278	2.54	6.3	9 666	4 757	4 095	556	131	90	37	34 600	50 600	70 300
Memphis city (pt.)	14 526	13 965	2.75	6.3	13 265	5 249	7 242	692	50	19	13	43 400	56 100	74 100
Millington city	1 392	1 267	2.78	6.1	1 210	273	809	107	16	5	—	51 500	64 700	77 000
Union City city	2 452	2 323	2.49	6.1	2 187	1 142	869	124	38	13	1	35 000	48 800	70 400
District 9	112 318	107 046	2.71	6.2	100 823	41 495	46 809	6 704	2 613	1 896	1 306	40 700	55 700	75 600
COUNTY														
Shelby County (pt.)	112 318	107 046	2.71	6.2	100 823	41 495	46 809	6 704	2 613	1 896	1 306	40 700	55 700	75 600
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Memphis city (pt.)	106 667	101 485	2.71	6.2	95 502	41 262	42 107	6 344	2 596	1 888	1 305	40 000	54 300	74 300

Table 10. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent										With meals included in rent
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent									
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)		
The State -----	592 607	212 050	2.35	4.3	524 172	228 983	260 056	29 370	3 742	2 021	176	273	370	3 490	
District 1 -----	53 465	22 621	2.32	4.4	43 972	27 499	15 257	993	165	58	153	219	290	370	
COUNTY															
Carter County -----	4 779	1 939	2.32	4.4	4 015	2 789	1 168	56	2	—	143	202	270	7	
Cocke County -----	3 054	1 565	2.46	4.4	2 276	2 021	247	8	—	—	100	145	204	8	
Greene County -----	4 934	2 515	2.45	4.6	3 703	2 801	873	23	2	4	133	194	249	10	
Hancock County -----	538	342	2.73	4.6	241	229	12	—	—	—	100—	100—	148	—	
Hawkins County -----	3 931	1 788	2.41	4.5	2 966	1 893	1 032	15	13	13	135	211	283	29	
Jefferson County -----	2 810	1 390	2.41	4.6	2 146	1 596	522	27	—	1	130	195	253	13	
Johnson County -----	1 046	543	2.46	4.6	685	613	70	2	—	—	100—	147	196	1	
Knox County (pt.) -----	262	183	2.66	4.7	185	144	40	—	—	1	150	204	245	—	
Sevier County -----	4 717	2 292	2.43	4.4	3 666	1 782	1 703	120	51	10	187	254	332	52	
Sullivan County -----	14 199	5 637	2.26	4.4	12 533	7 283	4 892	332	19	7	167	231	302	24	
Unicoi County -----	1 507	700	2.29	4.4	1 209	921	281	6	—	1	130	184	247	4	
Washington County -----	11 688	3 727	2.15	4.3	10 347	5 427	4 417	404	78	21	178	244	323	222	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Bloomingsdale CDP -----	790	367	2.44	4.4	698	417	277	4	—	—	178	231	280	1	
Bristol city -----	3 290	1 157	2.14	4.3	3 053	1 765	1 221	62	3	2	173	234	308	9	
Elizabethton city -----	1 718	614	2.24	4.2	1 550	1 124	416	10	—	—	108	174	259	2	
Greeneville town -----	2 046	802	2.20	4.3	1 876	1 330	527	17	2	—	127	203	262	5	
Johnson City city -----	8 491	2 208	2.04	4.1	7 889	4 093	3 333	365	77	21	176	245	333	214	
Kingsport city -----	5 797	1 741	2.11	4.2	5 365	3 024	2 177	129	20	15	151	231	312	30	
District 2 -----	67 098	22 938	2.19	4.2	59 573	28 501	28 271	2 453	284	64	181	257	341	146	
COUNTY															
Blount County -----	8 552	3 790	2.33	4.5	7 239	3 941	3 047	204	40	7	170	239	307	10	
Bradley County (pt.) -----	2 443	1 203	2.63	4.5	2 047	968	1 007	64	6	2	204	256	316	4	
Knox County (pt.) -----	47 162	13 365	2.09	4.1	43 501	18 516	22 588	2 129	219	49	200	273	359	116	
Loudon County -----	2 727	1 487	2.42	4.6	2 105	1 607	438	36	18	6	132	190	247	8	
McMinn County -----	3 903	1 772	2.36	4.5	3 082	2 207	855	20	—	—	127	192	264	6	
Monroe County -----	2 311	1 321	2.53	4.6	1 599	1 262	336	—	1	—	123	180	240	2	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Athens city -----	1 799	573	2.24	4.3	1 607	1 058	546	3	—	—	114	193	290	3	
Cleveland city (pt.) -----	76	58	3.16	5.7	71	9	43	15	4	—	290	457	531	—	
Farragut town -----	360	261	2.67	5.9	303	37	128	106	20	12	322	458	618	1	
Knoxville city -----	35 081	8 345	2.01	3.9	33 049	15 347	16 474	1 130	75	23	187	261	343	102	
Maryville city -----	2 761	923	2.16	4.3	2 539	1 433	1 014	66	22	4	145	230	305	3	
District 3 -----	65 666	22 182	2.28	4.2	58 749	27 291	28 562	2 280	354	262	176	261	345	560	
COUNTY															
Anderson County -----	7 983	2 794	2.26	4.2	7 045	3 239	3 481	216	40	69	177	262	341	61	
Bledsoe County -----	693	408	2.55	4.7	395	370	23	2	—	—	100—	143	193	1	
Bradley County (pt.) -----	6 160	2 041	2.27	4.1	5 682	3 001	2 594	75	10	2	177	243	309	10	
Grundy County -----	888	479	2.58	4.4	560	493	65	1	—	1	104	155	205	2	
Hamilton County -----	40 159	11 578	2.22	4.2	37 555	14 408	20 785	1 889	288	185	201	285	368	465	
Marion County -----	1 931	936	2.56	4.4	1 484	1 125	344	8	6	1	137	192	248	4	
Meigs County -----	603	292	2.55	4.6	405	328	74	3	—	—	118	183	237	—	
Morgan County -----	997	597	2.67	4.8	675	600	75	—	—	—	115	165	217	2	
Polk County -----	872	521	2.58	4.6	562	490	69	3	—	—	124	170	219	3	
Roane County -----	4 351	2 009	2.36	4.4	3 659	2 644	922	80	9	4	129	194	260	11	
Sequatchie County -----	737	348	2.54	4.5	543	421	118	3	1	—	134	183	243	1	
Van Buren County -----	292	179	2.63	4.7	184	172	12	—	—	—	100—	132	200	—	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Chattanooga city -----	28 456	7 441	2.19	4.0	26 988	11 792	13 736	1 163	161	136	177	271	361	254	
Cleveland city (pt.) -----	5 315	1 565	2.22	4.0	5 028	2 599	2 349	68	10	2	177	246	312	10	
East Brainerd CDP -----	286	190	2.98	5.4	254	45	140	54	12	3	274	348	521	1	
East Ridge city -----	3 496	949	2.14	4.3	3 317	342	2 781	192	2	—	289	339	397	3	
Middle Valley CDP -----	575	341	2.91	5.3	512	79	329	97	7	—	279	348	468	—	
Ook Ridge city -----	3 939	1 106	2.05	4.0	3 710	1 234	2 128	232	46	70	219	307	397	55	
Red Bank city -----	2 543	520	2.03	4.0	2 462	694	1 731	36	1	—	242	289	341	3	
District 4 -----	49 684	25 114	2.50	4.5	38 345	27 633	10 270	379	39	24	128	196	261	105	
COUNTY															
Bedford County -----	3 279	1 613	2.49	4.5	2 692	1 595	1 033	46	9	9	143	227	316	14	
Campbell County -----	3 441	1 583	2.54	4.4	2 754	2 273	468	13	—	—	119	174	232	12	
Claiborne County -----	2 087	1 238	2.54	4.6	1 439	1 165	270	3	—	1	106	164	233	11	
Coffee County -----	4 638	2 017	2.44	4.5	4 008	2 265	1 678	53	8	4	162	234	295	6	
Cumberland County -----	2 900	1 512	2.45	4.6	2 246	1 413	772	58	1	2	153	217	290	3	
Fentress County -----	1 182	763	2.59	4.7	772	709	63	—	—	—	100—	139	187	—	
Franklin County -----	2 825	1 588	2.58	4.8	2 104	1 365	674	56	7	2	137	210	286	6	
Giles County -----	2 657	1 242	2.48	4.5	1 980	1 483	490	7	—	—	117	195	250	2	
Groinger County -----	1 123	734	2.69	4.7	634	564	69	1	—	—	114	161	210	2	
Hornblum County -----	5 420	2 101	2.38	4.3	4 741	3 251	1 436	48	4	2	151	210	269	7	
Hardin County -----	1 976	1 234	2.60	4.6	1 478	1 230	241	5	1	1	107	165	224	8	
Knox County (pt.) -----	846	526	2.58	4.8	605	409	183	11	2	—	166	217	275	4	
Lawrence County -----	3 125	1 780	2.51	4.6	2 328	1 926	391	9	2	—	116	176	233	2	
Lincoln County -----	2 899	1 431	2.47	4.5	2 208	1 676	515	15	—	2	122	189	248	4	
Moore County -----	283	202	2.73	5.1	153	110	41	2	—	—	157	214	258	—	
Pickett County -----	379	208	2.41	4.4	238	227	9	2	—	—	100—	100—	141	—	
Rhea County -----	2 341	1 085	2.48	4.6	1 856	1 301	543	11	—	1	145	207	264	5	
Scott County -----	1 610	892	2.59	4.5	1 186	1 010	168	7	1	—	109	156	219	4	
Union County -----	996	514	2.73	4.5	653	557	95	1	—	—	128	181	229	2	
Warren County -----	3 404	1 456	2.42	4.4	2 782	1 867	883	28	4	—	138	209	280	6	
Wayne County -----	846	575	2.57	4.8	508	454	53	1	—	—	107	145	199	4	
White County -----	1 427	820	2.55	4.8	980	783	195	2	—	—	121	180	239	3	

Table 10. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent										With meals included in rent
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or ottched	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent									
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Medion (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)		
District 4—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Lowrenceburg city	1 592	627	2.23	4.3	1 456	1 174	276	6	—	—	115	184	239	1	
McMinnville city	1 989	636	2.17	4.2	1 860	1 314	531	13	2	—	130	203	267	4	
Morristown city	3 683	1 208	2.28	4.2	3 360	2 353	981	23	2	1	137	206	265	4	
Shelbyville city	2 271	928	2.38	4.3	2 120	1 236	842	29	7	6	138	228	319	9	
Tullohamo city	2 318	894	2.35	4.4	2 137	1 228	865	35	8	1	151	230	304	3	
District 5	98 716	21 620	2.16	4.1	94 363	19 668	62 889	9 893	1 286	627	270	356	433	912	
COUNTY															
Davidson County (pt.)	95 506	19 978	2.14	4.1	91 829	18 257	61 825	9 836	1 285	626	275	358	435	904	
Robertson County (pt.)	3 210	1 642	2.66	4.5	2 534	1 411	1 064	57	1	1	145	232	317	8	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	1 419	267	2.21	4.5	1 386	61	1 158	161	4	2	352	408	467	2	
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)	93 308	19 321	2.14	4.1	89 759	18 112	60 212	9 594	1 250	591	274	357	434	902	
Springfield city (pt.)	1 587	648	2.52	4.2	1 459	956	478	25	—	—	115	199	284	5	
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)	95 506	19 978	2.14	4.1	91 829	18 257	61 825	9 836	1 285	626	275	358	435	904	
District 6	50 933	20 518	2.44	4.4	43 104	15 882	23 426	3 134	415	247	199	301	389	109	
COUNTY															
Cannon County	823	493	2.46	4.6	518	425	91	2	—	—	110	174	234	1	
Cloy County	531	304	2.49	4.6	334	310	24	—	—	—	101	141	187	—	
Dovidsion County (pt.)	333	115	1.97	4.7	320	4	152	130	19	15	443	503	561	—	
DeKolb County	1 345	749	2.51	4.6	956	761	189	3	3	—	126	189	241	8	
Jackson County	671	385	2.47	4.7	419	379	39	—	—	1	100—	137	185	3	
Macon County	1 306	669	2.46	4.4	939	824	115	—	—	—	111	170	222	2	
Marshall County	2 417	1 168	2.47	4.5	1 885	1 107	761	16	—	1	142	228	302	7	
Overton County	1 325	749	2.43	4.5	872	795	74	3	—	—	107	154	201	3	
Putnam County	6 566	2 310	2.23	4.3	5 846	3 436	2 330	76	4	—	172	230	300	8	
Rutherford County	14 292	4 377	2.38	4.2	13 018	2 662	9 348	905	88	15	263	333	398	26	
Smith County	1 135	644	2.54	4.7	756	626	127	2	1	—	108	175	233	5	
Sumner County	9 209	3 670	2.55	4.5	8 162	2 012	5 224	815	73	38	252	339	417	20	
Trousdale County	571	299	2.63	4.5	422	341	79	1	1	—	123	187	239	1	
Williamson County	5 718	2 306	2.47	4.7	4 744	925	2 569	902	185	163	300	407	508	11	
Wilson County	4 691	2 280	2.60	4.6	3 913	1 275	2 304	279	41	14	216	310	387	14	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Brentwood city	373	284	2.74	6.0	286	8	60	83	55	80	507	717	1 000+	1	
Cookeville city	4 257	1 144	2.09	4.2	4 063	2 106	1 906	49	2	—	188	246	315	2	
Franklin city	3 552	726	2.26	4.3	3 429	554	2 079	709	55	32	331	413	492	5	
Gollofin city	2 717	989	2.51	4.3	2 548	889	1 552	101	—	6	194	306	372	7	
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	161	79	2.80	5.0	130	7	98	23	—	2	319	373	463	—	
Hendersonville city	3 111	919	2.40	4.5	2 985	219	2 109	584	49	24	341	399	486	4	
Lebanon city	2 461	860	2.41	4.3	2 302	800	1 454	45	3	—	205	301	369	8	
Murfreesboro city	8 971	1 919	2.15	4.0	8 647	1 685	6 334	544	70	14	263	326	393	16	
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)	333	115	1.97	4.7	320	4	152	130	19	15	443	503	561	—	
Smyrno town	2 135	510	2.67	4.4	1 993	413	1 460	116	4	—	277	359	422	3	
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)	333	115	1.97	4.7	320	4	152	130	19	15	443	503	561	—	
District 7	57 397	21 261	2.36	4.4	49 881	15 656	28 899	4 152	683	491	215	337	419	704	
COUNTY															
Cheothom County	1 605	826	2.65	4.6	1 217	439	727	45	5	1	218	281	354	4	
Chester County	1 029	582	2.57	4.6	756	659	94	2	1	—	113	164	212	—	
Decotur County	821	507	2.36	4.7	562	502	59	1	—	—	101	150	197	2	
Dickson County	3 165	1 320	2.52	4.5	2 576	1 229	1 296	48	2	1	174	257	331	6	
Foyette County	2 126	1 313	2.97	4.4	1 465	1 168	285	12	—	—	100—	137	230	11	
Hordeamon County	2 182	1 292	2.62	4.5	1 602	1 311	280	11	—	—	101	163	228	14	
Henderson County	1 728	866	2.40	4.6	1 334	1 124	207	2	1	—	122	174	227	2	
Hickmon County	1 150	609	2.53	4.6	812	558	251	2	—	1	116	199	273	—	
Lewis County	855	462	2.44	4.5	626	544	82	—	—	—	100—	158	217	—	
McNoiry County	1 841	1 162	2.43	4.5	1 338	1 159	175	3	—	1	111	159	213	5	
Moury County	6 383	2 807	2.49	4.5	5 343	2 247	2 850	220	23	3	174	284	374	26	
Montgomery County	13 362	5 342	2.63	4.4	11 979	3 804	7 685	471	16	3	224	298	376	14	
Perry County	405	238	2.39	4.6	254	227	25	2	—	—	100—	158	216	—	
Robertson County (pt.)	506	306	2.63	4.9	368	131	224	12	—	1	217	289	336	2	
Shelby County (pt.)	20 239	3 629	1.97	4.2	19 649	554	14 659	3 321	635	480	366	417	491	618	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Bortlett town (pt.)	569	373	3.04	5.5	514	24	261	202	24	3	370	470	619	1	
Clarksville city	11 536	4 261	2.59	4.3	10 710	3 183	7 095	414	15	3	231	302	378	12	
Collierville town	729	363	2.63	4.6	680	146	386	120	21	7	271	366	477	1	
Columbia city	4 361	1 562	2.38	4.3	3 990	1 496	2 318	165	11	—	188	303	381	10	
Germantown city	1 116	507	2.38	5.5	1 053	19	421	362	135	116	454	530	728	2	
Memphis city (pt.)	7 684	840	1.92	4.1	7 557	147	6 830	546	21	13	348	384	430	8	
Springfield city (pt.)	244	113	2.34	4.7	220	64	149	7	—	—	235	303	341	—	
District 8	59 580	28 785	2.53	4.5	50 184	30 384	18 393	1 277	106	24	140	219	298	143	
COUNTY															
Benton County	1 146	686	2.45	4.6	835	720	113	2	—	—	123	169	213	2	
Corroll County	2 250	1 240	2.49	4.6	1 737	1 508	222	7	—	—	118	170	221	7	
Crockett County	1 224	913	2.54	4.7	862	762	95	3	1	1	100—	156	211	3	
Dyer County	4 652	2 165	2.43	4.4	4 047	2 591	1 398	36	20	2	136	212	283	24	
Gibson County	5 029	2 690	2.45	4.5	4 165	3 391	758	11	2	3	121	177	235	12	
Haywood County	2 355	1 443	2.69	4.4	1 828	1 399	426	2	1	—	100—	174	246	6	
Henry County	2 670	1 292	2.31	4.5	2 096	1 705	377	10	3	1	119	176	234	5	
Houston County	571	354	2.51	4.7	418	350	68	—	—	—	106	170	229	1	
Humphreys County	1 375	758	2.49	4.7	1 023	782	228	11	—	2	136	198	247	2	

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
					Contract rent									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	With meals included in rent
District 8—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Lake County	1 005	564	2.53	4.5	750	695	55	—	—	—	100—	119	167	1
Lauderdale County	2 787	1 541	2.65	4.4	2 234	1 658	570	5	—	1	108	183	253	7
Madison County	10 250	3 831	2.33	4.3	9 325	4 892	4 189	226	15	3	148	242	322	25
Obion County	3 650	1 753	2.42	4.5	3 009	2 126	863	20	—	—	127	194	263	16
Shelby County (pt.)	12 774	5 379	2.79	4.6	11 519	3 279	7 293	876	60	11	238	301	394	22
Stewart County	646	394	2.35	4.6	498	358	49	1	—	—	100—	156	211	—
Tipton County	3 657	2 173	2.85	4.6	2 983	1 858	1 068	55	2	—	131	215	295	7
Weakley County	3 539	1 609	2.30	4.4	2 945	2 310	621	12	2	—	138	184	241	3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bartlett town (pt.)	202	147	2.94	5.5	192	7	101	70	14	—	365	468	607	—
Brownsville city	1 468	739	2.58	4.2	1 358	977	378	2	1	—	103	192	260	4
Dyersburg city	3 091	1 167	2.30	4.2	2 912	1 813	1 049	28	20	2	141	217	291	24
Jackson city	8 468	2 809	2.29	4.3	7 981	4 254	3 599	119	9	—	145	240	316	17
Memphis city (pt.)	7 823	2 400	2.61	4.4	7 350	1 990	4 804	526	27	3	243	299	391	11
Millington city	2 776	1 297	3.01	4.6	2 467	667	1 647	145	4	4	245	307	391	5
Union City city	1 853	608	2.26	4.2	1 701	1 056	630	15	—	—	137	216	278	14
District 9	90 068	27 011	2.46	4.1	86 001	36 469	44 089	4 809	410	224	172	272	358	441
COUNTY														
Shelby County (pt.)	90 068	27 011	2.46	4.1	86 001	36 469	44 089	4 809	410	224	172	272	358	441
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Memphis city (pt.)	87 573	26 030	2.46	4.1	83 570	36 439	42 343	4 180	388	220	169	268	349	439

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
The State	1 853 725	1 576 161	262 505	3 771	8 797	2 491	9 649	1 569 905	261 720	3 677	8 577	197
District 1	210 363	205 749	3 691	431	384	108	624	205 257	3 680	422	370	10
COUNTY												
Carter County	20 189	19 941	169	35	28	16	56	19 905	169	35	22	2
Cocke County	11 191	10 928	224	27	8	4	42	10 891	224	26	8	—
Greene County	21 482	21 000	425	41	13	3	44	20 965	419	41	13	—
Hancock County	2 484	2 462	12	9	—	1	11	2 451	12	9	—	1
Howkins County	17 167	16 813	304	27	18	5	43	16 774	304	27	18	1
Jefferson County	12 329	11 980	306	29	8	6	29	11 956	306	29	8	1
Johnson County	5 406	5 370	22	9	2	3	12	5 361	22	9	2	—
Knox County (pt.)	1 422	1 386	26	10	—	—	3	1 383	26	10	—	—
Sevier County	19 520	19 331	80	48	51	10	73	19 271	79	48	47	2
Sullivan County	56 729	55 473	973	133	123	27	148	55 360	970	129	122	—
Unicoi County	6 621	6 604	3	2	5	7	23	6 587	3	2	5	1
Washington County	35 823	34 461	1 147	61	128	26	140	34 353	1 146	57	125	2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Bloomington COP	4 232	4 210	9	2	8	3	10	4 203	9	2	8	—
Bristol city	9 745	9 346	291	72	28	8	37	9 320	290	70	28	—
Elizabethton city	4 936	4 789	127	7	9	4	17	4 777	127	7	8	—
Greeneville town	5 581	5 243	314	15	7	2	14	5 232	313	15	7	—
Johnson City city	19 675	18 478	1 023	40	113	21	100	18 404	1 022	36	111	2
Kingsport city	15 629	14 903	640	15	63	8	46	14 868	638	15	62	—
District 2	212 752	197 549	13 245	494	1 252	212	974	196 832	13 207	482	1 237	20
COUNTY												
Blount County	33 624	32 378	1 048	78	99	21	129	32 273	1 047	75	99	1
Bradley County (pt.)	11 957	11 687	213	29	12	16	60	11 643	213	28	12	1
Knox County (pt.)	127 302	114 923	10 817	306	1 098	158	672	114 448	10 783	299	1 083	17
Loudon County	12 155	11 975	151	20	7	2	22	11 955	151	20	7	—
McMinn County	16 351	15 563	720	42	19	7	57	15 517	717	41	19	—
Monroe County	11 363	11 023	296	19	17	8	34	10 996	296	19	17	1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Athens city	4 844	4 415	411	6	8	4	26	4 394	410	6	8	—
Cleveland city (pt.)	726	707	15	2	2	—	4	703	15	2	2	—
Forrocut town	4 252	4 093	58	7	86	8	35	4 066	57	7	85	2
Knoxville city	69 973	59 285	9 761	176	657	94	380	59 029	9 731	172	648	13
Maryville city	7 718	7 432	210	19	51	6	35	7 403	210	19	51	—
District 3	209 558	185 139	22 790	458	924	247	1 042	184 436	22 717	453	901	9
COUNTY												
Anderson County	27 384	26 042	1 042	106	176	18	111	25 956	1 039	104	172	2
Bledsoe County	3 211	3 211	38	11	1	—	4	3 207	38	11	1	—
Bradley County (pt.)	15 647	14 687	835	31	45	49	138	14 605	829	31	43	1
Grundy County	4 784	4 763	2	14	1	4	21	4 747	1	14	1	—
Hamilton County	111 799	90 916	19 888	209	624	162	645	90 508	19 827	206	608	5
Marian County	9 215	8 797	399	11	6	2	21	8 780	397	11	6	—
Meigs County	2 996	2 939	46	10	—	1	4	2 936	46	10	—	—
Morgan County	5 841	5 823	4	10	4	—	14	5 809	4	10	4	—
Polk County	5 092	5 072	—	8	12	—	10	5 062	—	8	12	—
Roane County	18 453	17 812	533	44	55	9	60	17 761	533	44	54	1
Sequatchie County	3 287	3 285	—	1	—	1	11	3 275	—	1	—	—
Von Buren County	1 799	1 792	3	3	—	1	3	1 790	3	3	—	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Chattanooga city	62 177	42 802	18 790	129	379	77	342	42 598	18 736	128	369	4
Cleveland city (pt.)	11 270	10 381	778	22	42	47	128	10 307	772	22	40	1
East Brainerd COP	3 682	3 455	190	4	25	8	27	3 438	188	4	25	—
East Ridge city	9 109	8 985	43	20	55	6	34	8 958	43	19	55	—
Middle Valley COP	4 108	4 036	25	5	38	4	14	4 027	24	5	38	—
Oak Ridge city	11 763	10 682	843	42	183	13	80	10 618	841	42	181	1
Red Bank city	5 595	5 209	329	6	36	15	46	5 180	329	6	34	—
District 4	204 747	196 731	7 080	433	314	189	674	196 266	7 061	428	301	17
COUNTY												
Bedford County	11 608	10 383	1 151	16	42	16	54	10 350	1 147	16	41	—
Campbell County	13 150	13 038	43	59	9	1	39	13 002	43	59	7	—
Claiborne County	9 629	9 516	78	19	10	6	21	9 502	78	19	9	—
Coffee County	15 500	14 858	520	36	72	14	74	14 801	520	35	69	1
Cumberland County	13 426	13 343	8	58	7	10	30	13 322	8	58	7	1
Fentress County	5 511	5 499	—	6	6	—	15	5 484	—	6	6	—
Franklin County	12 660	11 885	733	21	11	10	45	11 852	730	20	11	2
Giles County	9 832	8 557	1 237	15	14	9	38	8 531	1 234	14	14	1
Grainger County	6 394	6 341	34	17	1	1	12	6 330	34	17	1	—
Homben County	19 429	18 523	821	28	45	12	46	18 491	819	28	44	1
Hordin County	8 726	8 348	355	6	9	8	32	8 327	352	6	8	1
Knox County (pt.)	4 915	4 788	115	10	2	—	14	4 774	115	10	2	—
Lawrence County	13 338	13 095	196	24	14	9	40	13 065	196	24	13	—
Lincoln County	10 881	9 949	888	16	13	15	40	9 925	885	16	13	2
Moore County	1 734	1 663	67	4	—	—	4	1 659	67	4	—	—
Pickett County	1 786	1 782	—	3	1	—	4	1 778	—	3	1	—
Rhea County	9 185	8 901	218	30	17	19	32	8 888	218	28	16	3
Scott County	6 534	6 504	4	22	3	1	11	6 495	4	22	1	1
Union County	4 932	4 921	—	8	1	2	8	4 914	—	8	1	1
Warren County	12 681	12 152	422	23	31	53	79	12 124	421	23	31	3
Wayne County	5 174	5 124	44	2	3	1	19	5 106	44	2	3	—
White County	7 722	7 561	146	10	3	2	17	7 546	146	10	3	—

Table 11. **Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 4—Con.												
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Lawrenceburg city	4 423	4 237	162	14	9	1	11	4 228	162	14	8	—
McMinnville city	4 738	4 478	217	7	22	14	28	4 465	216	7	22	—
Morristown city	8 715	7 995	675	14	25	6	27	7 976	674	14	24	—
Shelbyville city	5 684	4 713	913	7	35	16	32	4 700	911	7	34	—
Tullahoma city	6 607	6 141	399	19	41	7	27	6 123	399	19	39	—
District 5	218 369	171 245	44 041	465	2 136	482	1 599	170 273	43 909	443	2 096	49
COUNTY												
Oavidson County (pt.)	206 017	160 423	42 545	450	2 124	475	1 563	159 474	42 420	428	2 084	48
Robertson County (pt.)	12 352	10 822	1 496	15	12	7	36	10 799	1 489	15	12	1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	3 354	3 183	135	6	27	3	14	3 173	135	5	27	—
Nashville-Oavidson (remainder) (pt.)	197 072	151 833	42 273	439	2 061	466	1 521	150 913	42 149	419	2 022	48
Springfield city (pt.)	3 514	2 361	1 141	1	8	3	17	2 353	1 135	1	8	—
Nashville-Oavidson (pt.)	206 017	160 423	42 545	450	2 124	475	1 563	159 474	42 420	428	2 084	48
District 6	197 185	185 202	10 569	369	856	189	887	184 552	10 532	359	836	19
COUNTY												
Cannon County	3 980	3 895	73	6	3	3	12	3 888	71	6	3	—
Cloy County	2 855	2 795	53	6	1	—	6	2 790	53	6	—	—
Oavidson County (pt.)	1 513	1 476	27	1	9	—	7	1 470	27	—	9	—
Oekolb County	5 696	5 587	93	6	2	8	20	5 575	93	6	2	—
Jackson County	3 642	3 625	4	7	5	1	15	3 611	4	7	5	—
Mocon County	6 159	6 131	15	10	2	1	10	6 122	15	9	2	1
Marshall County	8 268	7 510	729	8	17	4	24	7 490	729	8	17	—
Overton County	6 734	6 713	11	6	2	2	24	6 691	11	6	2	—
Putnam County	19 753	19 267	285	34	143	24	98	19 191	285	34	142	3
Rutherford County	42 118	38 062	3 512	87	397	60	230	37 918	3 494	82	384	10
Smith County	5 358	5 170	175	9	2	2	11	5 161	175	9	1	1
Sumner County	36 850	34 778	1 879	67	93	33	174	34 643	1 873	65	93	2
Trousdale County	2 261	1 919	338	2	2	—	9	1 912	337	2	1	—
Williamson County	27 928	25 935	1 787	43	125	38	153	25 826	1 781	43	123	2
Wilson County	24 070	22 339	1 588	77	53	13	94	22 264	1 584	76	52	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Brentwood city	5 276	5 145	68	7	54	2	18	5 128	68	7	54	1
Cookeville city	8 563	8 201	200	14	132	16	61	8 154	200	14	131	3
Franklin city	7 828	6 529	1 230	11	37	21	61	6 494	1 226	11	35	1
Gallatin city	7 028	5 778	1 219	11	14	6	27	5 756	1 219	11	14	1
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	1 040	1 024	12	—	4	—	1	1 023	12	—	4	—
Hendersonville city	11 441	11 104	244	26	50	17	86	11 036	243	26	50	—
Lebanon city	5 909	5 044	816	22	25	2	14	5 032	816	22	25	—
Murfreesboro city	17 110	14 549	2 185	39	309	28	95	14 494	2 180	37	298	6
Nashville-Oavidson (remainder) (pt.)	1 513	1 476	27	1	9	—	7	1 470	27	—	9	—
Smyrna town	4 836	4 510	295	10	11	39	39	4 486	290	10	10	1
Nashville-Oavidson (pt.)	1 513	1 476	27	1	9	—	7	1 470	27	—	9	—
District 7	197 446	173 688	21 676	391	1 202	489	1 799	172 553	21 533	375	1 167	19
COUNTY												
Cheatham County	9 515	9 277	196	26	9	7	39	9 245	196	26	8	1
Chester County	4 558	4 097	443	13	1	4	14	4 093	436	13	1	1
Decatur County	4 216	4 033	165	9	4	5	17	4 021	165	9	4	—
Dickson County	13 019	12 389	577	27	17	9	49	12 352	576	25	17	—
Fayette County	8 453	5 273	3 166	6	4	4	37	5 262	3 144	6	4	—
Hardeman County	8 276	5 619	2 628	7	18	4	58	5 575	2 620	9	17	1
Henderson County	8 527	7 833	678	9	5	2	35	7 811	669	9	3	—
Hickman County	5 976	5 806	158	8	2	2	13	5 795	158	8	2	—
Lewis County	3 533	3 481	39	8	2	3	16	3 466	39	8	2	2
McNairy County	8 834	8 299	514	10	9	2	30	8 273	512	10	9	—
Moury County	20 608	17 341	3 161	25	50	31	96	17 285	3 156	22	48	1
Montgomery County	34 345	27 899	5 629	141	353	323	873	27 443	5 557	134	334	4
Perry County	2 512	2 467	40	4	—	1	8	2 460	40	4	—	—
Robertson County (pt.)	2 449	2 378	64	4	2	1	5	2 374	63	4	2	1
Shelby County (pt.)	62 625	57 496	4 218	94	726	91	509	57 098	4 202	92	716	8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Bartlett town (pt.)	7 011	6 789	158	11	46	7	46	6 750	157	11	46	1
Clarksburg city	25 442	19 818	4 900	117	319	288	763	19 429	4 834	111	301	4
Collierville town	4 429	3 966	447	5	9	2	24	3 947	444	5	9	—
Columbia city	11 267	9 002	2 189	14	39	23	59	8 968	2 189	11	39	1
Germantown city	10 713	10 276	185	21	226	5	77	10 208	184	21	223	—
Memphis city (pt.)	13 240	12 081	981	18	136	24	111	11 996	978	18	134	3
Springfield city (pt.)	729	699	29	—	1	—	2	698	28	—	1	—
District 8	200 919	165 067	34 690	403	505	254	983	164 480	34 565	396	478	17
COUNTY												
Benton County	5 784	5 642	122	12	3	5	20	5 626	122	12	3	1
Carroll County	10 727	9 585	1 119	14	1	8	28	9 568	1 116	14	1	—
Crockett County	5 183	4 435	741	3	2	2	13	4 427	739	3	1	—
Oyer County	13 617	12 111	1 459	21	17	9	40	12 087	1 454	20	15	1
Gibson County	18 361	15 165	3 148	16	21	11	57	15 127	3 141	16	20	—
Haywood County	7 014	3 834	3 147	9	5	19	47	3 816	3 136	9	4	2
Henry County	11 362	10 259	1 065	23	11	4	38	10 227	1 064	23	10	—
Houston County	2 683	2 581	94	4	—	4	13	2 573	93	4	—	—
Humphreys County	6 063	5 840	194	14	12	3	15	5 827	194	14	12	1

Table 11. **Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 8—Con. COUNTY—Con.												
Lake County	2 418	1 993	424	1	—	—	7	1 991	419	1	—	—
Louderdale County	8 423	6 174	2 202	35	2	10	56	6 144	2 186	35	2	—
Madison County	29 609	21 160	8 330	28	71	20	132	21 077	8 301	28	67	4
Obion County	12 412	11 143	1 222	21	11	15	44	11 123	1 214	21	10	—
Shelby County (pt.)	38 560	30 096	7 987	125	241	111	354	29 895	7 958	121	226	6
Stewart County	3 678	3 617	37	19	3	2	16	3 603	37	19	3	—
Tipton County	13 033	10 260	2 700	42	19	12	64	10 215	2 694	40	19	1
Weakley County	11 992	11 172	699	16	86	19	39	11 154	697	16	85	1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Bartlett town (pt.)	1 445	1 392	34	2	16	1	7	1 386	34	2	16	—
Brownsville city	3 698	1 896	1 784	7	4	7	25	1 884	1 779	7	3	—
Dyersburg city	6 696	5 557	1 113	9	12	5	24	5 543	1 109	9	10	1
Jackson city	19 206	12 283	6 832	15	61	15	94	12 229	6 808	15	58	2
Memphis city (pt.)	22 349	16 682	5 435	55	133	44	156	16 595	5 416	54	125	3
Millington city	4 168	3 420	628	25	48	47	125	3 354	621	23	43	2
Union City city	4 305	3 463	823	4	6	9	19	3 456	820	4	6	—
District 9	202 386	95 791	104 723	327	1 224	321	1 067	95 256	104 516	319	1 191	37
COUNTY												
Shelby County (pt.)	202 386	95 791	104 723	327	1 224	321	1 067	95 256	104 516	319	1 191	37
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Memphis city (pt.)	194 240	89 661	102 800	310	1 173	296	1 002	89 165	102 596	302	1 141	34

Table 12. **Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
All persons	4 877 185	541 978	541 780	542 065	541 650	541 878	542 002	542 270	541 852	541 710
Urban	2 968 743	256 569	346 749	350 337	140 886	516 024	249 600	309 924	257 786	540 868
Inside urbanized area	2 216 943	198 998	303 327	250 680	386	502 109	71 045	222 076	127 454	540 868
Outside urbanized area	751 800	57 571	43 422	99 657	140 500	13 915	178 555	87 848	130 332	-
Rural	1 908 442	285 409	195 031	191 728	400 764	25 854	292 402	232 346	284 066	842
Farm	111 680	19 341	5 640	5 300	25 400	2 601	20 902	13 787	18 709	-
ANCESTRY										
All persons	4 877 185	541 978	541 780	542 065	541 650	541 878	542 002	542 270	541 852	541 710
Ancestry specified	3 960 089	406 599	443 197	433 415	407 642	460 855	431 298	450 871	441 472	484 740
Single ancestry	2 953 480	292 185	304 464	307 973	310 906	342 122	310 592	326 268	341 287	417 683
Multiple ancestry	1 006 609	114 414	138 733	125 442	96 736	118 733	120 706	124 603	100 185	67 057
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	917 096	135 379	98 583	108 650	134 008	81 023	110 704	91 399	100 380	56 970
Total ancestries reported	4 966 698	521 013	581 930	558 857	504 378	579 588	552 004	575 474	541 657	551 797
Arab	6 429	409	1 168	681	126	1 450	499	814	545	737
Austrian	3 722	335	563	514	168	593	374	522	164	489
Belgian	1 936	278	198	217	43	175	283	305	282	155
Canadian	3 996	385	400	565	342	449	548	737	223	347
Czech	6 421	605	903	701	350	1 025	800	1 067	430	540
Danish	7 449	737	1 073	1 004	506	1 031	1 019	1 045	567	467
Dutch	125 571	20 574	22 541	17 493	13 532	10 751	12 598	11 803	10 932	5 347
English	691 510	81 380	89 950	81 482	74 764	84 250	91 263	79 618	64 047	44 756
Finnish	2 488	223	384	219	203	314	268	450	248	179
French (except Basque)	113 854	11 189	13 040	12 224	9 162	16 285	13 990	15 928	12 044	9 992
French Canadian	16 770	1 430	1 595	1 614	1 493	2 145	2 272	3 025	1 868	1 328
German	724 540	101 546	102 552	88 141	73 325	81 503	86 108	86 628	64 173	40 564
Greek	7 061	543	1 092	724	400	895	805	1 099	563	940
Hungarian	7 349	716	918	896	510	1 141	893	1 193	430	652
Irish	875 771	97 408	107 428	105 070	104 934	91 277	104 040	109 258	106 067	50 289
Italian	73 339	6 329	7 659	6 542	5 554	9 998	8 910	12 133	6 714	9 500
Lithuanian	3 252	213	448	484	179	307	411	458	244	508
Norwegian	12 098	921	1 529	1 602	728	1 810	1 704	1 804	1 232	768
Polish	35 325	3 053	3 995	3 567	2 468	4 808	4 721	6 175	3 597	2 941
Portuguese	2 002	264	225	152	146	235	223	453	167	137
Rumanian	1 361	167	230	92	54	216	183	161	66	192
Russian	10 622	633	1 173	1 328	235	2 265	1 030	1 991	380	1 587
Scotch-Irish	197 942	22 976	28 108	20 321	17 769	24 896	26 000	22 968	18 647	16 257
Scottish	100 080	12 360	15 141	11 182	8 308	13 841	13 146	11 128	7 656	7 318
Slovak	7 417	520	1 251	1 061	324	879	1 078	1 186	819	299
Subsaharan African	4 948	111	381	390	125	1 759	298	609	411	904
Swedish	27 552	2 767	3 371	3 260	2 092	3 550	3 895	3 903	2 594	2 120
Swiss	10 252	636	1 773	1 581	1 277	1 476	1 229	1 142	589	549
Ukrainian	2 063	175	405	331	90	188	365	254	144	111
United States or American	681 524	87 810	73 376	74 229	111 244	52 763	85 961	78 752	91 009	26 380
Welsh	28 745	3 076	4 402	3 934	2 391	3 796	3 719	3 420	2 111	1 896
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	4 773	364	1 155	805	358	765	238	499	226	363
Yugoslavian	1 304	71	172	138	94	214	225	194	98	98
Other ancestries	1 167 232	60 809	93 331	116 313	71 084	162 538	82 948	114 752	142 370	323 087
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP										
Persons under 18 years	1 215 656	122 932	124 801	131 602	136 003	125 270	142 450	145 181	139 581	147 836
Citizen	1 210 986	122 766	124 216	131 118	135 706	124 018	141 767	144 708	139 373	147 260
Native	1 209 842	122 743	124 067	130 928	135 711	123 808	141 674	144 528	139 269	147 114
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	1 144	23	149	190	49	210	93	180	104	146
Foreign born, not a citizen	4 670	166	585	484	243	1 252	683	473	208	576
Persons 18 years and over	3 661 529	419 046	416 979	410 463	405 647	416 608	399 552	397 089	402 271	393 874
Citizen	3 633 676	417 470	413 452	407 690	404 269	409 832	396 642	393 452	400 698	390 171
Native	3 608 229	415 697	410 231	404 476	402 960	405 352	394 177	389 225	398 823	387 288
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	25 447	1 773	3 221	3 214	1 309	4 480	2 465	4 227	1 875	2 883
Foreign born, not a citizen	27 853	1 576	3 527	2 773	1 378	6 776	2 910	3 637	1 573	3 703
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 356 342	158 138	152 466	153 163	158 525	141 079	153 825	151 775	151 674	135 697
With own children under 18 years	635 359	68 164	68 458	69 401	72 778	65 357	76 945	77 249	71 776	65 231
Number of own children under 18 years	1 093 138	112 264	114 750	118 199	124 035	111 343	132 798	134 069	125 284	120 396
Married-couple families	1 077 326	131 938	124 523	123 217	132 375	104 454	131 104	127 320	120 832	81 563
With own children under 18 years	489 552	55 985	54 524	54 252	59 783	45 309	65 059	63 807	55 109	35 724
Number of own children under 18 years	845 911	93 162	92 738	93 276	103 049	77 288	113 417	112 191	96 056	64 734
Female householder, no husband present	227 322	20 682	22 749	24 338	20 607	30 254	17 631	19 309	25 260	46 492
With own children under 18 years	123 819	9 843	11 639	12 921	10 419	17 502	9 451	11 004	14 268	26 772
Number of own children under 18 years	214 316	15 727	18 606	21 677	17 100	30 196	15 909	18 300	25 526	51 275
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 830 128	211 073	206 950	204 255	205 302	203 492	204 201	204 313	202 172	188 370
Never married	480 950	49 468	54 065	50 421	45 052	63 314	47 969	49 126	50 889	70 646
Now married, except separated	1 123 491	136 680	129 078	128 308	137 145	110 270	135 368	133 357	126 202	87 083
Separated	32 465	2 299	2 917	2 653	2 305	5 076	2 322	3 228	3 432	8 233
Widowed	44 724	5 209	4 244	4 796	5 251	4 733	4 164	4 245	5 598	6 484
Divorced	148 498	17 417	16 646	18 077	15 549	20 099	14 378	14 357	16 051	15 924
Females 15 years and over	2 037 198	231 326	231 719	229 640	225 197	232 348	219 035	216 201	223 252	228 480
Never married	406 465	39 551	45 558	42 305	33 922	59 244	38 680	39 298	40 122	67 785
Now married, except separated	1 110 417	135 157	127 887	127 041	136 043	108 355	134 401	130 873	124 871	85 789
Separated	47 733	3 006	4 047	4 239	3 369	6 914	3 122	4 050	5 236	13 750
Widowed	266 139	31 747	29 541	31 057	31 879	27 721	24 098	22 933	32 922	34 241
Divorced	206 444	21 865	24 686	24 998	19 984	30 114	18 734	19 047	20 101	26 915
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	357	309	294	356	395	342	288	342	405	479
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 347	1 283	1 220	1 342	1 524	1 092	1 405	1 338	1 538	1 449
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 920	1 795	1 798	1 929	2 085	1 661	1 949	1 958	2 072	2 052

Table 14. Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 877 185	541 978	541 780	542 065	541 650	541 878	542 002	542 270	541 852	541 710
Native	4 818 071	538 440	534 298	535 404	538 671	529 160	535 851	533 753	538 092	534 402
Born in State of residence	3 373 365	383 411	390 477	369 788	407 130	356 217	377 651	343 306	396 703	348 682
Born in a different State	1 420 060	153 165	141 270	163 244	129 743	169 680	155 620	184 423	139 241	183 674
Born abroad	24 646	1 864	2 551	2 372	1 798	3 263	2 580	6 024	2 148	2 046
Foreign born	59 114	3 538	7 482	6 661	2 979	12 718	6 151	8 517	3 760	7 308
Naturalized citizen	26 591	1 796	3 370	3 404	1 358	4 690	2 558	4 407	1 979	3 029
Not a citizen	32 523	1 742	4 112	3 257	1 621	8 028	3 593	4 110	1 781	4 279
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Persons 5 years and over	4 544 743	510 560	507 750	507 459	506 812	503 863	504 580	501 986	504 644	497 089
Speak a language other than English	131 550	10 171	14 559	14 217	10 068	20 912	12 374	17 941	12 159	19 149
Do not speak English "very well"	45 524	3 175	4 849	4 907	3 602	7 658	4 255	5 518	4 334	7 226
Linguistically isolated	14 913	643	1 660	1 599	918	3 506	1 400	1 486	1 025	2 676
Speak Spanish	49 661	4 001	4 744	5 730	4 175	6 637	4 378	6 185	5 622	8 189
Do not speak English "very well"	17 372	1 306	1 691	2 131	1 468	2 253	1 489	2 082	1 948	3 004
Linguistically isolated	3 658	199	372	529	277	591	286	369	271	764
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	21 636	903	2 646	2 242	911	4 597	2 300	3 457	1 566	3 014
Do not speak English "very well"	10 487	300	1 171	1 118	421	2 583	1 076	1 436	782	1 600
Linguistically isolated	5 823	96	611	597	154	1 783	656	560	297	1 069
Linguistically isolated households	8 226	492	935	904	503	1 823	582	791	631	1 565
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 171 640	118 238	132 585	128 451	118 743	128 488	137 888	136 184	128 671	142 392
Preprimary school	70 274	6 434	7 465	7 823	5 996	7 957	9 495	9 190	7 544	8 370
Public school	44 693	4 267	4 667	4 951	4 778	4 161	6 044	5 212	5 424	5 089
Elementary or high school	821 881	85 675	84 684	90 402	93 822	81 411	96 746	96 910	95 567	96 664
Public school	762 103	83 004	80 573	82 079	91 086	68 491	90 506	87 681	90 725	87 958
College	279 485	26 129	40 436	30 226	18 925	39 120	31 647	30 084	25 560	37 358
Public college	216 855	21 189	34 968	23 679	14 419	20 738	27 661	24 723	20 198	29 280
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 139 066	362 052	353 989	356 228	352 539	355 179	341 697	340 292	342 965	334 125
Less than 9th grade	500 929	75 256	51 266	56 684	87 175	31 425	55 905	43 601	61 379	38 238
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	532 985	62 842	54 814	59 026	66 494	57 243	52 746	49 983	66 109	63 728
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	942 865	113 028	102 214	104 601	113 912	97 971	103 914	102 244	113 505	91 476
Some college, no degree	531 012	50 830	60 966	61 771	42 672	68 772	57 413	65 111	54 105	69 372
Associate degree	130 284	14 259	16 546	17 187	10 550	17 035	12 867	16 145	12 301	13 394
Bachelor's degree	330 742	31 005	44 286	38 081	20 733	54 020	39 570	43 083	23 390	36 574
Graduate or professional degree	170 249	14 832	23 897	18 878	11 003	28 713	19 282	20 125	12 176	21 343
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.1	61.9	70.0	67.5	56.4	75.0	68.2	72.5	62.8	69.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.0	12.7	19.3	16.0	9.0	23.3	17.2	18.6	10.4	17.3
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 544 743	510 560	507 750	507 459	506 812	503 863	504 580	501 986	504 644	497 089
Some house	2 453 727	310 075	276 100	286 810	300 673	234 158	253 376	245 441	278 845	268 229
Different house in the United States	2 060 669	199 114	228 245	218 093	204 550	264 409	248 653	248 258	223 278	226 049
Same county	1 220 818	116 504	135 251	133 266	127 154	153 447	118 808	131 098	134 101	171 189
Different county	839 851	82 610	92 994	84 827	77 396	110 962	129 845	117 160	89 177	54 880
Some State	339 845	35 972	42 048	31 938	34 956	41 741	70 878	37 257	37 034	8 021
Different State	500 006	46 638	50 946	52 889	42 440	69 221	58 967	79 903	52 143	46 859
Northeast	37 749	3 682	4 722	3 711	2 569	6 225	4 372	6 664	3 221	2 583
Midwest	114 477	8 291	10 646	9 079	12 587	15 933	16 370	17 830	14 024	9 147
South	298 021	31 093	30 859	35 466	23 859	40 957	32 166	45 851	27 474	30 296
West	49 759	3 572	4 719	4 633	3 425	6 106	5 489	9 558	7 424	4 833
Puerto Rico	508	48	66	66	66	72	23	204	57	7
U.S. outlying area	452	38	27	27	21	18	—	75	96	146
Elsewhere	29 387	1 285	3 349	2 463	1 562	5 206	2 528	7 988	2 368	2 638
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 239 256	240 728	253 657	242 162	231 950	276 025	264 058	263 034	238 790	228 852
Car, truck, or van	2 087 234	227 499	237 976	227 420	218 529	252 865	249 001	248 097	220 719	205 128
Drive alone	1 762 988	194 921	205 088	191 336	178 626	215 460	211 083	210 237	185 923	170 314
Carpooled	324 246	32 578	32 888	36 084	39 903	37 405	37 918	37 860	34 796	34 814
Public transportation	29 611	3 939	1 946	2 934	584	7 469	1 180	1 251	1 384	11 924
Walked	50 773	4 547	5 759	4 754	4 048	6 845	4 140	4 929	9 498	6 253
Other means	19 475	1 885	2 048	1 970	1 902	2 412	1 975	2 539	2 211	2 533
Worked at home	52 163	5 858	5 928	5 084	6 887	6 434	7 762	6 218	4 978	3 014
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.5	20.6	20.8	22.0	21.8	20.7	23.3	23.4	19.7	20.8
VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE										
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	531 723	65 056	62 431	64 626	57 617	58 213	55 817	58 497	56 682	52 784
May 1975 or later service only	65 141	6 427	6 823	7 066	5 450	8 554	5 811	8 660	7 176	9 174
September 1980 or later service only	36 566	3 403	3 861	4 117	3 058	4 841	3 242	5 076	4 129	4 839
Served 2 or more years	30 006	2 719	3 164	3 454	2 417	4 003	2 569	4 302	3 301	4 077
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict	154 757	17 639	18 236	18 680	15 282	16 826	18 431	19 217	15 917	14 529
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	12 430	1 249	1 097	1 072	1 439	916	1 663	2 383	1 752	859
February 1955 to July 1964 only	58 195	9 722	7 516	6 719	6 587	5 893	6 946	6 290	5 503	4 019
Korean conflict, no World War II	71 222	8 530	8 330	8 460	8 171	8 145	7 583	7 254	7 366	6 383
Korean conflict and World War II	10 792	1 143	1 360	1 304	1 076	1 226	1 039	1 109	1 452	1 083
World War II, no Korean conflict	154 130	19 659	18 454	20 698	19 000	16 135	13 917	13 117	16 942	16 208
World War I	1 142	111	114	95	153	128	111	90	165	175
Other service	3 914	576	501	532	459	390	316	377	409	354
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 123 140	355 511	359 396	347 910	342 332	358 751	354 037	341 884	328 708	334 611
With a mobility or self-care limitation	155 163	18 336	16 841	18 886	19 352	15 072	13 416	12 987	16 281	23 992
With a mobility limitation	85 884	11 934	10 015	10 710	11 846	7 296	8 022	7 513	9 000	1 548
In labor force	12 947	1 355	1 570	1 621	1 546	1 132	1 337	1 135	1 189	1 754
With a self-care limitation	108 797	11 753	11 226	12 915	12 920	11 132	9 260	8 868	11 381	19 342
With a work disability	304 032	40 544	34 101	37 051	42 952	26 582	29 287	27 914	34 163	31 438
In labor force	97 654	10 947	11 603	11 534	12 012	10 841	10 929	9 928	10 212	9 648
Prevented from working	182 282	26 518	19 823	22 435	27 922	13 436	15 944	15 647	21 310	19 247
Na work disability	2 819 108	314 967	325 295	310 859	299 380	332 169	324 750	313 970	294 545	303 173
In labor force	2 238 898	245 811	255 473	243 465	233 448	273 979	263 148	251 530	233 266	238 778
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	586 087	71 951	67 218	70 212	73 846	59 461	56 112	51 350	71 946	63 991
With a mobility or self-care limitation	140 439	17 419	15 939	16 591	18 779	13 337	13 390	12 779	17 279	15 979
With a mobility limitation	115 531	14 840	13 189	13 691	15 522	10 863	11 326	9 670	14 078	12 352
With a self-care limitation	81 047	9 625	8 812	9 661	10 899	7 713	7 846	6 710	9 994	9 787

Table 15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over -----	3 799 725	434 634	431 922	426 390	422 542	429 282	415 110	412 762	417 824	409 259
In labor force -----	2 432 337	264 412	274 841	263 183	253 567	294 643	282 223	281 460	260 731	257 277
Civilian labor force -----	2 405 077	264 028	274 284	262 737	253 005	293 835	281 653	267 725	251 295	256 515
Employed -----	2 250 842	244 870	257 789	245 560	235 707	279 240	267 764	253 494	233 725	232 693
Unemployed -----	154 235	19 158	16 495	17 177	17 298	14 595	13 889	14 231	17 570	23 822
Females 16 years and over -----	2 004 556	227 491	228 637	225 933	221 392	229 251	215 221	212 291	219 710	224 630
In labor force -----	1 115 922	117 776	125 326	120 269	111 932	142 010	127 437	123 625	117 730	129 817
Civilian labor force -----	1 113 147	117 735	125 303	120 222	111 884	141 890	127 390	122 201	116 809	129 713
Employed -----	1 037 485	108 774	117 082	112 232	103 861	134 932	120 537	114 762	107 848	117 457
Unemployed -----	75 662	8 961	8 221	7 990	8 023	6 958	6 853	7 439	8 961	12 256
With own children under 6 years -----	287 675	28 293	29 571	29 814	30 481	32 335	33 602	35 160	32 356	36 063
In labor force -----	181 078	16 394	17 607	17 467	18 712	21 748	21 888	21 778	20 992	24 492
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	362 163	40 613	39 060	41 302	42 719	34 719	43 471	42 938	41 561	35 780
In labor force -----	269 968	28 648	28 614	30 114	30 358	27 469	33 267	32 076	31 687	27 735
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents -----	283 186	29 842	31 612	29 843	32 730	29 234	36 809	38 321	31 077	23 718
Both parents in labor force -----	163 680	15 611	17 348	15 620	18 301	18 985	21 988	21 537	18 566	15 724
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent -----	104 272	7 247	8 052	10 514	8 223	14 090	7 668	9 062	12 340	27 076
Parent in labor force -----	66 620	4 305	4 992	6 423	5 179	8 704	5 594	6 144	8 549	16 730
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents -----	569 955	64 125	61 964	64 393	71 320	48 641	77 311	74 546	65 761	41 894
Both parents in labor force -----	379 311	39 607	39 874	40 891	46 139	35 771	52 992	49 640	45 138	29 259
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent -----	204 414	16 405	18 188	20 591	17 844	26 827	16 200	18 382	24 374	45 603
Parent in labor force -----	152 879	12 033	13 954	15 080	12 850	20 208	13 102	14 580	18 598	32 474
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	298 072	33 215	33 982	32 925	33 445	30 210	33 661	31 860	36 143	32 631
Not enrolled in school -----	77 865	9 310	7 462	8 483	9 944	7 392	7 609	8 046	11 562	8 057
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	34 493	4 555	3 198	4 219	4 532	3 444	2 862	2 945	3 884	4 854
Not high school graduate -----	39 795	5 086	3 892	4 854	5 714	4 205	3 836	3 311	4 299	4 598
Employed -----	15 070	1 740	1 570	1 756	2 283	1 484	1 879	1 484	1 636	1 238
Unemployed -----	7 610	1 087	669	758	1 133	805	632	584	866	1 076
Not in labor force -----	16 909	2 241	1 653	2 340	2 298	1 916	1 325	1 235	1 617	2 284
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	2 250 842	244 870	257 789	245 560	235 707	279 240	267 764	253 494	233 725	232 693
Private wage and salary workers -----	1 742 810	193 923	197 244	187 013	181 836	221 924	210 241	194 208	177 774	178 647
Local government workers -----	161 647	17 091	16 912	18 052	16 233	18 508	15 989	17 841	18 833	22 188
State government workers -----	95 174	8 875	14 831	8 495	7 771	13 546	11 958	10 452	10 107	9 139
Federal government workers -----	80 891	5 749	10 572	15 200	6 795	6 559	6 136	10 434	8 262	11 184
Self-employed workers -----	159 270	17 623	17 149	15 804	21 337	17 895	21 791	19 345	17 286	11 040
Unpaid family workers -----	11 050	1 609	1 081	996	1 735	808	1 649	1 214	1 463	495
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	2 250 842	244 870	257 789	245 560	235 707	279 240	267 764	253 494	233 725	232 693
Managerial and professional specialty occupations -----	509 178	47 937	66 015	57 055	36 748	79 620	61 450	62 246	42 732	55 375
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	236 258	21 230	28 639	25 056	16 575	37 377	31 023	31 648	20 161	24 549
Professional specialty occupations -----	272 920	26 707	37 376	31 999	20 173	42 243	30 427	30 598	22 571	30 826
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations -----	678 468	67 322	79 640	72 024	55 408	98 811	80 294	82 188	64 814	77 967
Technicians and related support occupations -----	77 576	8 355	9 738	8 804	5 682	10 970	8 237	9 963	7 334	8 493
Sales occupations -----	267 290	27 865	33 534	27 697	22 578	37 233	33 212	32 862	25 484	26 825
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	333 602	31 102	36 368	35 523	27 148	50 608	38 845	39 363	31 996	42 649
Service occupations -----	279 868	31 525	31 206	31 401	26 284	37 126	27 731	26 988	29 396	38 211
Private household occupations -----	9 275	687	782	698	819	1 146	840	883	967	2 453
Protective service occupations -----	35 893	3 135	3 156	4 581	3 038	4 917	2 933	4 521	4 419	5 193
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	234 700	27 703	27 268	26 122	22 427	31 063	23 958	21 584	24 010	30 565
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	48 712	5 882	4 195	4 310	9 684	2 953	6 678	5 435	7 323	2 252
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	274 257	35 504	30 439	31 519	36 304	25 194	34 592	30 154	30 962	19 589
Operators, fabricators, and laborers -----	460 359	56 700	46 294	49 251	71 279	35 536	57 019	46 483	58 498	39 299
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	247 418	32 950	23 555	26 873	44 216	14 979	31 425	25 126	33 306	14 988
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	105 988	11 801	11 466	11 385	13 746	10 629	12 392	11 130	12 595	10 844
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	106 953	11 949	11 273	10 993	13 317	9 728	13 202	10 227	12 597	13 467
INDUSTRY										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	2 250 842	244 870	257 789	245 560	235 707	279 240	267 764	253 494	233 725	232 693
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining -----	58 503	6 611	5 208	5 926	12 565	3 390	7 721	6 178	8 479	2 425
Construction -----	142 280	16 931	17 147	15 928	16 123	14 826	18 911	16 817	14 789	10 808
Manufacturing -----	523 813	71 732	53 289	57 352	81 387	37 624	70 669	56 448	66 743	28 569
Nondurable goods -----	251 236	36 001	25 855	33 153	32 790	19 516	26 579	24 981	36 170	16 191
Durable goods -----	272 577	35 731	27 434	24 199	48 597	18 108	44 090	31 467	30 573	12 378
Transportation -----	107 574	8 017	10 339	8 568	8 416	13 349	11 490	16 289	9 823	21 283
Communications and other public utilities -----	63 441	6 271	9 054	11 477	5 223	7 913	6 227	6 258	5 566	5 452
Wholesale trade -----	99 492	9 150	11 884	9 602	7 315	13 914	12 257	12 437	9 166	13 767
Retail trade -----	380 663	44 233	47 976	40 511	35 740	49 309	43 998	41 151	37 607	40 138
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	120 371	8 934	11 814	14 525	7 964	22 806	15 713	15 571	9 728	13 316
Business and repair services -----	91 177	8 486	11 528	10 137	6 572	14 101	9 960	9 507	8 270	12 616
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services -----	97 528	10 732	10 160	9 588	7 258	17 449	10 439	9 833	8 221	13 848
Professional and related services -----	471 951	46 801	61 285	51 592	39 248	69 449	51 215	50 449	44 099	57 813
Health services -----	191 134	20 190	22 372	19 805	15 444	28 248	19 953	21 271	19 050	24 801
Educational services -----	165 498	17 333	22 062	17 533	15 073	21 472	18 401	17 089	16 280	20 255
Other professional and related services -----	115 319	9 278	16 851	14 254	8 731	19 729	12 861	12 089	8 769	12 757
Public administration -----	94 049	6 972	8 105	10 354	7 896	15 110	9 164	12 556	11 234	12 658
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	2 621 030	287 905	300 779	283 735	272 934	319 718	305 186	299 791	281 980	269 002
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	2 110 811	230 174	235 693	227 969	224 043	261 223	246 574	245 619	229 450	210 066
50 to 52 weeks -----	1 496 424	157 063	168 686	161 996	152 056	190 748	179 241	180 421	159 704	146 509
40 to 49 weeks -----	249 413	28 591	26 836	26 259	28 287	30 442	27 447	27 989	27 384	26 178
27 to 39 weeks -----	126 408	16 110	13 377	13 790	15 199	13 377	13 629	13 218	14 848	12 860
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -----	234 553	25 206	29 902	26 501	21 198	26 978	27 229	26 316	23 232	27 991
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers -----	176 051	22 360	20 155	22 270	24 641	14 946	14 848	14 924	21 494	20 413
Mean family income (dollars) -----	15 943	15 315	18 133	16 660	14 050	19 646	16 655	16 376	14 508	13 936
1 worker -----	389 914	46 547	42 714	44 829	46 297	39 649	40 100	42 740	42 897	44 321
Mean family income (dollars) -----	30 047	27 058	33 024	30 500	23 718	35 705	34 012	35 287	24 909	27 764
2 or more workers -----	790 377	89 231	89 597	86 064	87 587	86 664	98 877	94 111	87 283	70 963
Mean family income (dollars) -----	44 224	38 898	45 761	44 704	36 714	50 389	47 204	48 807	40 397	44 619

Table 16. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 853 515	210 327	212 731	209 349	204 670	218 304	197 397	197 257	201 280	202 200
Less than \$5,000	163 648	19 364	17 006	17 814	20 989	16 341	14 055	13 569	19 264	25 246
\$5,000 to \$9,999	207 221	27 386	24 540	24 258	28 668	18 060	17 744	17 125	24 878	24 562
\$10,000 to \$14,999	194 266	25 250	22 618	22 397	25 918	19 309	16 822	17 243	22 883	21 826
\$15,000 to \$24,999	367 768	44 997	41 150	41 350	44 515	42 135	35 870	36 146	42 027	39 578
\$25,000 to \$34,999	304 021	34 141	33 449	34 428	34 131	37 591	32 602	33 165	33 311	31 203
\$35,000 to \$49,999	300 979	32 110	34 403	33 066	28 526	39 394	36 805	35 309	32 112	29 254
\$50,000 to \$74,999	210 928	18 909	26 403	24 214	16 108	29 362	28 181	28 349	19 591	19 811
\$75,000 to \$99,999	56 341	4 570	7 072	6 461	3 411	8 096	8 808	8 584	4 147	5 192
\$100,000 or more	48 343	3 600	6 090	5 361	2 404	8 016	6 510	7 767	3 067	5 528
Median (dollars)	24 807	21 952	25 267	24 687	20 685	28 208	29 234	29 242	22 622	22 117
Mean (dollars)	31 864	28 124	33 099	31 595	25 966	36 492	36 187	37 181	28 284	29 861
Families	1 356 342	158 138	152 466	153 163	158 525	141 079	153 825	151 775	151 674	135 697
Less than \$5,000	69 001	7 352	6 728	7 814	8 765	7 359	5 101	5 733	7 566	12 583
\$5,000 to \$9,999	103 006	14 191	10 551	11 076	16 410	6 908	9 099	9 249	12 991	12 531
\$10,000 to \$14,999	126 610	17 590	13 534	14 258	19 148	9 975	10 988	11 806	16 109	13 202
\$15,000 to \$24,999	264 926	35 148	29 162	30 281	36 406	22 954	26 959	26 397	32 070	25 549
\$25,000 to \$34,999	243 002	29 425	26 292	27 738	30 356	24 599	27 433	26 409	28 595	22 155
\$35,000 to \$49,999	262 463	29 342	30 255	28 983	26 770	30 479	33 441	30 744	29 316	23 133
\$50,000 to \$74,999	192 279	17 650	23 982	22 056	15 325	24 834	26 458	26 270	18 333	17 371
\$75,000 to \$99,999	51 513	4 217	6 484	6 044	3 149	7 021	8 329	7 996	3 865	4 408
\$100,000 or more	43 542	3 223	5 478	4 913	2 196	6 950	6 017	7 171	2 829	4 765
Median (dollars)	29 546	26 407	30 917	29 557	24 532	34 396	33 945	33 405	27 241	26 590
Mean (dollars)	36 478	32 078	38 541	36 469	29 396	43 024	40 816	41 811	32 347	34 498
Nonfamily households	497 173	52 189	60 265	56 186	46 145	77 225	43 572	45 482	49 606	66 503
Median (dollars)	12 819	10 218	12 590	12 126	8 742	18 745	12 586	15 714	10 361	14 007
Mean (dollars)	18 493	15 587	18 737	17 641	13 552	23 584	18 940	20 762	15 112	19 466
Per capita income (dollars)	12 255	11 024	13 118	12 338	9 886	14 874	13 286	13 758	10 712	11 296
Per capita income, noninstitutionalized persons (dollars)	12 351	11 092	13 172	12 437	9 941	15 083	13 354	13 859	10 795	11 427
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 853 515	210 327	212 731	209 349	204 670	218 304	197 397	197 257	201 280	202 200
With earnings	1 475 412	163 350	168 560	161 697	155 690	182 328	165 550	166 057	155 434	156 746
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 988	29 101	33 997	33 163	27 243	36 446	36 920	37 979	29 775	31 202
With Social Security income	505 397	64 662	58 731	61 248	64 775	49 409	46 712	44 079	61 724	54 057
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 060	6 942	7 457	7 477	6 732	7 522	6 772	6 848	6 821	6 962
With public assistance income	155 816	18 747	15 053	16 903	20 617	13 930	12 397	12 893	19 750	25 526
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 035	2 952	3 036	3 136	3 056	2 890	3 119	3 250	2 933	3 021
With retirement income	260 085	30 196	32 029	32 865	30 025	27 636	24 335	26 234	30 015	26 750
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 954	7 397	8 267	8 146	6 961	8 728	8 262	8 604	7 259	8 147
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	36 478	32 078	38 541	36 469	29 396	43 024	40 816	41 811	32 347	34 498
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 036	31 878	38 109	35 422	29 330	40 380	42 060	42 634	32 056	31 446
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 867	32 230	38 892	37 337	29 451	45 306	39 571	40 957	32 609	37 324
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 781	34 676	42 507	40 528	31 877	50 044	44 035	45 646	36 092	45 112
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 102	35 446	43 652	40 986	32 870	50 766	46 361	47 711	37 528	45 607
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 680	34 108	41 615	40 167	31 059	49 491	41 744	43 573	34 888	44 726
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 350	17 175	19 265	18 130	15 530	21 258	20 721	19 567	16 521	17 487
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 244	13 344	14 723	14 166	11 623	15 422	17 119	16 295	12 807	13 564
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 262	20 655	24 023	22 616	19 526	29 267	24 883	23 902	21 343	22 814
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 356 342	158 138	152 466	153 163	158 525	141 079	153 825	151 775	151 674	135 697
With related children under 18 years	687 078	73 269	73 043	75 349	78 036	71 136	81 261	81 653	77 737	75 594
With related children under 5 years	265 454	25 523	27 711	27 466	27 628	30 579	30 873	32 028	29 661	33 985
Married-couple families	1 077 326	131 938	124 523	123 217	132 375	104 454	131 104	127 320	120 832	81 563
With related children under 18 years	515 060	59 024	56 880	57 457	62 722	47 906	67 649	66 203	58 140	39 079
With related children under 5 years	204 923	21 395	22 439	21 451	23 094	21 983	26 747	27 145	22 666	18 003
Female householder, no husband present	227 322	20 682	22 749	24 338	20 607	30 254	17 631	19 309	25 260	46 492
With related children under 18 years	146 258	11 646	13 565	15 275	12 416	20 166	10 900	12 656	16 816	32 818
With related children under 5 years	52 090	3 543	4 386	5 197	3 665	7 514	3 199	4 000	6 095	14 491
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	613 303	62 379	73 797	67 057	53 975	99 940	55 682	56 141	59 551	84 781
Nonfamily householder	497 173	52 189	60 265	56 186	46 145	77 225	43 572	45 482	49 606	66 503
Persons 65 years and over	192 227	22 926	21 918	23 383	22 988	21 393	17 109	15 132	23 812	23 566
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 743 685	529 511	526 687	529 291	532 430	519 931	530 116	527 476	523 147	525 096
Persons under 18 years	1 198 879	121 369	123 198	129 778	134 474	122 604	140 960	143 365	137 784	145 347
Persons under 5 years	328 119	31 033	33 548	34 146	34 434	37 418	37 044	39 890	36 658	43 948
Related children under 18 years	1 193 453	120 729	122 648	129 115	133 684	121 922	140 456	142 951	137 181	144 767
Related children 5 to 17 years	865 334	89 696	89 100	94 969	99 250	84 504	103 412	103 061	100 523	100 819
Persons 65 years and over	586 087	71 951	67 218	70 212	73 846	59 461	56 112	51 350	71 946	63 991
Persons 75 years and over	232 496	27 654	25 791	27 337	29 256	24 217	22 188	20 128	29 865	26 060
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	168 182	20 441	16 405	18 403	23 805	14 174	13 298	14 489	20 239	26 928
Percent below poverty level	12.4	12.9	10.8	12.0	15.0	10.0	8.6	9.5	13.3	19.8
With related children under 18 years	117 828	13 122	11 581	13 082	15 397	11 126	8 167	9 602	14 092	21 659
With related children under 5 years	56 586	5 896	5 602	6 044	6 464	5 822	3 630	4 690	6 695	11 743
Married-couple families	81 185	12 633	8 457	9 214	15 136	4 291	7 868	7 720	9 692	6 174
With related children under 18 years	45 977	7 332	5 064	5 634	8 471	2 413	3 916	4 149	5 229	3 769
With related children under 5 years	23 236	3 592	2 682	2 677	3 835	1 384	2 104	2 235	2 580	2 147
Female householder, no husband present	78 055	6 696	7 102	8 300	7 427	9 237	4 681	5 941	9 431	19 240
With related children under 18 years	66 148	5 098	6 017	6 911	6 071	8 297	3 797	4 913	8 139	16 905
With related children under 5 years	30 920	2 092	2 679	3 161	2 298	4 190	1 390	2 212	3 810	9 088
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	187 716	22 647	22 335	19 744	20 733	21 414	18 416	15 492	21 003	25 932
Nonfamily householder	137 735	17 199	16 113	14 756	16 888	13 931	12 873	11 498	16 530	17 947
Persons 65 years and over	76 426	9 610	7 304	8 267	10 705	6 429				

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	Tennessee					District 1				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	4 048 317	777 041	12 473	30 595	31 075	528 697	9 990	1 579	1 325	2 124
Male	1 962 672	359 502	6 251	14 134	16 169	255 766	5 028	781	574	1 071
Female	2 085 645	417 539	6 222	16 461	14 906	272 931	4 962	798	751	1 053
Under 5 years	256 907	71 316	731	2 460	3 181	30 371	704	152	144	252
5 to 9 years	263 680	69 820	784	2 706	3 179	32 553	750	104	100	246
10 to 14 years	265 518	69 820	924	2 602	2 462	33 522	837	86	128	142
15 to 19 years	290 599	70 569	1 019	2 620	2 741	39 728	902	188	101	239
20 to 24 years	293 314	64 267	995	2 899	3 591	38 325	752	112	160	230
25 to 34 years	668 347	138 280	2 371	6 192	6 544	80 947	1 582	295	267	328
35 to 44 years	621 523	108 178	2 549	5 548	4 304	78 161	1 424	268	230	251
45 to 54 years	463 149	62 040	1 499	3 400	2 288	66 486	962	187	99	250
55 to 64 years	381 772	49 508	875	1 413	1 303	53 992	830	107	72	88
65 to 74 years	317 559	40 913	481	514	798	44 380	708	61	20	58
75 to 84 years	175 706	24 963	192	178	542	24 081	397	18	4	34
85 years and over	50 243	7 367	53	63	142	6 151	142	1	—	6
3 and 4 years	104 310	27 930	320	1 041	1 208	12 851	384	67	60	95
16 years and over	3 208 649	552 881	9 812	22 338	21 785	424 714	7 539	1 202	940	1 455
18 years and over	3 099 522	525 476	9 446	21 251	20 971	409 573	7 192	1 163	893	1 372
21 years and over	2 908 771	481 615	8 841	19 569	18 762	383 968	6 625	1 032	847	1 196
60 years and over	732 366	97 597	1 112	1 356	2 040	101 137	1 745	128	40	147
62 years and over	657 556	88 136	987	1 130	1 818	91 088	1 574	107	40	138
Median age	34.8	28.2	32.8	28.4	25.6	36.1	31.6	30.5	26.2	24.1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 155 531	189 316	3 404	6 261	6 429	154 822	2 546	420	261	513
With own children under 18 years	520 426	107 377	1 920	4 354	3 845	66 280	1 414	227	173	321
Married-couple families	977 095	90 912	2 548	5 313	5 138	129 998	1 360	316	189	448
With own children under 18 years	434 652	48 574	1 448	3 838	3 085	54 875	742	185	127	281
Female householder, no husband present	139 258	86 459	645	712	912	19 460	1 052	88	68	65
With own children under 18 years	68 674	54 093	385	459	611	9 127	618	42	42	40
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	922 544	232 169	3 057	11 049	9 855	114 420	2 830	314	544	688
Preprimary	56 985	12 268	164	634	543	6 182	169	34	40	68
Elementary or high school	640 092	171 505	2 142	6 415	6 488	83 142	1 962	229	250	441
College	225 467	48 396	751	4 000	2 824	25 096	699	51	254	179
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 678 299	431 249	8 020	17 308	15 921	354 198	6 045	937	692	1 015
Less than 9th grade	425 527	71 529	1 340	1 895	2 086	74 115	847	224	36	176
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	425 380	103 745	1 623	1 690	2 449	61 028	1 479	246	63	98
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	816 002	120 474	2 192	3 332	3 678	110 884	1 797	215	87	266
Some college, no degree	451 766	74 778	1 521	1 981	3 242	49 426	1 068	150	144	162
Associate degree	111 464	16 941	503	1 030	972	13 801	327	54	62	84
Bachelor's degree	296 558	29 667	529	3 445	2 085	30 431	445	34	89	145
Graduate or professional degree	151 602	14 115	312	3 935	1 409	14 513	82	14	211	84
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.2	59.4	63.1	79.3	71.5	61.8	61.5	49.8	85.7	73.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.7	10.2	10.5	42.6	21.9	12.7	8.7	5.1	43.4	22.6
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 208 649	552 881	9 812	22 338	21 785	424 714	7 539	1 202	940	1 455
In labor force	2 061 962	344 286	6 561	14 794	15 174	258 543	4 311	803	585	997
Civilian labor force	2 041 337	339 042	6 352	14 419	13 742	258 172	4 298	803	585	997
Employed	1 930 624	297 296	5 575	13 663	12 752	239 719	3 749	677	574	958
Unemployed	110 713	41 746	777	756	990	18 453	549	126	11	39
Not in labor force	1 146 687	208 595	3 251	7 544	6 611	166 171	3 228	399	355	458
Females 16 years and over	1 678 029	307 142	4 867	12 104	10 345	222 465	3 762	576	590	748
In labor force	921 768	182 836	2 990	6 734	6 265	114 945	2 128	348	304	419
Civilian labor force	920 022	181 950	2 941	6 707	6 129	114 904	2 128	348	304	419
Employed	866 923	160 229	2 561	6 361	5 671	106 235	1 919	285	296	406
Unemployed	53 099	21 721	380	346	458	8 669	209	63	8	13
Not in labor force	756 261	124 306	1 877	5 370	4 080	107 520	1 634	228	286	329
Persons 16 to 19 years	237 036	57 365	797	2 131	2 273	32 191	742	153	88	210
Not enrolled in school	62 693	14 178	348	332	287	9 007	193	86	4	66
Unemployed or not in labor force	25 150	8 986	152	139	86	4 366	140	49	—	29
Not high school graduate	31 160	8 207	196	137	267	4 888	144	47	—	17
Employed	13 226	1 701	74	29	98	1 708	12	13	—	11
Unemployed	5 754	1 809	41	—	34	1 066	14	7	—	6
Not in labor force	12 014	4 677	69	108	127	2 103	111	27	—	—
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	1 574 571	263 285	4 883	8 396	8 929	205 614	3 688	566	354	640
Less than \$5,000	113 321	48 865	569	727	680	18 537	681	72	47	65
\$5,000 to \$9,999	165 452	40 094	680	799	930	26 621	629	89	36	65
\$10,000 to \$14,999	159 161	33 459	654	712	998	24 658	444	108	35	57
\$15,000 to \$24,999	311 330	53 518	933	1 305	2 009	43 981	820	105	75	135
\$25,000 to \$34,999	264 868	36 551	914	1 273	1 323	33 450	484	112	72	128
\$35,000 to \$49,999	268 898	29 738	591	1 397	1 447	31 721	338	30	21	73
\$50,000 to \$74,999	192 523	16 515	380	1 291	1 106	18 550	265	47	30	90
\$75,000 to \$99,999	52 535	3 250	108	405	174	4 533	9	3	19	6
\$100,000 or more	46 483	1 295	54	487	262	3 563	18	—	19	21
Mean income (dollars)	33 591	21 378	25 620	41 382	32 651	28 250	20 319	21 034	47 848	31 367
Per capita income (dollars)	13 201	7 414	10 231	11 918	10 246	11 094	7 716	6 955	13 908	10 056

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Tennessee					District 1				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families -----	1 155 531	189 316	3 404	6 261	6 429	154 822	2 546	420	261	513
With related children under 18 years -----	552 708	126 463	2 053	4 535	4 017	71 138	1 623	261	177	329
With related children under 5 years -----	207 843	54 304	748	1 828	1 906	24 657	618	126	98	164
Married-couple families -----	977 095	90 912	2 548	5 313	5 138	129 998	1 360	316	189	448
With related children under 18 years -----	453 852	54 724	1 482	3 952	3 169	57 843	805	189	131	285
With related children under 5 years -----	178 788	23 275	591	1 619	1 573	20 861	327	106	77	140
Female householder, no husband present -----	139 258	86 459	645	712	912	19 460	1 052	88	68	65
With related children under 18 years -----	79 570	65 505	467	504	677	10 762	756	72	42	44
With related children under 5 years -----	23 403	28 362	99	179	235	3 245	261	20	17	24
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	3 948 872	745 593	12 013	29 224	28 721	517 085	9 286	1 530	1 228	2 047
Persons under 18 years -----	937 038	246 852	2 940	9 173	9 971	117 734	2 671	406	396	745
Persons under 5 years -----	253 872	70 133	687	2 407	3 155	30 019	689	146	132	252
Persons 65 years and over -----	515 018	69 514	676	746	1 361	70 712	1 132	66	24	98
Persons 75 years and over -----	202 372	29 609	212	236	596	27 164	463	19	4	40
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families -----	111 044	55 243	695	890	1 017	19 613	635	110	49	99
With related children under 18 years -----	71 165	45 212	509	668	829	12 482	486	88	43	82
With related children under 5 years -----	32 196	23 713	194	343	522	5 569	233	50	37	68
Married-couple families -----	68 796	11 153	408	654	596	12 291	209	73	35	71
With related children under 18 years -----	38 237	6 828	279	487	474	7 098	136	55	29	54
With related children under 5 years -----	19 101	3 653	140	254	324	3 453	75	34	23	44
Female householder, no husband present -----	36 139	41 356	269	191	298	6 250	390	33	14	28
With related children under 18 years -----	29 093	36 566	223	166	274	4 716	326	33	14	28
With related children under 5 years -----	11 655	19 097	54	83	151	1 924	138	16	14	24
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	494 109	241 759	2 894	4 523	5 405	83 991	2 856	456	274	494
Persons under 18 years -----	142 418	106 024	906	1 438	2 400	24 756	1 013	153	130	243
Persons under 5 years -----	43 412	34 228	257	385	855	7 405	264	54	59	74
Persons 65 years and over -----	95 805	26 583	228	131	308	15 265	395	35	6	19
Persons 75 years and over -----	49 307	12 559	69	40	190	7 413	175	8	—	8

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	500 426	35 199	1 497	3 838	2 910	473 678	62 795	1 509	3 242	3 438
Male	240 303	16 078	745	1 872	1 341	228 316	28 384	856	1 592	1 551
Female	260 123	19 121	752	1 966	1 569	245 362	34 411	653	1 650	1 887
Under 5 years	30 973	2 659	35	250	257	28 608	5 536	118	257	263
5 to 9 years	30 834	2 874	105	287	252	30 169	4 980	97	284	385
10 to 14 years	31 272	3 049	104	372	248	31 488	5 859	190	337	298
15 to 19 years	36 663	3 520	119	326	308	34 375	5 653	82	280	301
20 to 24 years	40 065	3 267	120	373	294	32 041	4 716	92	270	356
25 to 34 years	82 724	6 073	281	878	623	73 928	10 267	334	535	738
35 to 44 years	78 298	4 486	344	718	390	72 961	8 999	272	627	441
45 to 54 years	56 919	3 057	197	436	206	55 414	5 320	189	441	310
55 to 64 years	46 312	2 347	98	131	139	47 643	4 704	47	99	149
65 to 74 years	39 584	2 154	64	29	117	39 537	3 855	59	87	93
75 to 84 years	20 883	1 293	22	19	64	21 462	2 216	9	20	66
85 years and over	5 899	420	8	19	12	6 052	690	20	5	38
3 and 4 years	12 484	977	21	120	131	11 413	2 180	25	122	106
16 years and over	401 280	26 073	1 213	2 869	2 087	377 012	45 385	1 086	2 315	2 418
18 years and over	387 922	24 715	1 170	2 707	1 995	363 480	43 141	1 049	2 219	2 314
21 years and over	361 950	22 530	1 106	2 495	1 789	341 920	39 667	1 008	2 006	2 135
60 years and over	89 807	5 009	127	139	241	90 622	8 804	110	172	251
62 years and over	80 439	4 592	106	102	210	81 567	8 022	99	138	239
Median age	34.7	29.0	34.5	28.6	26.3	35.9	29.6	30.9	28.9	26.6
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	142 544	8 494	426	839	584	136 094	15 821	370	716	706
With own children under 18 years	62 708	4 761	245	618	400	59 793	8 640	313	547	458
Married-couple families	118 978	4 344	278	783	470	114 857	7 314	279	638	571
With own children under 18 years	51 402	2 258	168	586	326	49 882	3 557	234	493	382
Female householder, no husband present	18 880	3 730	90	46	62	16 650	7 517	78	60	82
With own children under 18 years	9 226	2 312	70	28	41	8 106	4 680	66	47	48
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	118 887	11 302	416	1 576	1 064	108 391	18 237	457	1 084	1 341
Preprimary	6 779	544	29	97	26	6 673	1 051	20	59	52
Elementary or high school	75 914	7 477	277	766	648	75 615	13 562	335	732	831
College	36 194	3 281	110	713	390	26 103	3 624	102	293	458
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	330 619	19 830	1 014	2 230	1 551	316 997	36 051	930	1 814	1 835
Less than 9th grade	48 510	2 482	165	89	99	50 530	5 716	174	205	206
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	50 132	4 234	274	128	230	49 703	8 988	125	189	162
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	95 737	5 770	237	409	378	93 573	10 513	271	198	395
Some college, no degree	56 825	3 737	124	231	241	55 272	5 974	187	219	422
Associate degree	15 292	1 046	98	88	88	15 459	1 474	57	155	158
Bachelor's degree	41 780	1 806	59	574	289	34 992	2 508	75	436	288
Graduate or professional degree	22 343	755	57	711	226	17 468	878	41	412	204
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.2	66.1	56.7	90.3	78.8	68.4	59.2	67.8	78.3	79.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.4	12.9	11.4	57.6	33.2	16.5	9.4	12.5	46.7	26.8
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	401 280	26 073	1 213	2 869	2 087	377 012	45 385	1 086	2 315	2 418
In labor force	256 216	15 392	881	1 937	1 449	233 940	26 635	657	1 546	1 636
Civilian labor force	255 742	15 313	881	1 933	1 441	233 541	26 588	657	1 546	1 636
Employed	241 381	13 404	775	1 838	1 304	219 503	23 614	597	1 452	1 532
Unemployed	14 361	1 909	106	95	137	14 038	2 974	60	94	104
Not in labor force	145 064	10 681	332	932	638	143 072	18 750	429	769	782
Females 16 years and over	211 680	14 648	618	1 486	1 154	198 219	25 727	501	1 184	1 340
In labor force	115 629	8 311	427	803	694	104 659	14 458	269	688	796
Civilian labor force	115 606	8 311	427	803	694	104 612	14 458	269	688	796
Employed	108 623	7 208	369	743	609	98 198	12 957	241	641	764
Unemployed	6 983	1 103	58	60	85	6 414	1 501	28	47	32
Not in labor force	96 051	6 337	191	683	460	93 560	11 269	232	496	544
Persons 16 to 19 years	30 596	2 976	79	266	242	27 974	4 618	64	231	227
Not enrolled in school	6 696	685	29	36	61	7 199	1 227	13	32	33
Unemployed or not in labor force	2 643	518	8	18	19	3 372	827	11	5	25
Not high school graduate	3 407	436	11	29	9	4 083	741	13	5	33
Employed	1 476	80	3	11	—	1 584	162	2	—	8
Unemployed	614	47	8	—	—	630	128	—	—	5
Not in labor force	1 317	309	—	18	9	1 869	451	11	5	20
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	197 582	13 012	676	1 221	911	185 034	22 681	564	864	962
Less than \$5,000	13 840	2 918	149	93	56	13 110	4 550	82	43	84
\$5,000 to \$9,999	22 127	2 091	78	199	129	20 467	3 643	75	62	88
\$10,000 to \$14,999	20 699	1 679	79	132	101	19 361	2 870	99	54	105
\$15,000 to \$24,999	38 450	2 297	137	191	213	36 510	4 582	105	76	249
\$25,000 to \$34,999	31 605	1 531	88	168	121	31 114	3 101	73	123	105
\$35,000 to \$49,999	32 701	1 477	76	133	104	30 377	2 463	47	164	121
\$50,000 to \$74,999	25 413	719	28	231	116	22 730	1 166	55	228	153
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6 767	233	25	47	34	6 168	215	28	46	13
\$100,000 or more	5 980	67	16	27	37	5 197	91	—	68	44
Mean income (dollars)	33 980	20 557	23 143	31 699	31 670	32 912	20 145	24 943	55 287	35 313
Per capita income (dollars)	13 530	7 809	10 383	10 472	10 956	12 967	7 443	14 806	15 344	10 538

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	142 544	8 494	426	839	584	136 094	15 821	370	716	706
With related children under 18 years.....	66 554	5 480	261	622	411	64 152	10 199	325	561	468
With related children under 5 years.....	25 111	2 243	85	191	210	22 912	4 195	102	200	210
Married-couple families	118 978	4 344	278	783	470	114 857	7 314	279	638	571
With related children under 18 years.....	53 567	2 437	176	590	330	52 581	4 046	237	507	388
With related children under 5 years.....	21 117	999	62	185	167	19 579	1 520	97	198	187
Female householder, no husband present	18 880	3 730	90	46	62	16 650	7 517	78	60	82
With related children under 18 years.....	10 640	2 824	70	28	48	9 477	5 650	75	47	52
With related children under 5 years.....	3 238	1 128	14	6	17	2 721	2 474	—	2	9
Persons for whom poverty status is determined..	487 448	33 300	1 489	3 685	2 759	463 498	60 448	1 399	3 170	3 254
Persons under 18 years	111 112	10 314	327	1 118	879	108 823	19 228	437	1 023	1 119
Persons under 5 years	30 529	2 641	35	237	250	28 305	5 396	101	257	263
Persons 65 years and over	63 309	3 746	86	67	176	63 687	6 315	88	107	166
Persons 75 years and over	24 083	1 635	25	38	59	24 729	2 559	29	20	73
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	13 546	2 622	112	96	126	13 693	4 532	91	54	111
With related children under 18 years.....	9 264	2 146	81	61	115	9 230	3 693	86	40	109
With related children under 5 years.....	4 423	1 128	28	7	76	4 066	1 915	23	27	76
Married-couple families	7 779	499	67	96	71	8 470	640	40	47	80
With related children under 18 years.....	4 636	309	42	61	66	5 149	397	38	33	78
With related children under 5 years.....	2 473	178	14	7	41	2 416	198	23	27	63
Female householder, no husband present	5 038	2 019	45	—	30	4 518	3 708	51	7	17
With related children under 18 years.....	4 202	1 776	39	—	24	3 663	3 177	48	7	17
With related children under 5 years.....	1 750	915	14	—	17	1 483	1 678	—	—	5
Persons for whom poverty status is determined..	61 746	11 295	464	542	640	60 125	19 059	376	297	540
Persons under 18 years	17 866	4 673	147	126	259	18 307	8 224	155	77	249
Persons under 5 years	5 733	1 429	31	14	108	5 519	2 718	18	19	108
Persons 65 years and over	9 817	1 182	44	17	23	10 399	2 222	26	24	46
Persons 75 years and over	4 695	621	4	9	16	5 088	996	3	11	22

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 4					District 5				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	518 486	19 521	1 736	1 354	2 196	409 017	123 478	1 539	6 521	4 341
Male	251 342	9 242	927	613	1 156	196 271	56 865	695	3 196	2 333
Female	267 144	10 279	809	741	1 040	212 746	66 613	844	3 325	2 008
Under 5 years	33 069	1 503	110	108	274	26 208	10 958	89	617	372
5 to 9 years	34 958	1 479	125	122	227	23 544	10 791	72	565	392
10 to 14 years	37 738	1 581	105	109	193	22 248	10 055	85	423	350
15 to 19 years	39 349	1 609	184	209	186	25 026	11 035	109	496	345
20 to 24 years	34 704	1 565	133	101	188	32 235	10 756	135	658	461
25 to 34 years	77 526	3 112	247	142	372	83 745	24 119	382	1 578	1 131
35 to 44 years	73 148	2 741	363	275	233	64 402	17 440	299	1 018	690
45 to 54 years	61 193	1 701	221	162	176	43 180	9 877	184	652	298
55 to 64 years	51 589	1 578	156	91	173	36 461	7 808	100	299	128
65 to 74 years	43 856	1 318	62	14	64	29 464	6 214	70	161	95
75 to 84 years	24 523	960	24	21	96	17 081	3 472	14	36	72
85 years and over	6 833	374	6	—	14	5 423	953	—	18	7
3 and 4 years	13 318	601	58	62	88	10 297	4 090	59	204	146
16 years and over	405 099	14 670	1 365	1 000	1 482	332 528	89 733	1 259	4 830	3 146
18 years and over	389 000	14 084	1 314	871	1 401	323 966	85 919	1 207	4 619	3 064
21 years and over	366 094	13 002	1 196	782	1 274	305 710	78 123	1 132	4 300	2 811
60 years and over	100 561	3 436	176	48	252	70 102	14 532	149	363	248
62 years and over	90 401	3 091	128	42	227	62 792	12 994	146	306	216
Median age	35.3	31.6	33.4	27.1	25.7	34.0	28.2	32.7	28.3	27.2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	152 464	5 191	529	241	429	109 119	29 945	322	1 408	937
With own children under 18 years	69 477	2 749	287	184	232	47 097	17 058	139	899	504
Married-couple families	128 795	2 879	426	204	358	89 233	13 653	181	1 187	664
With own children under 18 years	57 861	1 482	238	148	183	37 505	6 825	61	803	344
Female householder, no husband present	18 436	2 035	85	24	54	15 685	14 235	112	160	207
With own children under 18 years	9 200	1 130	38	24	40	7 802	9 488	67	96	143
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	112 470	5 169	404	523	592	88 012	37 478	320	2 246	1 276
Preprimary	5 617	312	19	39	16	6 000	1 783	26	136	53
Elementary or high school	89 185	3 878	304	341	491	54 209	25 501	225	1 176	860
College	17 668	979	81	143	85	27 803	10 194	69	934	363
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	338 668	11 784	1 079	705	1 128	279 756	69 883	1 049	3 762	2 421
Less than 9th grade	83 997	2 693	274	82	364	23 220	7 545	83	512	242
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	63 175	3 059	166	90	174	40 498	15 997	227	364	391
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	109 699	3 659	341	145	282	78 663	18 118	303	743	511
Some college, no degree	40 879	1 505	172	79	111	54 116	13 961	256	285	502
Associate degree	10 104	334	42	32	57	13 645	2 961	75	276	166
Bachelor's degree	20 101	383	43	179	87	45 877	7 272	58	755	335
Graduate or professional degree	10 713	151	41	98	53	23 737	4 029	47	827	274
Percent high school graduate or higher	56.5	51.2	59.2	75.6	52.3	77.2	66.3	70.4	76.7	73.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.1	4.5	7.8	39.3	12.4	24.9	16.2	10.0	42.1	25.2
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	405 099	14 670	1 365	1 000	1 482	332 528	89 733	1 259	4 830	3 146
In labor force	242 900	8 989	794	575	822	231 384	58 280	843	3 389	2 391
Civilian labor force	242 352	8 977	794	573	794	230 887	58 007	843	3 378	2 364
Employed	226 124	8 045	682	557	724	222 173	52 528	700	3 134	2 263
Unemployed	16 228	932	112	16	70	8 714	5 479	143	244	101
Not in labor force	162 199	5 681	571	425	660	101 144	31 453	416	1 441	755
Females 16 years and over	212 124	7 944	619	564	715	175 741	50 000	669	2 445	1 440
In labor force	106 804	4 467	358	223	315	108 983	30 764	414	1 545	1 028
Civilian labor force	106 758	4 467	358	221	297	108 899	30 746	414	1 545	1 010
Employed	99 270	3 972	329	213	269	104 714	28 126	363	1 458	961
Unemployed	7 488	495	29	8	28	4 185	2 620	51	87	49
Not in labor force	105 320	3 477	261	341	400	66 758	19 236	255	900	412
Persons 16 to 19 years	31 727	1 321	153	194	166	20 537	9 094	75	410	264
Not enrolled in school	9 583	275	63	20	48	5 165	2 162	31	28	72
Unemployed or not in labor force	4 329	141	42	20	20	2 010	1 398	31	5	28
Not high school graduate	5 523	140	40	11	32	2 775	1 392	20	12	37
Employed	2 245	24	14	—	12	1 189	282	—	7	13
Unemployed	1 062	45	26	—	—	515	290	—	—	8
Not in labor force	2 216	71	—	11	20	1 071	820	20	5	16
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	196 151	7 396	659	317	612	171 364	43 896	630	2 020	1 476
Less than \$5,000	19 484	1 368	103	34	32	8 220	7 882	46	185	46
\$5,000 to \$9,999	27 046	1 461	115	14	102	12 351	5 438	60	166	101
\$10,000 to \$14,999	24 726	1 051	90	24	111	13 902	5 135	84	157	140
\$15,000 to \$24,999	42 882	1 423	106	56	150	32 601	8 954	119	374	341
\$25,000 to \$34,999	32 994	947	149	36	101	30 685	6 250	140	433	307
\$35,000 to \$49,999	27 605	776	67	57	77	33 452	5 408	126	322	262
\$50,000 to \$74,999	15 723	315	10	46	21	25 314	3 721	47	245	213
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3 335	42	8	26	4	7 169	834	8	75	35
\$100,000 or more	2 356	13	11	24	14	7 670	274	—	63	31
Mean income (dollars)	26 230	18 740	21 574	41 283	27 045	39 853	23 740	26 447	31 930	37 738
Per capita income (dollars)	9 995	7 205	7 836	10 383	7 938	16 858	8 641	10 787	10 141	13 565

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 4					District 5				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	152 464	5 191	529	241	429	109 119	29 945	322	1 408	937
With related children under 18 years	74 188	3 292	291	184	259	50 167	19 647	170	972	550
With related children under 5 years	26 194	1 255	88	72	91	21 502	8 486	41	446	279
Married-couple families	128 795	2 879	426	204	358	89 233	13 653	181	1 187	664
With related children under 18 years	60 547	1 735	238	148	196	39 164	7 736	62	829	356
With related children under 5 years	22 263	671	78	63	80	18 103	3 427	1	380	197
Female householder, no husband present	18 436	2 035	85	24	54	15 685	14 235	112	160	207
With related children under 18 years	10 936	1 387	42	24	54	8 965	10 938	88	126	162
With related children under 5 years	3 139	514	10	2	2	2 772	4 626	25	66	75
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	510 161	18 841	1 730	1 171	2 147	394 407	116 530	1 474	6 244	4 138
Persons under 18 years	128 106	5 366	422	418	773	83 176	36 824	319	1 862	1 251
Persons under 5 years	32 693	1 475	110	108	274	25 815	10 773	89	598	363
Persons 65 years and over	71 226	2 480	92	35	174	49 110	10 048	84	215	137
Persons 75 years and over	27 999	1 193	30	21	110	20 158	3 991	14	54	42
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	22 146	1 470	128	49	77	6 182	7 695	45	210	78
With related children under 18 years	14 099	1 167	79	40	66	4 314	6 594	27	156	71
With related children under 5 years	5 952	485	15	12	36	2 189	3 513	7	93	34
Married-couple families	14 623	386	84	33	56	3 108	995	5	165	24
With related children under 18 years	8 135	251	51	24	51	1 713	563	—	126	17
With related children under 5 years	3 725	90	10	10	34	993	313	—	74	4
Female householder, no husband present	6 367	1 010	32	16	15	2 735	6 408	40	30	44
With related children under 18 years	5 173	857	23	16	15	2 368	5 848	27	30	44
With related children under 5 years	1 919	372	5	2	2	1 056	3 092	7	19	30
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	90 727	5 872	486	146	453	32 963	32 614	267	1 096	562
Persons under 18 years	28 728	2 194	154	58	217	8 339	14 775	78	391	247
Persons under 5 years	8 279	664	35	—	65	2 852	4 970	24	147	56
Persons 65 years and over	17 530	969	29	2	47	5 694	3 167	34	24	18
Persons 75 years and over	9 015	522	13	2	38	3 293	1 440	6	6	11

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 6					District 7				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	505 481	31 015	1 319	3 355	3 272	467 637	66 842	1 108	4 945	5 653
Male	248 248	14 383	618	1 612	1 588	231 372	31 927	548	1 934	3 111
Female	257 233	16 632	701	1 743	1 684	236 265	34 915	560	3 011	2 542
Under 5 years	34 547	2 420	55	253	307	33 598	6 012	74	404	693
5 to 9 years	37 864	2 643	112	311	347	34 679	5 851	30	479	588
10 to 14 years	37 147	2 646	94	356	251	33 672	5 999	102	413	510
15 to 19 years	38 546	2 752	99	341	244	33 333	5 772	79	300	349
20 to 24 years	36 720	2 516	85	314	392	33 752	6 015	118	416	841
25 to 34 years	82 638	5 246	244	557	644	81 949	12 531	213	888	1 166
35 to 44 years	83 483	4 198	315	650	447	77 680	9 557	253	1 121	815
45 to 54 years	57 342	2 855	162	382	265	52 439	4 978	85	628	317
55 to 64 years	41 673	2 297	88	163	144	38 260	3 882	66	192	193
65 to 74 years	32 554	1 877	48	28	94	28 417	3 266	42	60	107
75 to 84 years	17 893	1 277	17	—	28	15 572	2 352	46	37	44
85 years and over	5 074	288	—	—	17	4 286	627	—	7	30
3 and 4 years	14 252	998	26	116	158	13 669	2 383	21	169	253
16 years and over	388 357	22 838	1 025	2 376	2 218	359 177	47 834	891	3 577	3 824
18 years and over	374 108	21 744	980	2 231	2 131	345 849	45 688	857	3 441	3 706
21 years and over	349 698	20 028	953	2 023	1 963	325 408	41 883	797	3 251	3 341
60 years and over	75 395	4 553	102	83	199	66 332	8 202	116	181	264
62 years and over	67 138	4 069	95	53	179	58 971	7 423	109	164	218
Median age	33.3	30.0	34.1	26.8	25.1	32.9	28.1	32.7	31.3	24.1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	144 841	7 801	367	623	735	133 764	16 370	290	937	1 277
With own children under 18 years	72 070	4 053	224	462	449	66 792	9 369	131	667	735
Married-couple families	125 718	4 376	292	566	603	116 184	9 762	241	764	1 133
With own children under 18 years	62 195	2 149	158	449	361	57 353	5 501	117	570	659
Female householder, no husband present	14 512	3 009	48	36	106	13 432	5 645	37	157	81
With own children under 18 years	7 626	1 752	48	6	79	7 445	3 432	12	97	53
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	126 693	9 263	349	1 335	1 144	114 511	19 417	271	1 438	1 774
Preprimary	8 810	572	9	48	106	8 118	920	—	99	109
Elementary or high school	89 120	6 362	246	866	767	81 138	14 278	178	1 045	1 152
College	28 763	2 329	94	421	271	25 255	4 219	93	294	513
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	320 657	18 038	874	1 780	1 639	298 603	37 193	705	2 933	2 672
Less than 9th grade	51 847	3 783	113	116	194	35 598	7 584	105	282	230
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	48 158	4 147	200	207	243	41 674	7 772	107	347	383
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	98 073	4 981	250	521	465	90 500	10 819	137	648	547
Some college, no degree	54 302	2 701	170	166	372	58 319	5 926	197	363	699
Associate degree	12 117	603	58	70	58	14 444	1 386	25	196	202
Bachelor's degree	38 010	1 084	55	335	248	39 849	2 491	93	508	354
Graduate or professional degree	18 150	739	28	365	59	18 219	1 215	41	589	257
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.8	56.0	64.2	81.9	73.3	74.1	58.7	69.9	78.6	77.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.5	10.1	9.5	39.3	18.7	19.4	10.0	19.0	37.4	22.9
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	388 357	22 838	1 025	2 376	2 218	359 177	47 834	891	3 577	3 824
In labor force	264 720	14 878	727	1 534	1 677	246 358	31 159	601	2 260	2 887
Civilian labor force	264 169	14 859	727	1 534	1 671	236 514	28 064	507	2 057	2 058
Employed	251 742	13 575	655	1 440	1 583	225 606	24 923	474	1 981	1 874
Unemployed	12 427	1 284	72	94	88	10 908	3 141	33	76	184
Not in labor force	123 637	7 960	298	842	541	112 819	16 675	290	1 317	937
Females 16 years and over	200 601	12 582	545	1 248	1 102	183 574	25 545	465	2 241	1 666
In labor force	118 294	7 956	343	688	755	106 677	15 276	247	1 117	984
Civilian labor force	118 255	7 948	343	688	755	105 897	14 700	236	1 097	921
Employed	112 116	7 292	307	666	745	100 249	13 013	214	1 049	823
Unemployed	6 139	656	36	22	10	5 648	1 687	22	48	98
Not in labor force	82 307	4 626	202	560	347	76 897	10 269	218	1 124	682
Persons 16 to 19 years	30 980	2 284	66	282	187	26 822	4 626	68	228	311
Not enrolled in school	7 115	416	32	29	57	6 781	1 112	21	69	144
Unemployed or not in labor force	2 630	188	—	29	39	2 363	526	—	35	67
Not high school graduate	3 526	246	26	29	10	2 806	465	—	28	42
Employed	1 730	121	26	—	2	1 360	120	—	4	12
Unemployed	616	16	—	—	—	486	92	—	—	6
Not in labor force	1 180	109	—	29	8	952	253	—	24	24
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	185 303	10 656	455	777	900	173 503	21 690	393	1 185	1 605
Less than \$5,000	12 350	1 598	18	77	63	10 325	3 150	27	37	111
\$5,000 to \$9,999	16 074	1 563	61	44	143	13 806	3 130	55	134	135
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15 480	1 228	58	27	72	14 307	2 747	33	110	162
\$15,000 to \$24,999	33 549	2 109	83	68	123	31 225	4 537	87	148	388
\$25,000 to \$34,999	30 871	1 491	95	108	93	29 418	3 410	69	159	265
\$35,000 to \$49,999	34 884	1 595	69	218	194	32 338	2 627	55	226	226
\$50,000 to \$74,999	27 228	759	52	126	156	26 464	1 578	51	181	243
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8 512	223	12	51	33	8 155	348	6	69	16
\$100,000 or more	6 355	90	7	58	23	7 465	163	10	121	59
Mean income (dollars)	36 851	24 245	31 192	46 378	34 987	38 807	23 530	34 176	51 712	33 632
Per capita income (dollars)	13 610	8 459	10 011	11 663	10 020	14 585	8 089	11 124	13 790	10 637

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 6					District 7				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	144 841	7 801	367	623	735	133 764	16 370	290	937	1 277
With related children under 18 years	75 685	4 722	231	487	463	69 742	10 816	131	667	762
With related children under 5 years	28 553	1 945	62	212	208	26 957	4 601	68	239	384
Married-couple families	125 718	4 376	292	566	603	116 184	9 762	241	764	1 133
With related children under 18 years	64 518	2 398	165	460	361	59 148	6 102	117	570	675
With related children under 5 years	25 341	1 083	51	197	164	24 111	2 604	62	211	355
Female householder, no husband present	14 512	3 009	48	36	106	13 432	5 665	37	157	81
With related children under 18 years	8 679	2 137	48	17	93	8 345	4 184	12	97	57
With related children under 5 years	2 368	796	6	12	35	2 234	1 732	6	28	15
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	495 342	29 475	1 284	3 209	3 167	457 011	63 125	1 043	4 834	5 175
Persons under 18 years	130 048	9 141	304	1 124	1 130	120 420	20 706	251	1 504	1 947
Persons under 5 years	34 208	2 402	34	253	298	33 271	5 945	74	404	693
Persons 65 years and over	52 818	3 195	65	28	139	45 296	5 894	60	100	178
Persons 75 years and over	20 782	1 389	17	—	45	17 358	2 708	18	44	71
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	11 410	1 706	63	89	119	10 361	3 966	34	102	174
With related children under 18 years	6 804	1 223	51	59	83	6 457	3 030	8	81	124
With related children under 5 years	3 043	498	24	37	65	3 018	1 612	—	39	77
Married-couple families	7 325	431	37	66	59	6 404	1 227	11	57	123
With related children under 18 years	3 643	185	25	54	34	3 346	744	—	38	84
With related children under 5 years	1 950	90	18	37	34	1 763	438	—	13	62
Female householder, no husband present	3 425	1 201	26	17	40	3 401	2 469	21	45	40
With related children under 18 years	2 764	990	26	5	40	2 729	2 130	6	43	40
With related children under 5 years	985	389	6	—	22	1 102	1 084	—	26	15
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	51 946	7 164	248	533	442	44 774	17 593	203	407	958
Persons under 18 years	14 114	2 909	74	216	117	13 176	7 331	39	92	508
Persons under 5 years	4 210	796	23	33	32	4 111	2 367	27	40	176
Persons 65 years and over	11 411	1 239	17	2	27	8 863	2 344	4	8	60
Persons 75 years and over	6 011	593	17	—	14	4 535	1 273	4	—	36

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District	District 8					District 9				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	430 779	106 365	1 215	2 376	3 673	214 116	321 836	971	3 639	3 468
Male.....	210 076	49 205	627	1 047	2 044	100 978	148 390	454	1 694	1 974
Female.....	220 703	57 160	588	1 329	1 629	113 138	173 446	517	1 945	1 494
Under 5 years.....	26 858	10 033	51	143	379	12 675	31 491	47	284	384
5 to 9 years.....	28 103	10 500	82	211	326	10 976	29 952	57	347	324
10 to 14 years.....	29 379	10 434	103	234	304	9 052	29 360	55	230	166
15 to 19 years.....	33 002	10 134	86	298	584	10 577	29 192	73	269	185
20 to 24 years.....	29 651	8 536	120	273	469	15 821	26 144	80	334	360
25 to 34 years.....	64 855	18 696	186	318	627	40 035	56 654	189	1 029	915
35 to 44 years.....	62 057	14 139	222	386	403	31 333	45 194	213	523	634
45 to 54 years.....	49 261	7 287	146	293	290	20 915	26 003	128	307	176
55 to 64 years.....	42 316	5 725	142	181	140	23 526	20 337	71	185	149
65 to 74 years.....	36 976	5 767	58	27	80	22 791	15 754	17	88	90
75 to 84 years.....	21 749	3 931	11	6	59	12 462	9 065	31	35	79
85 years and over.....	6 572	1 183	8	6	12	3 953	2 690	10	8	6
3 and 4 years.....	11 322	4 032	2	67	97	4 704	12 285	41	121	134
16 years and over.....	340 766	73 517	976	1 748	2 610	179 716	225 292	795	2 683	2 545
18 years and over.....	329 316	69 543	943	1 658	2 494	176 308	213 450	763	2 612	2 494
21 years and over.....	306 296	63 527	878	1 408	1 924	167 727	196 320	739	2 457	2 329
60 years and over.....	86 395	13 753	109	123	198	52 015	37 563	95	207	240
62 years and over.....	78 095	12 812	109	99	184	47 065	33 559	88	186	207
Median age.....	35.6	27.0	34.1	26.2	22.1	37.3	27.7	33.9	27.8	28.5
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	124 284	26 358	364	435	691	57 599	76 790	316	801	557
With own children under 18 years.....	55 072	16 038	193	297	413	21 137	43 295	161	507	330
Married-couple families	106 475	13 514	310	335	541	46 857	33 710	225	647	353
With own children under 18 years.....	46 836	7 715	170	233	338	16 743	18 345	117	429	211
Female householder, no husband present	13 645	11 449	51	87	117	8 558	37 767	56	74	138
With own children under 18 years.....	6 434	7 736	23	56	65	3 708	22 945	19	63	102
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	94 872	32 394	258	903	925	44 288	96 079	268	1 400	1 051
Preprimary.....	5 642	1 818	13	32	70	3 164	5 099	14	84	43
Elementary or high school.....	69 133	25 548	187	571	695	22 636	72 937	161	668	603
College.....	20 097	5 028	58	300	160	18 488	18 043	93	648	405
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	283 786	56 728	773	1 217	1 611	155 015	175 697	659	2 175	2 049
Less than 9th grade.....	48 644	12 362	142	143	294	9 066	28 517	60	430	281
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	51 790	13 958	141	140	252	19 222	44 111	137	162	516
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	96 090	16 772	263	234	410	42 783	48 045	175	347	424
Some college, no degree.....	45 795	7 882	151	218	334	36 832	32 024	114	276	399
Associate degree.....	10 500	1 690	35	59	60	6 102	7 120	59	92	99
Bachelor's degree.....	20 148	2 974	32	176	134	25 370	10 704	80	393	205
Graduate or professional degree.....	10 819	1 090	9	247	127	15 640	5 176	34	475	125
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	64.6	53.6	63.4	76.7	66.1	81.8	58.7	70.1	72.8	61.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	10.9	7.2	5.3	34.8	16.2	26.5	9.0	17.3	39.9	16.1
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	340 766	73 517	976	1 748	2 610	179 716	225 292	795	2 683	2 545
In labor force.....	213 320	44 922	670	1 130	1 867	114 581	139 720	585	1 838	1 448
Civilian labor force.....	205 694	43 645	563	975	1 343	114 266	139 291	577	1 838	1 438
Employed.....	194 610	37 292	514	913	1 213	109 766	120 166	501	1 774	1 301
Unemployed.....	11 084	6 353	49	62	130	4 500	19 125	76	64	137
Not in labor force.....	127 446	28 595	306	618	743	65 135	85 572	210	845	1 097
Females 16 years and over	177 107	40 903	468	978	1 109	96 518	126 031	406	1 368	1 071
In labor force.....	92 881	23 808	295	557	685	52 896	75 668	289	809	589
Civilian labor force.....	92 226	23 589	265	552	648	52 865	75 603	281	809	589
Employed.....	86 696	20 229	237	515	572	50 822	65 513	216	780	522
Unemployed.....	5 530	3 360	28	37	76	2 043	10 090	65	29	67
Not in labor force.....	84 226	17 095	173	421	424	43 622	50 363	117	559	482
Persons 16 to 19 years	27 329	8 253	83	258	530	8 880	23 451	56	174	136
Not enrolled in school.....	9 072	2 197	59	78	329	2 075	5 911	14	36	50
Unemployed or not in labor force.....	2 619	1 238	5	13	39	818	4 010	6	14	21
Not high school graduate.....	3 142	1 107	25	6	45	1 010	3 536	14	17	42
Employed.....	1 419	207	8	—	19	515	693	8	7	21
Unemployed.....	578	288	—	—	9	187	889	—	—	—
Not in labor force.....	998	599	5	6	9	308	1 954	6	10	21
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	164 972	35 015	458	556	864	95 048	105 251	482	1 102	959
Less than \$5,000.....	12 157	6 959	51	77	98	5 298	19 759	21	134	125
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	18 661	6 087	87	29	67	8 299	16 052	60	115	100
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	17 868	4 926	17	59	74	8 160	13 379	86	114	176
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	34 520	7 239	100	57	237	17 612	21 557	91	260	173
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	28 335	4 736	102	70	130	16 396	14 601	86	104	73
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	28 554	3 351	59	103	158	17 266	11 703	62	153	232
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	18 079	1 424	31	51	72	13 022	6 568	59	153	42
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	3 951	148	10	38	17	3 945	1 198	8	34	16
\$100,000 or more.....	2 847	145	1	72	11	5 050	434	9	35	22
Mean income (dollars).....	30 196	18 809	24 486	62 736	27 221	39 576	21 105	28 560	31 079	28 577
Per capita income (dollars).....	11 780	6 377	9 665	13 248	7 714	17 795	6 999	11 601	10 249	9 044

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 8					District 9				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	124 284	26 358	364	435	691	57 599	76 790	316	801	557
With related children under 18 years.....	58 539	18 487	212	313	437	22 543	52 197	171	552	338
With related children under 5 years.....	21 673	7 705	73	108	177	10 284	23 256	103	262	183
Married-couple families	106 475	13 514	310	335	541	46 857	33 710	225	647	350
With related children under 18 years.....	49 001	8 554	175	245	362	17 483	20 911	123	472	216
With related children under 5 years.....	18 843	3 573	65	85	162	8 570	9 071	68	223	121
Female householder, no husband present	13 645	11 449	51	87	117	8 558	37 767	56	74	138
With related children under 18 years.....	7 529	9 171	37	60	65	4 237	28 458	23	63	102
With related children under 5 years.....	2 223	3 849	8	15	7	1 463	12 982	10	31	51
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	417 149	101 879	1 126	2 134	3 109	206 771	312 709	938	3 549	2 925
Persons under 18 years.....	100 283	36 211	272	717	1 153	37 336	106 391	202	1 011	974
Persons under 5 years.....	26 497	9 845	51	143	378	12 535	30 967	47	275	384
Persons 65 years and over.....	61 422	10 386	77	39	151	37 438	26 318	58	131	142
Persons 75 years and over.....	25 089	4 739	19	12	71	15 010	10 932	41	43	85
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	11 371	8 708	77	50	115	2 722	23 909	35	191	118
With related children under 18 years.....	6 941	7 026	54	48	69	1 574	19 847	35	140	110
With related children under 5 years.....	3 110	3 546	12	21	24	826	10 783	35	70	66
Married-couple families	7 265	2 811	62	23	72	1 531	4 455	29	132	40
With related children under 18 years.....	3 846	1 302	39	21	50	671	2 941	29	101	40
With related children under 5 years.....	1 884	674	12	6	9	444	1 597	29	57	33
Female householder, no husband present	3 408	5 981	15	27	27	997	18 170	6	35	57
With related children under 18 years.....	2 660	5 437	15	27	9	818	16 025	6	24	57
With related children under 5 years.....	1 064	2 731	—	15	7	372	8 698	6	7	29
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	50 842	36 542	232	314	566	16 995	108 764	162	914	750
Persons under 18 years.....	14 021	15 971	58	118	192	3 111	48 934	48	230	368
Persons under 5 years.....	4 126	5 085	8	17	67	1 177	15 935	37	56	169
Persons 65 years and over.....	12 612	4 784	27	9	42	4 214	10 281	12	39	26
Persons 75 years and over.....	7 023	2 313	2	—	25	2 234	4 626	12	12	20

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present					
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Total		Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
						Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"				Total	Percent with own children under 18 years		
The State -----	4 877 185	1.2	4 818 071	70.0	4 544 743	46.0	33.8	102 856	34.8	1 356 342	46.8	1 077 326	45.4	227 322	54.5	
District 1 -----	541 978	.7	538 440	71.2	510 560	39.3	33.4	7 848	30.6	158 138	43.1	131 938	42.4	20 682	47.6	
COUNTY																
Carter County -----	51 505	.7	51 126	74.4	48 560	35.4	39.7	751	27.2	15 075	42.4	12 581	42.7	1 960	43.9	
Cocke County -----	29 141	.3	29 067	84.9	27 443	35.7	30.9	277	17.3	8 554	44.1	6 726	43.2	1 536	46.6	
Greene County -----	55 853	.5	55 584	80.9	52 661	37.4	33.2	783	43.9	16 451	43.9	13 658	42.8	2 250	49.1	
Hancock County -----	6 739	.2	6 727	80.9	6 327	32.5	8.3	56	37.5	1 940	43.6	1 540	44.1	297	41.1	
Hawkins County -----	44 565	.4	44 403	78.3	41 909	37.7	31.5	484	31.2	13 396	44.7	11 414	43.1	1 523	54.2	
Jefferson County -----	33 016	.4	32 896	78.3	31 220	39.7	31.5	441	27.9	9 488	41.5	8 109	41.3	1 005	45.5	
Johnson County -----	13 766	.3	13 721	56.0	12 979	34.5	15.2	121	31.4	4 230	42.6	3 371	41.5	656	45.6	
Knox County (pt.) -----	3 890	.9	3 855	89.2	3 603	37.4	—	37	56.8	1 105	46.5	918	47.1	131	32.8	
Sevier County -----	51 043	.8	50 659	72.3	47 929	44.5	20.6	857	21.6	15 116	43.8	12 950	43.2	1 760	46.9	
Sullivan County -----	143 596	.7	142 641	60.7	135 207	38.4	32.4	2 131	34.4	42 468	42.4	35 782	41.6	5 213	48.6	
Union County -----	16 549	.4	16 479	74.4	15 677	35.8	9.1	171	24.6	4 914	40.7	4 124	41.7	632	34.7	
Washington County -----	92 315	1.1	91 282	69.2	87 045	44.7	41.3	1 739	28.1	25 401	43.6	20 765	42.8	3 719	49.5	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Blairstown CDP -----	10 953	.2	10 932	68.3	10 339	32.2	35.9	104	34.6	3 390	41.3	2 916	39.0	349	59.9	
Bristol city -----	23 421	.7	23 254	46.6	22 092	44.2	43.2	423	45.6	6 515	40.5	5 234	40.7	1 007	40.5	
Elizabeth city -----	11 931	1.2	11 783	74.5	11 246	38.1	27.7	248	26.6	3 363	39.0	2 605	38.5	634	46.5	
Greenville town -----	13 532	.6	13 452	76.1	12 781	44.5	37	202	56.4	3 869	43.4	2 920	40.0	820	52.1	
Johnson city -----	49 178	1.6	48 377	63.2	46 612	51.2	37.3	1 049	21.5	12 596	41.2	10 001	39.6	2 181	49.7	
Kingsport city -----	36 408	1.4	35 905	59.9	34 195	44.1	28.4	675	34.7	10 661	39.4	8 523	36.9	1 797	54.0	
District 2 -----	541 780	1.4	534 298	73.1	507 750	45.6	29.8	11 524	34.2	152 466	44.9	124 523	43.8	22 749	51.2	
COUNTY																
Blount County -----	85 969	1.0	85 128	75.6	80 655	43.1	35.9	1 413	29.6	25 379	42.9	21 468	42.1	3 058	47.9	
Bradley County (pt.) -----	33 236	.9	32 953	72.1	31 095	43.4	74.3	457	43.1	10 089	49.5	8 715	48.5	1 068	58.4	
Knox County (pt.) -----	318 396	1.8	312 556	69.6	298 260	48.7	24.7	8 289	34.6	86 255	44.6	68 821	43.3	14 443	51.3	
Loudon County -----	31 255	.6	31 064	79.1	29 314	40.3	41.8	373	26.3	9 403	43.8	7 956	42.6	1 195	48.9	
McMinn County -----	42 383	.4	42 219	82.4	39 839	39.8	23.7	507	36.5	12 501	46.4	10 257	45.1	1 810	55.9	
Monroe County -----	30 541	.5	30 378	84.0	28 587	37.1	31.8	485	37.3	8 839	47.0	7 306	47.0	1 175	46.6	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Athens city -----	12 054	.8	11 963	78.4	11 279	47.9	36.6	195	48.2	3 426	49.5	2 496	46.1	819	63.2	
Cleveland city (pt.) -----	2 147	1.5	2 114	54.4	2 008	55.7	53.6	25	—	689	53.4	629	52.8	53	67.9	
Farragut town -----	12 804	2.8	12 444	48.1	11 960	52.8	17.7	463	23.5	3 768	53.6	3 446	54.1	264	47.0	
Knoxville city -----	165 121	2.0	161 847	71.0	155 313	52.1	32.8	4 861	39.3	41 229	42.2	29 976	39.3	9 563	52.1	
Maryville city -----	19 208	1.2	18 968	68.2	18 011	51.1	20.5	362	35.6	5 260	43.8	4 218	41.9	894	53.9	
District 3 -----	542 065	1.2	535 404	69.1	507 459	43.5	33.4	10 869	34.9	153 163	45.3	123 217	44.0	24 338	53.1	
COUNTY																
Anderson County -----	68 250	1.6	67 149	66.7	64 076	40.7	35.2	1 488	36.5	20 018	44.0	16 515	42.6	2 862	54.1	
Bledsoe County -----	9 669	.1	9 662	82.4	9 096	39.8	55.0	104	34.6	2 498	47.7	2 130	48.8	257	38.5	
Bradley County (pt.) -----	40 476	1.2	39 985	67.4	37 923	48.3	51.0	794	46.2	11 518	44.2	9 343	43.2	1 724	51.5	
Grundy County -----	28 362	.2	28 337	86.3	26 500	33.6	47.6	112	33.0	3 690	51.2	3 090	51.7	458	46.3	
Hamilton County -----	285 536	1.6	280 994	64.6	266 580	46.4	31.8	6 824	34.3	79 031	45.3	61 649	43.4	14	55.0	
Marion County -----	24 860	.4	24 770	77.5	23 235	38.1	20.8	340	40.9	7 296	48.4	6 116	48.3	942	48.9	
Meigs County -----	8 033	.1	8 023	82.8	7 572	43.6	60.0	70	27.1	2 295	46.8	1 910	45.3	275	45.9	
Morgan County -----	17 300	.1	17 277	82.8	16 234	37.0	9.5	203	17.7	4 628	49.1	3 778	50.3	662	48.9	
Polk County -----	13 643	.7	13 547	76.4	12 856	29.4	54.4	162	40.1	4 011	43.5	3 437	43.8	402	48.9	
Roane County -----	47 227	.6	46 961	74.6	44 566	38.7	27.3	632	25.6	14 166	43.0	11 961	42.2	1 804	48.9	
Sequatchie County -----	8 863	.1	8 855	83.2	8 291	44.0	25.9	91	31.9	2 566	47.9	2 082	46.6	334	59.3	
Van Buren County -----	4 846	—	4 844	86.7	4 529	40.1	27	49	30.6	1 446	45.0	1 206	44.7	187	51.3	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Chattanooga city -----	152 488	1.7	149 914	64.4	142 114	46.9	30.8	3 949	35.0	40 509	43.5	28 478	39.5	10 194	55.8	
Cleveland city (pt.) -----	28 186	1.5	27 755	64.9	26 471	52.4	30.6	483	18.3	7 701	43.0	6 281	40.8	1 788	54.9	
East Brainerd CDP -----	11 594	2.0	11 345	55.2	10 735	47.9	29.6	290	16.9	3 311	57.6	3 095	56.5	195	69.7	
East Ridge city -----	21 101	1.9	20 703	62.2	19 995	47.1	33.0	558	17.5	6 265	53.4	5 084	37.3	976	59.7	
Middle Valley CDP -----	12 255	.9	12 141	66.6	11 384	41.2	30.0	185	18.2	3 365	39.5	3 246	53.5	268	59.7	
Oak Ridge city -----	27 310	3.5	26 348	48.4	25 855	43.4	35.0	1 127	16.2	8 069	41.5	6 566	38.5	1 255	55.9	
Red Bank city -----	12 322	1.6	12 126	48.2	11 546	47.5	26.7	235	16.2	3 478	39.0	2 670	35.7	637	55.9	

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households		Female householder, no hus- band present							
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 18 years and over		Married-couple family	Percent with own children under 18 years								
					Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"										
										Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"					
District 4-----	541 650	.5	538 671	75.6	506 812	40.7	2 896	36.8	7 172	35.4	158 525	45.9	132 375	45.2	20 607	50.6
COUNTY																
Bedford County-----	30 411	1.1	30 073	81.4	28 380	45.0	247	36.4	547	42.8	8 861	46.5	7 294	44.6	1 253	57.1
Campbell County-----	35 079	.3	34 973	76.2	32 870	37.6	148	31.8	331	29.9	10 191	47.2	8 252	47.6	1 618	46.2
Clatsop County-----	26 137	.7	25 945	57.6	24 527	39.5	115	76.5	301	45.2	7 639	47.8	6 339	47.7	1 618	46.2
Coffee County-----	40 339	1.0	39 930	70.8	37 584	45.7	300	23.7	630	35.6	11 786	46.1	9 883	44.2	1 490	56.7
Cummins County-----	14 736	.9	14 421	68.7	13 628	47.2	198	25.8	451	22.6	10 481	47.0	8 832	39.9	1 279	54.6
Fentress County-----	34 736	.1	34 647	83.2	32 771	36.0	198	66.3	124	46.0	4 264	47.8	3 442	47.7	670	49.0
Franklin County-----	34 725	.6	34 501	72.7	32 547	41.5	160	17.5	552	24.6	9 789	45.7	8 350	46.0	1 023	47.5
Giles County-----	25 741	.6	25 594	72.7	24 044	39.2	137	27.7	380	38.2	7 442	44.8	6 199	43.5	1 023	53.5
Granger County-----	17 095	.2	17 061	86.0	16 067	38.0	48	20.8	160	28.1	5 073	45.6	4 186	45.2	1 004	47.9
Hamblen County-----	50 480	.6	50 171	77.1	47 298	41.6	268	31.3	694	29.4	14 897	45.1	12 198	43.4	2 122	53.6
Hardin County-----	22 633	.3	22 570	74.8	21 234	41.1	123	55.3	236	33.5	6 676	44.6	5 537	43.8	882	47.8
Knox County (pt.)-----	13 463	.2	13 440	85.9	12 708	38.8	49	40.8	119	17.6	3 997	44.3	3 373	45.2	458	34.5
Lawrence County-----	35 303	.4	35 154	77.1	32 740	38.0	427	52.7	811	52.4	10 268	46.6	8 727	46.7	1 246	47.0
Lincoln County-----	28 157	.3	28 075	68.6	26 309	42.5	84	42.9	347	39.2	8 315	44.9	7 107	43.5	967	54.2
Moore County-----	4 721	—	4 721	77.9	4 452	40.6	31	41.9	15	53.3	1 417	43.7	1 305	43.8	81	25.9
Pickett County-----	4 548	.3	4 535	74.4	4 254	33.1	22	59.1	34	50.0	1 385	47.7	1 174	48.2	152	52.0
Rhea County-----	24 344	.8	24 156	74.8	22 850	40.6	95	28.4	441	21.5	6 976	46.9	5 717	45.1	1 049	55.4
Scott County-----	18 358	.2	18 326	81.0	17 077	35.8	78	14.1	142	11.3	5 160	52.8	4 234	52.7	755	54.2
Union County-----	13 694	.2	13 664	84.0	12 740	37.0	38	68.4	112	33.0	4 132	48.6	3 522	49.1	481	47.2
Warren County-----	32 992	.8	32 741	83.8	30 865	42.2	97	29.9	412	58.0	9 707	46.0	8 119	45.3	1 231	52.8
Wayne County-----	13 935	.1	13 922	68.6	13 021	34.0	58	36.2	82	26.8	4 144	47.2	3 540	47.5	463	43.6
White County-----	20 090	.2	20 051	80.8	18 846	37.3	93	18.3	251	23.5	5 975	42.3	5 045	42.7	713	41.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Lawrenceburg city-----	10 412	.4	10 372	76.8	9 697	46.8	31	—	236	46.6	2 987	44.1	2 306	42.6	604	49.2
McMinnville city-----	11 194	1.0	11 078	82.8	10 472	50.1	39	30.8	224	56.3	3 170	43.1	2 438	39.7	612	56.2
Morristown city-----	21 385	.6	21 256	77.6	19 976	47.1	145	22.1	354	18.6	5 971	44.0	4 419	40.9	1 293	53.3
Shelbyville city-----	14 049	1.2	13 874	82.7	13 049	48.8	80	47.5	293	54.6	3 938	48.6	2 940	45.0	831	62.8
Tullahoma city-----	16 757	1.5	16 512	66.1	15 503	48.4	104	30.8	279	37.3	4 809	47.2	3 960	44.3	707	62.0
District 5-----	541 878	2.3	529 160	67.3	503 863	53.5	3 995	32.3	16 917	37.6	141 079	46.3	104 454	43.4	30 254	57.9
COUNTY																
Davison County (pt.)-----	507 208	2.5	494 629	66.7	471 815	54.0	3 895	32.2	16 541	37.8	131 063	46.1	96 026	43.0	28 961	57.8
Robertson County (pt.)-----	34 670	.4	34 531	76.4	32 048	46.3	100	36.0	376	30.9	10 016	48.9	8 428	47.7	1 293	57.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Goodlettsville city (pt.)-----	8 177	2.2	7 996	67.8	7 603	58.6	28	21.4	203	44.3	2 299	43.4	1 903	43.6	338	41.4
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)-----	484 942	2.5	472 854	66.8	450 953	54.5	3 796	32.2	16 013	37.8	124 547	46.5	90 257	43.2	28 315	58.2
Springfield city (pt.)-----	9 336	.6	9 280	77.3	8 644	49.7	38	47.4	116	25.9	2 557	46.8	1 749	40.7	497	66.4
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)-----	507 208	2.5	494 629	66.7	471 815	54.0	3 895	32.2	16 541	37.8	131 063	46.1	96 026	43.0	28 961	57.8
District 6-----	542 002	1.1	535 851	70.5	504 580	49.8	2 949	33.9	9 425	34.5	153 825	50.0	131 104	49.6	17 631	53.6
COUNTY																
Cannon County-----	10 467	.4	10 422	83.0	9 809	38.9	27	37.0	101	43.6	3 102	45.7	2 623	45.4	314	51.3
Clay County-----	7 238	.3	7 213	69.1	6 847	33.2	43	88.4	74	6.8	2 137	43.0	1 782	43.9	305	46.5
Davison County (pt.)-----	3 576	2.3	3 403	60.5	3 361	36.6	—	—	87	48.5	2 137	45.0	1 782	43.9	305	46.5
DeKalb County-----	14 360	.2	14 285	82.2	13 491	39.9	42	11.9	148	41.9	4 342	44.4	3 549	43.6	611	46.2
Jackson County-----	9 297	.2	9 278	82.9	8 780	37.5	41	37.2	73	21.7	2 777	41.3	2 306	42.9	376	32.4
Madison County-----	15 906	.2	15 881	80.3	14 823	41.9	87	34.5	46	37.0	4 769	44.7	4 006	45.9	575	43.3
Marshall County-----	21 539	.3	21 479	81.3	20 359	42.7	144	18.2	281	42.0	6 167	47.2	5 062	45.9	841	54.7
Overtown County-----	17 436	.2	17 407	85.2	16 618	34.7	121	34.5	149	28.9	5 274	43.9	4 471	43.9	602	35.9
Perkinson County-----	51 373	1.7	50 485	73.3	48 320	53.5	369	29.0	1 281	29.2	14 079	44.7	11 956	43.8	1 869	52.9
Rutherford County-----	118 570	1.8	116 488	66.1	109 655	58.7	874	36.8	2 666	39.8	31 285	53.9	26 219	53.1	3 911	60.6
Smith County-----	14 143	.3	14 099	84.9	13 201	39.2	79	55.7	74	52.7	4 127	45.3	3 627	45.7	408	47.5
Sumner County-----	103 281	1.0	102 260	67.5	96 036	50.8	503	44.5	1 580	31.6	29 758	45.7	25 442	50.7	3 312	55.3
Trenton County-----	5 920	.1	5 920	87.6	5 574	39.4	15	—	40	37.5	1 738	45.6	1 442	43.7	236	58.5
Trion County-----	81 021	1.5	79 775	60.2	75 085	49.7	400	25.8	1 579	31.9	23 452	54.4	20 720	54.6	2 250	52.8
Williamson County-----	67 675	.8	67 166	72.9	62 821	47.8	304	30.9	1 196	33.7	19 779	50.3	16 960	49.8	2 190	55.3

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households							
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Married-couple family		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Female householder, no hus- band present	Percent with own children under 18 years
						Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years				
District 6—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Brentwood city	16 392	3.0	15 905	43.2	52.6	108	35.2	419	27.7	4 844	56.2	4 516	305	57.7	
Cookeville city	21 744	2.9	21 120	70.7	63.1	163	30.1	853	29.0	5 227	41.5	4 283	700	51.1	
Franklin city	20 098	1.6	19 775	60.8	61.6	107	29.0	469	32.6	5 608	51.7	4 314	1 28	52.7	
Gallatin city	18 794	1.7	18 660	75.6	56.6	75	37.3	266	25.6	5 143	49.6	3 978	951	51.2	
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	3 042	1.7	2 990	77.2	41.7	27	7.4	46	43.5	921	51.0	838	67	65.7	
Hendersonville city	32 188	1.9	31 592	55.6	55.3	191	47.6	720	31.4	9 176	52.0	7 911	987	57.6	
Lebanon city	15 208	1.5	14 973	80.0	49.3	58	63.8	378	43.7	4 288	46.7	3 349	766	57.2	
Murfreesboro city	44 922	2.9	43 607	65.5	42.0	468	35.3	1 494	45.0	10 450	50.2	8 106	1 915	59.8	
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)	3 576	2.3	3 493	60.5	64.6	62	—	87	48.3	1 089	36.8	959	111	40.5	
Smirna town	13 647	9	13 528	60.1	63.7	—	35.5	160	10.6	3 795	58.4	2 939	689	48.7	
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)	3 576	2.3	3 493	60.5	64.6	—	—	87	48.3	1 089	36.8	959	111	40.5	
District 7—Con. COUNTY	542 270	1.6	533 753	64.3	51.1	3 546	28.1	14 395	31.4	151 775	50.9	127 320	19 309	57.0	
Cheatham County	27 140	6	26 979	75.5	44.9	79	32.9	330	26.4	7 741	51.5	6 713	757	55.5	
Chester County	12 819	3	12 777	78.5	42.7	34	17.6	96	40.6	3 480	43.4	2 923	409	41.3	
DeKalb County	10 472	3	10 443	88.2	33.8	57	36.8	69	27.5	3 115	41.4	2 646	377	49.6	
Dickson County	35 061	3	34 883	78.9	44.4	179	33.0	394	33.5	10 082	50.6	8 180	1 499	66.2	
Fayette County	23 357	3	23 226	83.5	37.2	171	29.8	242	33.9	6 741	47.7	5 175	1 252	52.2	
Hardeman County	23 377	6	23 226	83.7	40.2	127	29.1	389	37.1	6 206	49.2	4 567	1 388	57.1	
Hardens County	21 844	2	21 699	85.5	36.2	111	44.1	334	47.0	6 593	45.5	5 457	913	51.3	
Hickman County	16 734	6	16 647	80.8	38.5	118	38.1	319	39.8	4 608	48.5	3 931	470	58.1	
Lewis County	9 247	4	9 206	76.7	40.8	56	42.9	144	45.1	2 563	48.5	2 189	264	70.5	
Madison County	22 422	2	22 380	76.4	37.1	110	20.9	155	32.3	6 697	46.3	5 662	813	53.5	
Mary County	54 812	5	54 555	77.5	46.5	204	45.1	657	36.2	15 687	47.7	12 509	2 546	53.1	
Montgomery County	100 498	3.1	97 352	44.5	58.8	824	27.2	5 551	27.8	27 211	53.3	22 539	3 849	60.0	
Perry County	6 612	7	6 567	82.5	35.6	41	58.5	92	32.6	1 927	44.2	1 654	203	46.8	
Roberson County (pt.)	6 824	2	6 810	81.0	48.0	34	—	83	47.0	1 943	51.7	1 795	109	56.0	
Shelby County (pt.)	168 829	2.5	164 657	50.2	62.2	1 401	22.6	5 640	30.8	47 181	54.7	41 380	4 440	58.5	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Barlett town (pt.)	22 655	1.5	22 325	59.2	51.5	107	34.6	705	36.3	6 505	60.9	5 833	543	49.0	
Clarksville city	75 494	3.7	72 691	38.1	64.4	679	27.4	4 820	27.8	19 669	54.4	16 084	3 033	60.6	
Collinsville town	14 427	1.3	14 240	51.8	64.6	96	19.8	263	31.6	3 888	44.1	3 366	427	60.2	
Columbia city	28 583	6	28 415	76.4	48.8	151	38.4	403	23.8	8 076	46.5	6 034	1 740	54.8	
German town city	32 893	3.9	31 608	39.4	50.3	544	15.1	1 161	23.6	9 414	58.4	8 696	548	63.7	
Memphis city (pt.)	30 361	2.4	29 631	52.7	60.6	194	20.1	1 101	26.9	8 376	42.2	7 043	980	57.2	
Springfield city (pt.)	1 891	5	1 882	77.8	56.4	—	—	35	62.9	503	50.5	463	40	67.5	
District 8—Con. COUNTY	541 852	7	538 092	73.7	44.7	2 733	39.3	9 426	34.6	151 674	47.3	120 832	25 260	56.5	
Benton County	14 524	6	14 435	75.7	39.7	96	41.7	209	39.7	4 286	41.8	3 684	468	42.9	
Carroll County	27 514	5	27 384	80.8	38.2	112	26.8	409	50.6	8 225	44.0	6 864	1 090	49.6	
Crocket County	13 378	2	13 352	79.0	34.8	47	36.2	140	50.0	3 879	43.3	3 254	511	46.6	
Cyer County	34 854	4	34 712	89.5	43.6	145	33.8	525	25.2	9 991	48.4	8 047	1 577	58.7	
Clatsop County	44 315	4	44 144	85.0	38.5	180	30.0	527	31.9	13 494	43.6	10 909	2 170	51.7	
Haywood County	19 437	5	19 348	87.7	35.8	126	50.0	340	47.1	5 263	48.9	3 751	1 318	54.6	
Henry County	27 888	3	27 811	86.6	40.0	220	49.3	552	27.5	8 322	41.1	6 827	1 200	50.7	
Houston County	7 018	3	6 998	75.9	38.8	29	34.5	69	10.1	2 047	45.0	1 745	253	56.5	
Huntsville County	15 795	6	15 705	75.7	39.3	114	28.1	204	25.0	4 587	43.0	3 761	583	47.0	
Lake County	7 129	1	7 124	81.1	49.6	—	—	102	11.8	1 753	49.1	1 328	324	66.7	
Louderdale County	23 491	3	23 422	84.3	42.9	98	24.5	325	38.2	6 440	47.8	4 881	1 305	58.0	
Madison County	77 982	6	77 495	78.4	52.0	356	38.2	1 235	36.7	21 418	48.4	16 027	4 688	59.5	
Oban County	31 717	3	31 631	70.5	38.3	141	19.1	378	33.6	9 267	45.4	7 710	1 273	48.1	
Shelby County (pt.)	115 791	1.3	114 228	56.9	53.3	589	42.4	3 050	30.8	30 754	52.0	24 019	5 276	63.1	
Stewart County	9 479	7	9 410	77.6	38.3	62	46.8	182	32.4	2 860	41.1	2 513	523	42.2	
Tipton County	37 568	5	37 381	77.6	45.6	217	48.4	571	30.6	10 496	53.1	8 281	1 714	58.2	
Weekley County	31 972	1.2	31 582	75.0	44.6	201	49.3	708	51.6	8 592	44.6	7 231	1 007	51.6	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Barlett town (pt.)	4 334	2.1	4 245	57.1	54.5	22	50.0	116	13.8	1 196	60.5	1 054	118	71.2	
Brownsville city	10 019	7	9 950	86.7	41.4	60	38.3	188	49.5	2 705	51.8	1 823	802	61.0	
Dyersburg city	16 317	4	16 248	76.2	49.3	65	26.2	174	25.3	4 499	49.6	3 238	1 053	63.6	

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home			Family households								
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native		Total	Percent living in different houses in 1985	Persons 18 years and over		Total	Married-couple family	Female householder, no hus- band present					
			Total	Percent born in State of residence			Persons 5 to 17 years					Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			
							Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"								
District 8—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.																
----- Jackson city -----	48 949	.7	48 622	77.8	45 443	51.7	183	39.9	829	39.6	13 031	47.6	8 858	42.0	3 736	62.7
----- Memphis city (pt.) -----	60 540	1.3	59 734	64.1	55 605	46.7	355	45.9	1 301	37.4	16 955	49.4	12 310	44.7	3 869	65.9
----- Millington city -----	17 866	2.1	17 488	21.8	16 396	83.3	79	38.0	1 043	31.3	3 472	61.4	2 986	61.6	423	60.0
----- Union City city -----	10 512	.3	10 481	70.2	9 845	43.1	20	—	144	43.1	2 915	46.7	2 318	45.1	531	55.4
District 9 -----	541 710	1.3	534 402	65.2	497 089	46.0	3 869	38.1	15 280	37.6	135 697	48.1	81 563	43.8	46 492	57.6
COUNTY																
Shelby County (pt.) -----	541 710	1.3	534 402	65.2	497 089	46.0	3 869	38.1	15 280	37.6	135 697	48.1	81 563	43.8	46 492	57.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Memphis city (pt.) -----	519 436	1.3	512 674	65.6	477 058	45.2	3 724	38.5	14 580	38.1	129 550	47.4	76 586	42.6	45 511	57.3

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
The State -----	70 274	821 881	7.3	279 485	298 072	39 795	15 070	7 610	16 909	3 139 066	67.1	16.0	531 723	132 301
District 1 -----	6 434	85 675	3.1	26 129	33 215	5 086	1 740	1 087	2 241	362 052	61.9	12.7	65 056	16 539
COUNTY														
Carter County -----	683	7 659	1.4	2 550	3 160	610	189	129	292	34 457	57.5	10.8	6 439	1 767
Cacke County -----	249	4 907	1.1	736	1 811	368	148	61	159	19 186	50.4	5.5	2 756	627
Greene County -----	648	8 743	3.5	1 973	3 372	590	150	159	281	37 588	58.1	10.3	6 168	1 514
Hancock County -----	99	1 170	.4	127	382	77	22	12	43	4 389	42.4	5.1	445	163
Hawkins County -----	495	7 399	3.8	1 337	2 790	300	69	75	156	29 549	58.0	8.4	5 190	1 252
Jefferson County -----	195	4 965	1.6	2 575	2 525	412	144	97	171	21 504	60.5	11.7	3 943	956
Johnson County -----	130	2 260	2.5	286	833	195	82	44	69	9 330	47.2	5.0	1 510	454
Knox County (pt.) -----	23	698	—	122	195	46	—	14	32	2 410	54.6	4.5	389	105
Sevier County -----	558	8 678	3.4	1 404	2 971	401	189	88	124	34 071	63.0	10.8	5 879	1 488
Sullivan County -----	2 142	22 677	5.0	6 153	8 344	1 280	456	262	544	97 517	66.8	15.6	18 325	4 519
Union County -----	70	2 734	.2	570	982	83	15	25	43	11 479	59.6	9.5	2 205	617
Washington County -----	1 142	13 785	2.6	8 296	5 850	724	276	121	327	60 572	68.4	18.9	11 807	3 077
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bloomington COP -----	204	1 806	3.2	339	675	68	36	14	13	7 285	59.4	4.8	1 278	241
Bristol city -----	296	3 344	7.7	1 471	1 317	252	91	60	101	16 144	66.4	18.3	3 092	878
Elizabethton city -----	228	1 616	—	397	621	111	27	27	57	8 365	60.6	12.6	1 600	605
Greenville town -----	179	1 925	5.0	543	738	145	42	48	55	9 461	62.0	17.0	1 592	480
Jahnsen City city -----	731	6 581	3.1	6 411	3 386	398	140	72	186	32 034	71.1	25.9	6 776	2 084
Kingsport city -----	574	5 236	4.9	1 340	1 707	250	77	78	95	25 490	67.9	20.3	4 917	1 591
District 2 -----	7 465	84 684	4.9	40 436	33 982	3 892	1 570	669	1 653	353 989	70.0	19.3	62 431	15 692
COUNTY														
Blaunt County -----	983	13 920	2.1	4 026	4 969	386	147	67	172	57 983	68.5	14.3	11 071	2 718
Bradley County (pt.) -----	486	5 972	4.0	1 694	2 104	361	165	54	142	20 978	65.8	9.8	3 590	671
Knox County (pt.) -----	5 142	47 177	6.8	31 074	20 285	2 069	829	293	947	206 630	75.2	24.9	36 552	9 332
Loudan County -----	270	5 034	4.4	957	1 696	228	108	56	64	21 047	63.8	9.6	3 796	960
McMinn County -----	380	6 976	1.5	1 460	2 740	574	206	170	198	27 830	57.1	10.5	4 537	1 080
Manroe County -----	204	5 605	1.1	1 225	2 188	274	115	29	130	19 521	49.9	7.6	2 885	931
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Athens city -----	120	1 855	.8	577	828	207	51	58	98	7 860	59.8	17.4	1 199	320
Cleveland city (pt.) -----	87	356	6.7	103	86	8	—	—	8	1 416	87.4	25.8	197	31
Farragut town -----	526	2 661	10.2	864	826	—	—	—	—	8 229	94.0	48.4	1 474	240
Knoxville city -----	2 134	21 207	5.7	21 604	11 644	1 360	493	183	684	105 223	70.8	21.7	17 836	5 360
Maryville city -----	303	2 842	1.1	1 129	1 148	81	40	22	19	12 995	71.7	23.7	2 295	656
District 3 -----	7 823	90 402	9.2	30 226	32 925	4 854	1 756	758	2 340	356 228	67.5	16.0	64 626	17 162
COUNTY														
Anderson County -----	1 135	11 198	2.9	3 085	3 623	496	182	97	217	46 176	72.4	18.6	8 869	2 524
Bledsae County -----	96	1 609	2.4	283	699	222	26	11	185	6 378	52.1	5.4	948	217
Bradley County (pt.) -----	478	6 276	5.0	2 942	2 819	549	228	68	253	25 855	63.3	13.7	4 482	1 242
Grundy County -----	160	2 580	4.9	375	911	167	66	37	64	8 308	44.7	5.4	1 199	382
Hamilton County -----	4 647	46 554	14.5	18 780	16 970	2 208	764	344	1 100	187 566	72.5	19.7	34 052	8 938
Marian County -----	251	4 639	2.3	723	1 585	275	137	39	99	15 993	51.9	6.4	2 471	618
Meigs County -----	44	1 501	2.5	229	508	108	60	12	36	5 185	52.7	6.6	884	240
Morgan County -----	231	3 245	3.7	794	1 100	178	55	27	96	11 086	56.7	3.7	1 992	449
Polk County -----	108	2 403	2.2	355	909	138	70	13	55	8 980	51.3	5.8	1 464	419
Roane County -----	564	7 916	4.5	2 340	2 903	340	125	81	134	31 943	66.7	13.2	6 804	1 765
Squatchie County -----	82	1 602	3.8	220	573	115	25	21	69	5 660	51.4	7.6	980	266
Van Buren County -----	27	879	2.7	100	325	58	18	8	32	3 098	48.0	4.1	481	102
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Chattanooga city -----	2 309	23 578	13.5	10 351	8 953	1 259	407	209	643	100 500	69.0	18.2	18 000	5 101
Cleveland city (pt.) -----	352	4 195	4.4	2 429	2 046	316	139	58	119	18 162	64.5	16.4	3 182	1 005
East Brainerd COP -----	282	2 471	26.9	952	645	35	15	9	11	7 211	88.8	33.6	1 148	178
East Ridge city -----	207	2 740	13.9	1 058	1 087	162	66	—	96	14 971	75.7	15.9	2 836	847
Middle Valley COP -----	272	2 491	11.0	766	787	83	37	13	33	7 704	83.1	18.6	1 524	246
Oak Ridge city -----	574	4 243	3.4	1 479	1 247	117	42	24	51	19 359	85.6	35.5	3 719	1 229
Red Bank city -----	135	1 691	9.2	942	672	114	25	24	65	8 447	75.9	18.0	1 583	459
District 4 -----	5 996	93 822	2.9	18 925	33 445	5 714	2 283	1 133	2 298	352 539	56.4	9.0	57 617	16 181
COUNTY														
Bedford County -----	320	5 504	2.5	842	1 743	301	157	65	79	19 807	57.6	10.5	3 298	896
Campbell County -----	373	6 161	1.7	965	2 373	552	165	117	270	22 563	47.5	6.6	3 527	1 008
Claiborne County -----	272	4 818	4.3	1 088	1 785	252	64	63	125	16 574	50.8	8.0	2 029	516
Coffee County -----	512	7 085	3.5	1 523	2 220	392	153	41	198	26 355	65.1	15.3	4 975	1 342
Cumberland County -----	420	5 638	3.0	1 069	2 019	393	173	69	151	23 588	59.8	10.2	4 743	1 684
Fentress County -----	248	2 569	1.1	502	1 041	193	70	47	76	9 349	44.9	6.6	1 445	431
Franklin County -----	412	6 013	4.5	2 197	2 372	260	115	89	56	22 461	63.5	13.1	4 165	1 128
Giles County -----	367	4 425	2.9	973	1 646	185	67	44	74	16 761	60.1	8.9	2 809	758
Grainger County -----	156	2 908	1.0	401	1 007	168	57	46	65	11 128	46.3	4.8	1 456	392
Hamblen County -----	540	8 227	3.3	2 133	3 387	554	217	112	225	33 214	61.6	11.2	5 547	1 299
Hardin County -----	198	3 829	2.2	572	1 386	260	111	39	110	14 892	54.8	6.1	2 280	712
Knox County (pt.) -----	167	1 990	3.4	513	683	117	44	15	58	9 281	66.2	7.4	1 633	372
Lawrence County -----	520	6 081	6.0	1 064	2 018	346	165	69	112	22 533	53.7	6.7	3 409	984
Lincoln County -----	314	4 756	1.6	968	1 640	287	123	64	100	18 592	57.5	9.1	2 922	783
Maore County -----	44	878	1.3	230	311	47	18	—	29	3 092	66.7	11.7	481	140
Pickett County -----	38	777	1.3	103	240	29	10	13	6	3 055	45.8	9.1	481	131
Rhea County -----	146	4 487	3.4	1 024	1 752	357	174	54	129	15 592	56.0	8.5	2 867	785
Scott County -----	167	3 871	1.0	667	1 171	205	52	44	109	11 094	51.2	6.6	1 666	458
Union County -----	121	2 519	1.0	358	767	161	75	32	54	8 583	45.6	4.5	1 184	246
Warren County -----	353	5 563	3.9	9										

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
District 4—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Lowrenceburg city	121	1 564	3.9	328	524	102	57	16	29	6 928	54.9	8.6	1 094	404
McMinnville city	130	1 695	5.2	333	551	95	26	36	33	7 593	54.6	9.8	1 109	368
Morristown city	221	3 232	2.4	956	1 354	266	62	62	142	14 118	57.4	11.2	2 341	678
Shelbyville city	126	2 487	2.4	343	791	166	85	54	27	9 183	55.3	10.1	1 556	436
Tullahoma city	322	2 850	4.8	694	807	129	44	6	79	10 977	73.8	21.6	2 132	662
District 5	7 957	81 411	15.9	39 120	30 210	4 205	1 484	805	1 916	355 179	75.0	23.3	58 213	13 888
COUNTY														
Davidson County (pt.)	7 448	75 115	16.8	38 198	28 305	3 948	1 399	739	1 810	333 087	75.7	24.2	54 413	13 012
Robertson County (pt.)	509	6 296	5.2	922	1 905	257	85	66	106	22 092	64.8	9.4	3 800	876
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	70	1 018	18.0	437	476	58	35	—	23	5 592	77.5	18.6	942	209
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)	7 070	71 970	15.3	37 135	27 227	3 857	1 353	729	1 775	317 282	75.2	23.5	51 334	12 060
Springfield city (pt.)	96	1 636	2.9	203	499	108	17	43	48	5 976	57.1	9.7	972	250
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)	7 448	75 115	16.8	38 198	28 305	3 948	1 399	739	1 810	333 087	75.7	24.2	54 413	13 012
District 6	9 495	96 746	6.4	31 647	33 661	3 836	1 879	632	1 325	341 697	68.2	17.2	55 817	12 196
COUNTY														
Cannon County	78	1 811	2.4	334	593	69	35	2	32	6 844	54.6	6.9	956	304
Clay County	89	1 228	.2	245	393	72	38	20	14	4 875	48.5	7.8	780	228
Davidson County (pt.)	73	367	16.6	219	110	—	—	—	—	2 718	93.3	44.2	378	92
DeKalb County	165	2 455	3.2	368	810	169	91	46	32	9 557	50.3	8.4	1 101	356
Jackson County	86	1 549	1.0	314	518	75	16	17	42	6 328	45.2	6.8	855	254
Macon County	194	2 766	.3	286	954	213	79	34	100	10 279	49.2	5.5	1 058	279
Marshall County	184	3 842	1.4	699	1 293	166	116	21	29	14 087	60.0	7.7	2 215	544
Overton County	222	3 029	3.0	419	1 064	174	87	22	65	11 670	44.1	6.9	1 893	608
Putnam County	860	7 536	9	6 425	4 140	372	161	68	143	31 470	63.2	16.8	5 235	1 475
Rutherford County	2 261	20 871	4.0	11 615	8 265	792	431	88	273	70 105	73.9	18.7	12 577	2 383
Smith County	151	2 418	.4	421	751	100	50	30	20	9 363	54.2	6.1	1 262	362
Sumner County	1 957	19 406	6.4	3 988	6 105	758	346	152	260	65 477	70.6	14.4	11 250	2 161
Trausdale County	62	1 010	2.7	167	344	43	21	3	19	3 956	47.7	7.0	477	154
Williamson County	2 066	15 948	16.0	3 367	4 395	385	219	33	133	51 652	81.8	34.2	8 508	1 715
Wilson County	1 047	12 510	9.1	2 780	3 926	448	189	96	163	43 316	71.4	15.6	7 272	1 281
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brentwood city	546	3 736	22.6	669	1 060	13	7	—	6	10 382	95.0	54.3	1 879	359
Cookeville city	309	2 486	.8	5 220	2 425	139	45	29	65	12 077	69.6	24.4	1 919	586
Franklin city	458	3 208	7.9	937	931	84	55	16	13	12 993	76.8	28.7	1 948	449
Gallatin city	325	3 099	3.1	793	1 041	220	102	48	70	12 074	63.9	11.5	2 043	483
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	29	621	16.4	159	186	8	8	—	—	1 972	82.2	15.4	300	51
Hendersonville city	787	6 025	7.9	1 579	1 979	170	77	28	65	20 513	83.3	21.1	3 731	648
Lebanon city	183	2 281	4.4	737	815	143	75	37	31	9 956	62.2	14.3	1 512	349
Murfreesboro city	1 004	6 349	3.0	8 196	3 863	350	188	32	130	25 031	77.0	27.2	4 310	1 011
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)	73	367	16.6	219	110	—	—	—	—	2 718	93.3	44.2	378	92
Smyrna town	175	2 740	3.4	695	885	108	65	—	43	8 111	70.4	11.2	1 405	296
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)	73	367	16.6	219	110	—	—	—	—	2 718	93.3	44.2	378	92
District 7	9 190	96 910	9.5	30 084	31 860	3 311	1 484	584	1 235	340 292	72.5	18.6	58 497	11 433
COUNTY														
Cheatham County	239	5 070	6.7	812	1 559	290	118	68	104	17 135	65.0	10.5	2 892	560
Chester County	77	1 996	5.1	1 354	1 047	130	68	16	46	7 753	54.6	8.7	1 204	320
Decatur County	77	1 688	2.4	241	585	66	36	3	27	7 154	52.9	4.8	1 046	344
Dickson County	521	6 369	1.9	902	2 153	301	152	53	96	22 161	61.5	9.2	3 747	947
Fayette County	273	5 239	14.8	832	1 605	228	70	37	121	15 630	55.5	8.0	2 240	589
Hardeman County	197	4 530	2.1	851	1 406	252	81	66	105	14 565	53.0	7.6	1 897	559
Henderson County	191	3 815	1.8	696	1 206	172	93	24	55	14 433	55.2	6.8	1 961	599
Hickman County	105	2 741	3.5	487	978	164	42	39	83	11 216	55.6	7.2	1 956	435
Lewis County	184	1 710	5.5	219	594	84	37	9	38	5 906	51.5	5.0	907	268
McNairy County	233	3 905	2.8	529	1 261	142	65	25	52	15 105	57.4	5.2	2 626	680
Maury County	908	9 615	5.7	2 060	3 026	446	248	69	129	35 515	65.2	12.1	5 825	1 313
Montgomery County	1 746	16 593	3.1	7 911	6 681	441	120	111	202	58 067	77.9	16.5	12 417	1 854
Perry County	52	1 112	4.4	158	356	44	3	6	35	4 432	52.7	6.9	558	192
Robertson County (pt.)	127	1 248	6.2	189	348	33	12	8	13	4 457	68.8	10.7	685	147
Shelby County (pt.)	4 260	31 279	19.8	12 843	9 055	518	339	50	129	106 763	91.6	36.0	18 536	2 626
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bartlett town (pt.)	536	5 513	13.5	1 517	1 730	102	51	6	45	13 497	91.6	24.1	2 715	319
Clarksville city	1 357	11 797	3.5	6 886	5 318	352	78	105	161	42 137	81.3	18.5	9 277	1 328
Collierville town	420	3 424	4.5	734	1 023	61	57	4	—	8 419	83.1	25.6	1 365	194
Columbia city	616	4 524	7.3	1 091	1 444	234	131	39	64	18 791	66.7	14.2	3 059	811
Germantown city	1 164	7 643	24.3	2 361	2 120	50	34	3	13	20 426	97.2	53.5	4 011	625
Memphis city (pt.)	461	3 882	36.5	3 059	1 394	140	97	9	34	19 656	89.2	31.4	3 570	606
Springfield city (pt.)	63	297	2.4	30	101	25	12	—	13	1 227	73.5	14.2	168	40
District 8	7 544	95 567	5.1	25 560	36 143	4 299	1 636	866	1 617	342 965	62.8	10.4	56 682	14 903
COUNTY														
Benton County	142	2 422	3.8	324	777	144	87	12	45	9 943	56.3	7.4	1 735	548
Corroll County	283	4 633	1.7	1 069	1 574	198	73	42	83	18 434	55.3	7.3	2 945	934
Crockett County	190	2 174	1.7	269	731	161	63	30	68	9 003	57.2	6.4	1 011	354
Dyer County	469	6 072	1.1	1 420	2 117	436	251	78	107	22 534	55.3	9.4	3 271	865
Gibson County	642	7 560	2.6	1 550	2 666	308	103	71	134	31 181	57.5	8.0	4 764	1 425
Haywood County	245	4 095	1.0	579	1 237	197	73	39	85	12 043	53.0	8.7	1 396	410
Henry County	366	4 492	3.5	793	1 529	219	95	49	75	19 266	60.0	8.5	3 523	1 309
Houston County	76	1 235	2.1	133	427	31	17	9	5	4 722	52.8	6.3	854	258
Humphreys County	181	2 926	2.7	443	915	41	24	8	9	10 429	63.5	9.2	2 005	492
Lake County	109	1 208	1.8	228	416	67	17	19	31	4 700	49.6	5.0	710	176

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school	College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bochelar's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over	
		Percent in private schoal			Total	Employed	Unem- played	Not in labor force						
District 8—Can. COUNTY—Con.														
Lauderdale County -----	275	4 401	.2	628	1 310	239	58	110	71	14 762	52.1	6.0	1 843	530
Madison County -----	1 306	13 925	8.4	4 838	4 867	492	190	89	213	48 976	68.3	16.6	7 743	2 088
Obian County -----	465	5 666	.5	1 020	2 067	291	119	52	120	20 903	61.3	8.5	3 511	939
Shelby County (pt.) -----	1 842	20 722	12.6	7 003	10 117	889	210	164	335	67 363	77.0	13.8	13 561	2 486
Stewart County -----	64	1 549	.3	267	540	47	30	17	—	6 550	58.9	7.7	1 403	389
Tipton County -----	553	7 723	2.4	1 173	2 188	388	141	48	199	22 479	61.8	6.7	3 611	780
Weakley County -----	336	4 764	.8	3 823	2 665	151	85	29	37	19 677	56.9	10.3	2 796	920
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bartlett town (pt.) -----	155	1 000	7.5	233	259	—	—	—	—	2 678	87.8	20.4	459	45
Brownsville city -----	172	2 242	.4	339	617	100	55	16	29	6 097	59.1	11.4	741	231
Dyersburg city -----	251	2 613	1.4	663	973	220	111	34	75	10 572	55.2	12.0	1 450	421
Jackson city -----	713	8 169	7.4	3 573	3 311	352	132	66	154	30 409	67.4	17.1	4 827	1 424
Memphis city (pt.) -----	935	10 809	15.4	3 705	3 481	383	132	86	153	37 726	75.8	14.0	7 391	1 646
Millington city -----	295	2 269	7.6	1 127	4 203	297	14	40	75	6 877	86.5	10.1	1 546	182
Union City -----	197	1 796	.7	395	667	109	38	26	45	6 875	65.0	11.4	1 252	363
District 9 -----	8 370	96 664	9.0	37 358	32 631	4 598	1 238	1 076	2 284	334 125	69.5	17.3	52 784	14 307
COUNTY														
Shelby County (pt.) -----	8 370	96 664	9.0	37 358	32 631	4 598	1 238	1 076	2 284	334 125	69.5	17.3	52 784	14 307
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Memphis city (pt.) -----	7 969	92 341	9.0	35 483	31 480	4 509	1 213	1 053	2 243	320 670	68.7	17.0	50 726	14 190

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over															
	Labor force				Worked in 1989				Females with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force					
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Workers		Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years							
	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work			Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total		Percent in labor force				
					Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in corpoals	Percent using public trans- poration									
The State	3 799 725	2 004 556	64.0	55.7	2 405 077	6.4	2 239 256	93.2	14.5	1.3	2 621 030	1 980 390	1 496 424	287 675	62.9	230 300
District 1	434 634	227 491	60.8	51.8	264 028	7.3	240 728	94.5	13.5	.4	287 905	210 860	157 063	28 293	57.9	19 916
COUNTY																
Carter County	41 561	21 742	58.7	49.6	24 406	7.7	22 067	95.0	15.7	.4	26 537	19 236	14 022	2 578	55.5	1 852
Coke County	23 054	12 125	40.7	52.6	13 986	10.8	12 198	93.7	21.5	.8	14 996	10 208	7 289	1 656	59.3	1 087
Greene County	44 754	23 429	53.3	55.2	28 304	7.2	25 665	94.6	15.0	.3	30 558	23 049	17 697	3 011	68.6	2 410
Hancock County	5 232	2 666	43.2	34.7	2 261	10.6	2 010	86.3	23.8	.6	2 780	1 692	1 266	342	44.2	187
Hawkins County	35 410	18 378	59.0	47.6	20 862	7.3	19 092	95.0	14.3	.3	22 742	12 520	9 763	2 579	49.9	1 521
Jefferson County	26 836	13 861	61.2	53.4	16 384	7.3	14 948	92.9	15.4	.2	18 318	13 017	9 763	1 593	58.7	1 092
Johnson County	11 006	5 656	55.0	46.0	6 038	8.3	5 454	93.2	27.0	1.1	6 727	4 499	2 918	685	56.4	497
Knox County (pt.)	2 933	1 589	63.1	51.7	1 850	7.0	1 667	96.8	15.8	.3	2 032	1 508	1 142	234	64.1	176
Sevier County	40 350	21 102	66.4	59.4	26 770	9.2	23 895	94.7	16.0	.3	29 490	20 851	15 268	2 669	64.1	2 157
Sullivan County	115 488	60 782	60.4	50.4	69 639	6.0	64 499	95.1	9.6	.3	74 788	57 297	43 496	7 363	56.5	5 507
Unicoi County	13 468	7 117	56.3	45.8	7 566	9.4	6 792	95.6	14.9	.4	8 216	5 796	4 396	770	54.0	1 500
Washington County	74 542	39 044	61.8	53.0	45 962	6.2	42 441	94.0	10.4	.6	50 721	37 187	27 281	4 723	57.1	3 280
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Bloomingdale CDP	8 812	4 549	60.6	50.0	5 321	5.7	4 966	98.4	10.7	—	5 561	4 302	3 158	568	55.3	391
Bristol city	19 081	10 331	61.2	51.8	11 665	7.7	10 635	92.9	9.1	.8	12 731	9 673	7 207	1 147	60.4	834
Elizabethton city	9 759	5 513	51.1	43.0	4 984	8.3	4 473	95.5	12.5	.1	5 395	3 988	2 835	568	55.6	404
Greeneville town	11 035	6 122	58.7	51.1	6 471	9.1	5 773	96.4	13.2	.1	7 042	5 226	3 734	709	62.9	525
Johnson City city	40 613	21 477	59.6	51.2	24 125	6.6	22 146	93.1	10.2	.9	27 069	19 472	13 979	2 276	54.3	1 532
Kingsport city	29 459	16 532	53.8	43.8	15 845	6.4	14 551	94.5	9.6	.4	17 075	12 824	9 791	1 852	50.3	1 217
District 2	431 922	228 637	63.6	54.8	274 284	6.0	253 657	93.8	13.0	.8	300 779	225 424	168 686	29 571	59.5	22 340
COUNTY																
Blount County	68 751	36 327	61.0	51.5	41 715	6.9	38 366	95.2	11.6	.2	45 397	33 949	25 452	4 489	58.5	3 479
Bradley County	25 506	13 131	70.0	60.3	17 850	4.7	16 740	96.3	14.3	.2	18 845	14 939	11 820	1 962	62.5	1 452
Knox County (pt.)	255 583	135 881	64.5	56.1	164 536	5.6	152 760	92.9	12.3	1.1	181 926	135 799	100 184	17 268	59.3	13 207
Loudon County	24 789	13 050	63.4	53.4	15 694	6.0	14 509	95.0	15.2	.2	16 842	12 822	9 857	1 723	65.0	1 320
McMinn County	33 426	17 795	61.3	51.5	20 454	8.3	18 441	94.3	14.4	.3	22 151	16 645	12 947	2 403	56.7	1 255
Monroe County	23 867	12 453	58.9	50.5	14 035	7.0	12 841	95.1	18.6	.1	15 618	11 270	8 426	1 726	59.5	1 627
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Athens city	9 590	5 363	56.9	47.9	5 444	9.4	4 848	94.1	15.1	—	6 063	4 425	3 313	842	58.1	506
Cleveland city (pt.)	1 526	822	74.2	63.6	1 173	3.2	1 201	96.6	12.0	—	1 276	1 008	4 835	186	55.4	108
Farragut town	9 528	4 912	71.3	59.6	6 782	3.2	6 500	90.2	10.9	.4	7 394	5 806	4 682	810	44.7	478
Knoxville city	136 212	74 118	59.6	52.5	81 096	7.1	73 851	90.2	13.1	2.0	92 560	64 826	45 715	8 478	59.2	6 304
Manville city	15 475	8 736	55.2	46.2	8 321	6.4	7 826	94.4	8.9	.2	9 496	6 867	4 948	972	55.5	778
District 3	426 390	225 933	61.7	53.2	262 737	6.5	242 162	93.9	14.9	1.2	283 735	214 756	161 996	29 814	58.6	22 043
COUNTY																
Anderson County	53 773	28 624	61.2	52.2	32 822	6.3	30 240	95.4	12.8	.5	35 323	26 740	20 262	3 805	58.6	2 778
Bledsoe County	7 686	3 449	51.6	49.9	3 969	7.7	3 598	90.6	20.0	.3	4 704	3 393	2 615	476	59.5	370
Bradley County	32 234	17 348	64.1	55.2	20 657	5.4	19 253	94.4	14.5	.1	22 743	16 834	12 333	2 259	63.9	1 840
Grundy County	10 104	5 276	53.7	42.4	5 422	8.8	4 826	91.2	25.4	.3	5 802	4 007	2 812	588	50.3	455
Hamilton County	224 741	121 042	63.6	55.2	142 626	5.7	132 815	93.3	13.4	2.0	153 494	118 579	89 847	15 864	59.8	12 067
Marion County	19 183	9 965	60.4	49.2	11 564	8.3	10 374	95.1	21.4	.2	12 051	8 855	6 803	1 515	52.5	898
Meigs County	6 275	3 160	58.8	49.7	3 685	6.9	3 360	94.6	17.5	.2	3 946	2 788	2 030	376	47.9	273
Morgan County	13 403	6 345	51.6	46.0	6 907	11.3	6 042	93.3	21.0	.5	8 095	5 914	5 540	978	55.6	655
Polk County	10 833	5 590	58.5	49.8	6 317	6.7	5 838	93.9	22.0	.1	6 737	5 083	3 855	619	53.3	452
Roane County	37 581	19 783	59.5	50.2	22 290	9.5	19 929	95.6	15.4	.3	23 882	17 489	13 342	2 467	53.7	1 601
Sequithe County	6 832	3 459	61.8	52.6	4 199	5.8	3 893	94.8	21.2	—	4 429	3 201	2 217	492	60.6	373
Van Buren County	3 745	1 892	61.1	54.6	2 279	11.5	1 994	92.4	21.2	1.0	2 529	1 873	1 340	275	73.5	281
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Chattanooga city	121 224	66 641	60.2	53.1	72 918	6.9	66 957	91.4	13.4	3.5	79 148	59 744	45 108	8 555	60.6	6 419
Cleveland city (pt.)	22 784	12 534	61.6	53.3	14 031	5.8	13 020	94.1	14.4	.1	15 555	11 310	8 061	1 493	61.9	1 182
East Brainerd CDP	8 365	4 290	73.6	61.5	6 148	7.6	5 894	95.7	10.1	.2	6 478	5 296	4 165	747	56.9	573
East Ridge city	17 470	9 570	66.3	57.9	11 566	4.6	10 914	96.6	12.9	.1	12 278	9 960	7 656	956	62.9	727
Middle Valley CDP	9 112	4 700	71.8	61.3	6 528	3.6	6 239	95.9	11.9	.4	6 958	5 744	4 413	807	60.7	590

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over												
	Labor force			Workers			Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years			
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force	Means of transportation to work		Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in corpsuls		Percent using public trans- portation				
	Total	Female		Total	Total								
	Total	Female		Percent un- employed	Total		Percent using corpsuls	Percent in corpsuls			Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Percent in labor force
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION — Con.												Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force	
Oak Ridge city	21 850	11 830	61.1	13 329	4.9	12 493	95.3	11.0	14 551	1 453	60.7		1 086
Red Bank city	10 168	5 514	64.7	6 572	5.0	6 172	96.5	13.3	6 929	590	69.2		575
District 4	422 542	221 392	60.0	253 005	6.8	231 950	94.2	17.2	272 934	30 481	61.4		23 480
COUNTY													
Bedford County	23 535	12 321	65.7	15 467	5.1	14 390	93.9	17.9	16 192	1 652	68.4	1 361	
Campbell County	27 324	14 523	50.5	13 782	10.8	12 008	95.7	20.5	14 748	2 025	66.2	1 036	
Claiborne County	20 343	10 624	54.4	11 040	8.0	10 009	93.7	20.6	12 431	2 474	65.1	1 892	
Coffee County	31 084	16 431	61.7	18 998	5.2	17 828	94.8	13.6	20 679	1 474	62.2	1 819	
Cumberland County	27 662	14 460	55.6	15 372	8.9	13 828	93.7	16.9	12 004	2 443	61.5	1 460	
Fentress County	11 401	5 946	55.7	6 336	9.8	5 647	95.0	22.7	6 881	867	56.3	1 334	
Franklin County	27 246	14 092	61.1	16 512	7.3	15 122	93.2	14.3	13 186	2 776	66.3	1 653	
Giles County	20 097	10 500	60.9	12 239	6.4	11 243	93.4	17.2	13 108	2 015	60.7	1 719	
Groinger County	13 399	6 895	58.9	7 889	6.1	7 272	92.2	22.0	8 585	1 536	49.3	578	
Hamblen County	40 176	21 221	63.9	25 650	6.2	23 678	96.4	12.2	27 488	2 635	60.0	2 057	
Hardin County	17 730	9 311	57.9	10 274	6.5	9 453	94.1	19.3	11 257	1 288	61.2	953	
Knox County (pt.)	10 807	5 349	63.4	6 839	5.0	6 402	95.8	13.9	7 396	5 751	69.1	594	
Lawrence County	27 070	14 324	60.3	16 302	5.5	15 180	94.6	15.3	17 315	2 098	61.9	1 783	
Lincoln County	22 009	11 602	63.7	14 010	5.4	13 032	93.0	19.6	15 007	1 524	69.5	1 493	
Madison County	3 891	1 838	68.8	2 529	2.7	2 414	91.4	13.1	2 712	241	67.6	225	
Pickett County	3 565	1 818	56.9	2 030	7.1	1 859	94.9	22.1	2 244	1 605	63.5	201	
Rhea County	19 068	10 033	58.9	11 215	7.9	10 126	93.7	21.6	11 839	8 568	61.8	778	
Scott County	13 614	7 135	52.5	7 145	10.1	6 298	94.9	16.7	7 663	3 272	52.7	778	
Union County	10 389	5 344	60.6	6 283	6.6	5 760	94.4	21.3	6 741	808	57.1	562	
Warren County	25 682	13 440	65.5	16 748	6.7	15 369	93.3	14.1	17 801	1 979	72.0	1 769	
Wayne County	10 808	5 573	60.8	6 557	4.6	6 075	93.5	27.9	6 960	841	57.6	614	
White County	15 842	8 322	61.8	9 788	8.2	8 895	93.9	17.1	10 607	1 121	75.2	1 059	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Lowmoreburg city	8 216	4 641	56.1	4 611	5.6	4 289	94.0	9.6	4 793	3 626	62.0	508	
McMinnville city	8 918	4 945	58.7	5 213	7.1	4 731	94.3	15.5	5 642	3 016	76.4	627	
Morrisville city	17 175	9 438	57.6	9 873	7.9	8 919	96.3	13.5	10 758	8 059	59.1	819	
Shelbourn city	10 966	5 954	61.8	6 767	6.2	6 214	95.6	19.5	7 094	4 278	70.8	640	
Tullahoma city	12 748	6 886	61.6	7 719	5.5	7 337	96.0	10.2	8 574	5 225	64.4	883	
District 5	429 282	229 251	68.6	293 835	5.0	276 025	91.6	13.6	319 718	190 748	67.3	27 689	
COUNTY													
Davidson County (pt.)	403 178	215 622	68.7	276 410	5.0	259 659	91.5	13.3	300 789	233 407	67.3	25 640	
Robertson County (pt.)	26 104	13 629	66.9	17 425	4.7	16 366	94.0	17.4	18 929	1 366	66.9	2 049	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	6 682	3 619	73.8	4 934	2.3	4 766	94.9	12.5	5 204	4 302	74.2	430	
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)	385 186	206 105	68.9	264 715	5.1	248 370	91.4	13.4	287 978	171 581	67.6	24 777	
Springfield city (pt.)	7 154	3 966	59.0	4 215	6.7	3 857	93.3	22.9	4 710	3 436	67.6	555	
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)	403 178	215 622	68.7	276 410	5.0	259 659	91.5	13.3	300 789	233 407	67.3	25 640	
District 6	415 110	215 221	68.0	281 653	4.9	264 058	94.3	14.4	305 186	233 917	65.1	27 582	
COUNTY													
Cannon County	8 156	4 243	64.0	5 205	4.4	4 881	92.1	17.8	5 686	4 358	57.5	420	
Crow County	5 744	2 932	59.3	3 066	6.5	3 127	92.9	22.1	3 712	2 777	74.8	325	
Davidson County (pt.)	2 970	1 585	71.3	2 123	3.7	2 024	96.2	4.2	1 902	1 601	61.7	141	
DeKalb County	11 318	6 035	61.8	6 987	6.0	6 420	93.8	21.9	7 628	4 250	66.3	673	
Jackson County	7 460	3 844	57.0	4 231	8.9	3 810	94.8	24.7	4 658	3 367	58.9	307	
Madison County	12 379	6 434	62.7	7 137	4.9	6 238	92.5	24.2	6 295	4 611	66.5	758	
Marshall County	8 791	4 791	66.4	5 117	4.5	4 741	94.1	16.1	5 323	7 320	75.4	1 214	
Meigs County	13 928	7 219	66.4	8 395	6.8	7 631	94.1	22.5	9 194	5 174	60.6	656	
Putnam County	41 500	21 427	62.8	28 021	6.3	23 960	93.8	11.6	29 624	2 966	67.2	2 990	
Rutherford County	90 231	46 486	71.1	64 004	4.7	60 373	94.9	13.3	29 616	2 487	65.8	2 550	

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over											
	Labor force					Workers			Worked in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years	
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work		Total	Total	Total	Percent in labor force	
	Total	Female	Total	Female		Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent using public trans- portation					
							Percent in carpools					Percent using more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks
District 6—Con. COUNTY—Con.	Total	Female	62.5	53.0	6.7	6 855	92.9	19.1	5 602	4 074	826	69.2
Smith County	10 997	5 717	69.6	60.3	4.9	54 131	95.0	13.4	45 228	35 271	6 467	67.2
Sumner County	77 992	40 620	63.4	57.5	5.1	2 954	91.8	22.4	3 305	1 679	335	66.6
Trousdale County	4 866	2 436	71.1	60.1	3.1	42 533	93.8	12.1	36 426	28 744	5 682	58.1
Williamson County	59 920	31 041	70.4	61.0	5.1	35 904	94.4	13.1	38 326	23 466	4 401	66.1
Wilson County	51 109	26 411										
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Brentwood city	11 987	6 204	68.9	55.9	3.1	8 259	94.0	5.4	7 134	5 492	974	49.6
Cookeville city	18 418	9 343	60.5	54.8	6.6	11 117	92.2	8.3	13 474	8 690	1 001	63.6
Franklin city	15 279	8 353	73.3	65.9	3.5	10 695	95.4	15.2	9 654	7 769	1 443	64.9
Gallatin city	14 274	7 684	64.7	56.7	6.6	9 235	94.4	14.6	7 578	5 961	1 179	67.5
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	2 308	1 187	73.7	63.1	1.8	1 702	97.0	10.9	1 483	1 147	195	65.6
Hendersonville city	24 573	13 001	74.2	64.2	3.7	17 279	94.6	12.1	15 374	11 952	2 037	69.7
Lebanon city	11 889	6 531	62.5	52.7	7.2	6 773	94.0	14.7	7 975	4 663	922	61.7
Murfreesboro city	36 026	19 137	68.8	61.6	6.0	23 049	93.6	12.3	19 668	13 761	2 338	69.2
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)	12 970	1 585	71.5	64.0	3.7	2 024	96.2	4.2	2 321	1 600	175	61.7
Nashville-Davidson	10 019	5 292	72.4	63.9	5.0	6 734	96.7	12.9	7 750	4 670	1 012	62.5
Smyrna town	2 970	1 585	71.5	64.0	3.7	2 024	96.2	4.2	2 321	1 600	175	61.7
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)	412 762	212 291	68.2	58.2	5.3	267 725	94.3	14.4	234 726	180 421	35 160	61.9
District 7												
COUNTY												
Cheatham County	20 374	10 309	69.8	61.4	5.4	14 218	95.0	20.4	15 186	11 813	1 825	69.4
Chester County	10 129	5 369	59.6	52.4	6.8	6 023	89.7	18.1	6 925	4 696	737	68.4
Decatur County	8 400	4 382	55.1	47.1	4.2	4 628	95.3	20.0	5 174	3 793	429	61.4
Dickson County	26 639	13 941	64.5	55.0	6.5	17 168	94.5	23.0	18 505	10 824	2 295	61.4
Fayette County	18 774	9 797	61.5	54.1	8.4	11 534	95.1	20.5	12 116	9 217	1 659	65.9
Hayden County	17 466	9 282	56.3	48.8	8.8	9 830	94.5	19.2	10 509	7 677	1 380	58.1
Henderson County	16 996	9 008	63.4	56.1	5.1	10 093	94.0	17.8	11 300	8 639	1 198	74.4
Hickman County	13 249	6 487	56.6	50.7	7.1	6 884	93.0	22.6	8 560	4 815	857	56.0
Lewis County	7 082	3 708	59.1	51.3	6.8	3 819	94.8	16.0	4 435	3 383	606	59.2
McIntosh County	17 606	9 299	57.9	47.9	6.5	9 373	94.4	16.3	10 953	7 987	1 295	55.6
Maury County	42 064	22 537	65.0	55.4	5.7	25 270	95.0	14.3	29 077	17 051	3 497	67.3
Montgomery County	76 640	37 353	70.7	58.0	8.0	50 551	89.9	15.2	57 342	44 032	7 395	57.6
Perry County	5 146	2 624	56.7	49.0	4.8	2 706	92.0	18.3	3 147	2 424	381	68.0
Robertson County (pt.)	5 155	2 638	67.1	50.9	3.6	3 293	93.3	16.9	3 731	2 365	485	63.7
Shelby County (pt.)	127 042	65 507	76.7	66.3	2.8	96 970	96.6	8.6	102 831	84 817	11 121	61.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Bartlett town (pt.)	16 216	8 264	76.3	66.8	2.5	11 910	97.2	7.3	13 004	10 773	1 479	66.6
Clarksville city	57 820	27 711	72.0	58.7	8.9	38 349	88.6	15.1	43 937	33 610	5 732	57.1
Collierville town	10 080	5 227	71.6	58.2	2.7	6 925	96.2	11.0	7 716	4 716	1 047	46.0
Columbia city	22 207	12 332	63.3	55.0	5.9	12 977	95.3	12.2	14 994	11 717	1 832	70.0
Germanatown city	23 883	12 256	71.7	57.0	2.3	16 537	95.0	5.5	18 433	11 074	1 838	48.3
Memphis city (pt.)	24 664	12 730	78.7	69.7	2.8	18 544	97.0	10.7	20 345	16 743	1 718	67.3
Springfield city (pt.)	1 453	799	63.6	49.7	3.3	894	96.9	16.6	1 078	783	113	57.5
District 8	417 824	219 710	62.4	53.6	7.0	238 790	92.4	14.6	281 980	210 320	32 356	64.9
COUNTY												
Benilton County	11 590	6 164	57.0	48.2	6.5	6 043	92.9	14.5	7 158	5 179	729	61.0
Carroll County	21 702	11 494	59.8	51.5	6.9	11 861	94.2	19.6	14 277	10 527	1 344	72.5
Crockett County	10 487	5 575	59.3	50.3	6.7	5 700	94.0	14.3	6 673	5 044	745	68.5
Dyer County	27 011	14 522	62.3	53.5	6.8	15 447	95.9	12.5	18 067	13 710	2 188	62.2
Gibson County	36 610	19 973	59.4	52.6	8.7	19 610	94.2	15.0	23 602	17 827	2 435	71.7
Haywood County	14 458	7 932	58.7	50.6	8.7	7 561	93.0	17.4	9 089	6 488	1 260	63.7
Henry County	22 314	11 814	56.0	47.2	8.3	11 253	92.6	14.3	13 451	9 930	1 451	67.3
Houston County	25 550	12 948	58.9	46.1	8.7	12 657	97.4	22.1	13 521	9 930	1 389	61.7
Humphreys County	12 308	6 376	59.1	49.3	8.4	6 507	92.6	17.7	7 750	5 687	789	57.5
Maury County	5 775	2 846	47.3	47.3	9.1	2 390	92.8	20.5	3 599	2 687	308	55.5

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Persons 16 years and over																	
State										Families with own children under 6 years							
Congressional District										Worked in 1989							
County										Total							
Place and [In Selected States] County										Total							
Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]										Total							
Percent in labor force										Percent in labor force							
Civilian labor force										Total							
Percent un-										Total							
Percent employed										Total							
Total										Total							
Female										Total							
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Table 21. Disability Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over			Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutional- ized persons 16 to 64 years with—						
	Percent with a work disability			Percent with a mobility or self- core limitation			Percent with a mobility or self-core limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation			
	Total	Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation	Total	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation						
The State	3 123 140	9.7	5.8	5.0	2.7	3.5	586 087	24.0	19.7	13.8	32.1	79.4	15.1	76.5		
District 1	355 511	11.4	7.5	5.2	3.4	3.3	71 951	24.2	20.6	13.4	27.0	78.0	11.4	74.3		
COUNTY																
Carter County.....	33 387	12.8	8.5	5.4	3.4	3.5	7 433	25.3	20.2	14.3	26.0	77.7	12.1	73.2		
Cocke County.....	19 185	12.3	8.2	5.7	4.1	3.2	3 600	31.6	28.3	17.4	25.4	77.7	9.1	73.9		
Greene County.....	36 749	13.1	9.2	6.9	5.1	4.9	7 279	24.8	20.3	15.2	24.2	81.9	7.8	78.0		
Hancock County.....	4 042	21.0	16.4	11.2	6.3	7.4	1 021	26.3	23.4	14.4	14.3	64.1	2.4	57.1		
Howkins County.....	29 442	11.9	8.4	5.1	3.2	3.2	5 632	24.9	21.6	12.9	22.7	75.9	11.2	71.5		
Jefferson County.....	22 225	11.8	7.4	5.7	3.2	4.0	4 174	25.9	21.5	15.0	28.4	77.5	14.4	73.6		
Johnson County.....	8 674	16.2	11.6	7.6	4.2	5.0	2 147	27.1	21.1	15.4	21.4	76.7	6.6	70.4		
Knox County (pt.).....	2 493	13.1	7.4	6.1	3.3	3.9	440	27.3	24.1	12.5	27.3	81.3	—	76.8		
Sevier County.....	33 677	9.8	5.6	4.7	3.0	3.0	6 119	22.1	19.4	12.0	34.8	81.9	13.0	79.3		
Sullivan County.....	94 333	10.2	6.8	4.5	3.0	2.9	19 763	21.9	18.9	11.8	26.8	77.0	13.6	73.7		
Unicoi County.....	10 558	13.4	8.8	4.3	3.1	2.3	2 678	26.2	21.7	15.5	27.8	76.2	2.8	71.8		
Washington County.....	60 746	10.0	5.8	4.2	2.6	2.6	11 665	23.7	20.8	12.6	31.4	77.9	14.7	74.9		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Bloomington COP.....	7 575	12.2	8.5	5.3	2.7	3.8	1 221	24.7	20.7	13.7	23.2	75.7	2.4	71.2		
Bristol city.....	15 116	10.0	6.8	5.4	3.7	3.4	3 835	20.3	18.6	9.9	23.5	79.3	12.9	76.0		
Elizabeth town.....	6 842	14.2	10.2	4.7	3.6	2.7	2 386	22.4	18.4	13.0	24.8	76.8	7.7	71.7		
Greenville town.....	8 154	13.1	9.6	6.3	4.5	4.0	2 282	24.2	20.8	15.6	22.1	83.3	12.6	78.2		
Johnson City city.....	32 099	9.8	5.6	4.5	2.8	3.0	6 791	23.8	20.8	11.9	31.2	76.8	18.8	73.8		
Kingsport city.....	22 070	11.6	8.3	4.5	2.8	3.0	6 802	22.8	19.4	12.9	22.0	75.6	14.7	70.9		
District 2	359 396	9.5	5.5	4.7	2.8	3.1	67 218	23.7	19.6	13.1	34.0	78.5	15.7	76.0		
COUNTY																
Blount County.....	55 682	10.0	5.8	4.5	2.7	2.9	11 837	24.0	19.1	13.5	34.5	77.8	16.0	75.1		
Bradley County (pt.).....	22 702	7.9	4.0	6.0	2.9	4.5	2 769	25.7	19.9	16.1	44.6	80.1	19.9	78.9		
Knox County (pt.).....	214 006	9.1	5.2	4.4	2.6	2.9	38 662	23.2	19.5	12.5	34.4	78.7	16.0	76.3		
Loudon County.....	20 151	10.0	6.7	4.9	3.1	3.2	4 307	19.1	15.2	11.2	27.2	80.9	10.2	77.6		
McMinn County.....	27 263	11.1	6.6	5.6	3.5	4.0	5 691	25.7	21.9	14.7	34.3	77.8	11.9	75.2		
Monroe County.....	19 592	11.7	7.5	5.4	3.6	3.4	3 952	28.4	23.6	15.3	26.8	75.5	18.3	71.7		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Athens city.....	7 497	12.3	7.1	5.1	3.6	3.1	1 793	25.4	22.1	13.2	35.9	75.1	16.1	72.3		
Cleveland city (pt.).....	1 463	3.3	1.0	6.1	1.8	5.6	122	27.9	22.1	27.9	57.1	79.5	74.1	78.8		
Forrocut town.....	8 601	4.7	2.5	2.0	1.0	1.3	817	20.7	14.4	11.9	42.2	78.4	19.8	77.2		
Knoxville city.....	109 656	11.0	6.6	5.6	3.3	3.9	24 094	24.5	20.8	13.5	32.5	76.2	16.2	73.3		
Morville city.....	11 577	9.3	5.7	3.5	2.0	2.4	3 228	25.4	22.0	13.5	32.5	75.7	13.7	72.9		
District 3	347 910	10.6	6.4	5.4	3.1	3.7	70 212	23.6	19.5	13.8	31.1	78.3	15.1	75.1		
COUNTY																
Anderson County.....	43 037	11.5	7.1	5.1	3.2	3.2	10 124	22.8	19.3	12.6	31.1	79.3	17.2	75.6		
Bledsoe County.....	5 538	15.3	10.3	6.5	4.5	3.6	1 111	27.1	22.0	13.5	27.3	77.2	16.2	72.0		
Bradley County (pt.).....	26 768	10.4	6.0	6.9	3.2	5.4	5 065	24.1	18.6	15.0	34.9	79.3	19.6	76.5		
Grundy County.....	8 142	15.2	10.6	6.4	4.2	3.8	1 759	25.5	22.1	12.0	23.3	72.2	13.6	67.0		
Hamilton County.....	184 899	9.4	5.5	5.0	2.6	3.5	36 181	22.9	18.5	13.5	32.8	79.2	15.0	76.5		
Marion County.....	16 041	11.7	7.3	5.2	3.2	3.6	2 926	28.3	24.7	15.3	26.5	76.2	11.9	72.3		
Meigs County.....	5 263	14.2	10.1	6.9	4.4	4.4	894	25.5	22.1	16.2	22.6	75.2	13.5	70.2		
Morgan County.....	10 177	13.5	8.6	6.2	4.5	3.3	1 921	25.4	19.6	16.3	29.6	72.5	12.8	69.2		
Polk County.....	8 829	12.4	8.0	6.0	4.1	4.1	1 886	28.9	26.1	15.6	26.7	76.0	6.9	72.5		
Roane County.....	30 364	11.9	7.1	5.3	3.5	3.5	6 736	21.6	18.5	13.1	31.9	76.2	13.5	73.0		
Sequatchie County.....	5 712	13.4	8.0	8.3	4.3	5.7	1 020	28.6	27.2	17.1	32.2	78.1	26.2	74.0		
Von Buren County.....	3 140	13.3	9.6	10.8	4.8	8.2	589	30.1	24.4	18.8	15.3	79.3	9.3	73.9		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Chattanooga city.....	96 625	11.1	7.0	6.4	3.3	4.6	21 615	23.6	18.5	14.0	29.0	78.2	14.2	74.7		
Cleveland city (pt.).....	18 354	10.5	6.0	7.6	3.3	6.2	4 043	24.5	18.4	15.9	34.5	78.2	17.3	75.5		
East Brainerd COP.....	7 544	3.8	.9	2.3	.5	2.0	664	20.3	16.3	14.5	56.1	81.4	52.5	80.6		
East Ridge city.....	13 846	7.6	3.9	4.1	1.8	3.1	3 459	22.1	18.8	13.8	41.0	83.2	17.9	81.1		
Middle Valley COP.....	8 335	6.9	3.4	2.1	1.5	1.0	761	13.8	10.8	7.8	37.2	80.2	11.5	78.2		
Oak Ridge city.....	16 703	8.8	4.7	4.0	2.7	2.2	4 936	17.9	14.9	9.4	34.6	79.8	23.1	77.3		
Red Bank city.....	8 187	10.7	5.1	3.4	2.4	1.8	1 973	24.1	19.9	13.7	42.3	82.6	14.4	79.8		
District 4	342 332	12.5	8.2	5.7	3.5	3.8	73 846	25.4	21.0	14.8	28.0	78.0	13.1	73.8		
COUNTY																
Bedford County.....	18 876	10.2	5.7	5.7	3.0	4.2	4 340	23.0	18.5	14.4	37.8	83.5	25.6	80.5		
Campbell County.....	22 106	18.1	13.5	7.7	5.2	4.8	4 933	30.0	24.8	17.9	18.7	70.2	6.0	63.9		
Claiborne County.....	16 886	16.5	12.3	7.4	5.1	4.9	3 228	31.4	26.6	18.4	17.2	72.7	4.9	66.7		
Coffee County.....	25 137	11.4	7.1	5.1	3.3	3.4	5 334	25.8	20.3	15.4	30.9	78.8	9.7	75.6		
Cumberland County.....	21 482	12.7	7.9	4.9	3.0	3.2	5 666	20.9	17.8	11.8	27.6	75.5	11.5	71.2		
Fentress County.....	9 364	15.2	10.9	6.2	3.7	4.5	1 916	30.0	24.9	19.5	20.2	74.0	4.4	68.1		
Franklin County.....	22 067	11.0	6.2	4.8	2.7	3.2	4 741	21.5	18.2	11.5	38.3	76.8	18.8	74.1		
Giles County.....	15 874	9.7	6.1	6.5	2.6	5.3	4 010	21.2	17.1	12.6	29.7	79.1	10.0	76.0		
Groinger County.....	11 172	13.8	10.1	7.0	4.1	4.7	2 076	27.4	24.6	14.7	22.2	75.7	7.8	71.0		
Hombien County.....	33 891	11.3	7.5	5.5	3.1	3.5	5 783	25.7	20.9	14.9	27.4	80.0	15.6	76.0		
Hardin County.....	14 193	14.4	9.9	4.8	3.2	3.1	3 265	25.3	21.5	13.8	25.9	77.7	16.0	72.0		
Knox County (pt.).....	8 555	9.2	5.4	4.4	3.0	2.4	1 661	24.7	22.3	14.4	32.0	82.9	20.4	80.0		
Lawrence County.....	21 803	10.8	6.3	4.3	3.1	2.8	4 961	21.3	18.1	12.2	34.8	77.1	23.1	74.1		
Lincoln County.....	17 516	10.2	5.3	5.1	3.1	3.6	4 236	24.2	20.3	13.1	40.0	80.6	20.6	78.2		
Moore County.....	3 020	7.5	3.4	5.9	2.5	3.9	650	28.3	23.4	10.3	41.7	83.9	53.3	81.4		
Pickett County.....	2 792	13.8	9.3	5.9	3.4	4.4	726	34.2	28.0	19.1	26.8	77.6	2.1	73.0		
Rhea County.....	15 485	13.1	8.5	5.4	3.6	3.6	3 189	26.8	21.1	15.9	27.6	77.4	6.5	73.3		
Scott County.....	11 389	19.0	14.6	7.6	4.8	4.6	2 059	32.3	27.3	19.2	16.4	71.7	5.8	64.0		
Union County.....	8 834	14.6	10.0	6.5	4.3	4.0	1 456	32.6	25.5	20.4	25.7	77.4	11.9	72.4		
Warren County.....	20 666	10.1	5.9	4.3	2.7	2.8	4 610	28.0	23.3	16.7	33.9	82.9	20.6	79.6		
Wayne County.....	8 684	13.5	8.1	6.0	3.8	4.4	1 915	24.6	19.7	15.0	33.7	79.3	11.6	75.6		
White County.....	12 540	12.6	7.7	5.8	3.7	3.8	3 091	23.6	18.0	12.9	31.2	81.8	14.4	77.7		

Table 21. Disability Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-core limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-core limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation				
District 4—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Lawrenceburg city	6 125	12.2	7.9	4.7	3.6	2.6	1 932	22.5	20.6	13.5	26.1	78.0	17.3	73.7
McMinnville city	6 520	11.9	8.1	4.9	3.8	3.2	2 052	27.8	23.6	16.7	23.7	82.6	22.4	77.7
Morristown city	13 660	13.1	8.9	7.5	3.9	5.4	3 013	26.1	21.2	15.5	26.2	77.4	15.4	72.9
Shelbyville city	8 364	10.9	7.1	6.9	3.4	5.2	2 283	23.7	19.1	14.9	30.8	83.9	22.9	80.0
Tullahoma city	10 186	11.4	7.1	5.0	3.0	3.5	2 258	22.0	19.3	12.4	31.6	79.3	6.5	75.9
District 5	358 751	7.4	3.7	4.2	2.0	3.1	59 461	22.4	18.3	13.0	40.8	82.5	19.7	80.6
COUNTY														
Davidson County (pt.)	336 974	7.3	3.7	4.2	2.0	3.1	55 608	22.6	18.3	13.1	41.1	82.5	20.1	80.7
Robertson County (pt.)	21 777	9.0	4.8	3.5	2.0	2.5	3 853	20.7	17.3	11.3	36.3	81.8	14.7	79.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	5 783	6.8	3.3	2.5	1.7	1.5	836	17.1	15.4	10.4	32.8	86.3	29.9	83.6
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)	322 449	7.4	3.7	4.3	2.0	3.2	52 242	23.0	18.6	13.3	41.4	82.7	19.8	80.9
Springfield city (pt.)	5 437	11.4	6.7	4.6	1.9	4.1	1 338	24.7	21.9	15.7	36.5	79.7	26.2	75.7
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)	336 974	7.3	3.7	4.2	2.0	3.1	55 608	22.6	18.3	13.1	41.1	82.5	20.1	80.7
District 6	354 037	8.3	4.5	3.8	2.3	2.6	56 112	23.9	20.2	14.0	37.3	81.0	16.7	78.8
COUNTY														
Cannon County	6 517	8.9	4.9	4.2	2.7	2.7	1 509	20.7	17.4	12.4	40.6	79.9	10.2	78.3
Cloy County	4 570	13.2	9.7	8.0	4.9	5.1	1 107	30.3	26.4	20.0	17.9	80.7	13.8	75.4
Davidson County (pt.)	2 474	1.9	.7	1.3	.3	1.0	496	11.3	8.9	7.3	63.8	82.7	—	82.6
DeKalb County	9 017	12.9	7.8	5.1	3.3	3.4	2 192	24.7	20.2	14.3	31.7	80.6	7.5	76.6
Jackson County	5 852	12.1	8.4	8.4	4.9	6.8	1 507	28.7	21.6	19.2	21.9	76.5	3.1	73.4
Mocon County	10 046	12.2	7.6	5.2	2.6	3.8	2 264	27.6	21.8	17.2	28.3	80.1	22.7	75.2
Morsholl County	13 364	9.3	5.2	5.7	3.3	4.1	3 134	26.6	20.8	13.1	37.0	83.9	28.0	81.3
Overton County	11 155	13.0	9.2	5.3	3.8	3.1	2 585	30.9	26.7	16.2	25.1	80.6	7.0	76.0
Putnam County	34 643	8.8	5.4	3.4	2.3	2.4	6 277	24.2	21.4	12.6	32.0	76.9	15.4	74.3
Rutherford County	79 457	7.5	3.6	3.3	2.0	2.3	9 226	22.6	19.5	14.3	44.4	81.9	20.3	80.2
Smith County	8 713	11.9	7.4	5.5	3.6	3.2	2 129	23.2	19.6	14.5	31.8	81.0	15.1	77.4
Sumner County	67 269	8.0	4.2	3.2	2.0	2.1	10 095	23.2	20.1	13.6	37.1	82.4	13.9	80.1
Trousdale County	3 639	10.6	6.8	5.7	2.3	4.5	923	26.8	21.9	18.3	29.2	82.0	22.4	77.7
Williamson County	52 911	5.4	2.3	2.8	1.4	1.9	6 324	20.0	17.4	10.9	47.6	79.9	18.7	79.0
Wilson County	44 410	8.1	4.2	4.1	2.3	2.9	6 344	23.7	19.3	14.6	40.2	82.1	20.0	80.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brentwood city	10 984	3.0	.9	1.8	.9	1.3	952	18.6	17.8	10.0	54.6	74.2	16.0	74.1
Cookeville city	15 481	7.0	4.4	2.7	1.7	1.9	2 672	20.2	16.9	11.3	30.7	72.2	12.3	70.4
Franklin city	13 044	6.1	2.8	4.2	2.3	2.9	1 803	22.6	21.2	10.8	44.5	86.3	17.5	85.3
Gallatin city	11 550	10.4	6.2	4.6	3.2	2.9	2 415	28.8	26.5	18.1	32.4	82.8	7.5	79.9
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	2 072	6.9	2.7	2.5	.8	2.4	236	14.4	14.4	10.2	49.7	83.3	29.4	81.4
Hendersonville city	21 836	4.8	2.2	1.9	1.0	1.2	2 595	21.2	18.3	12.7	46.1	83.8	18.3	82.6
Lebanon city	9 489	11.6	7.7	6.3	4.2	4.2	2 111	23.4	20.0	13.4	29.4	81.3	16.7	77.9
Murfreesboro city	31 287	7.6	3.9	3.6	2.2	2.8	4 184	22.6	20.0	13.8	41.1	80.3	16.3	78.7
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)	2 474	1.9	.7	1.3	.3	1.0	496	11.3	8.9	7.3	63.8	82.7	—	82.6
Smyrna town	8 924	9.1	3.7	3.7	2.5	1.9	888	23.2	20.3	15.1	55.7	82.6	26.9	81.5
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)	2 474	1.9	.7	1.3	.3	1.0	496	11.3	8.9	7.3	63.8	82.7	—	82.6
District 7	341 884	8.2	4.6	3.8	2.2	2.6	51 350	22.8	18.8	13.1	35.6	80.1	15.1	77.9
COUNTY														
Cheatham County	17 946	9.4	4.7	4.1	3.2	2.6	2 233	21.2	16.8	12.1	42.0	81.1	14.1	79.5
Chester County	8 194	10.6	6.5	4.6	2.7	3.1	1 728	30.0	25.9	16.1	31.8	75.8	15.4	72.7
Decatur County	6 370	13.2	9.2	5.1	3.7	2.8	1 886	24.1	19.5	17.0	23.8	77.0	20.6	71.9
Dickson County	22 177	10.3	5.7	4.8	2.8	3.0	4 127	25.4	19.4	14.2	37.0	79.8	10.3	77.3
Fayette County	15 281	10.7	7.2	6.4	2.9	4.7	3 130	25.0	20.4	14.4	25.6	78.6	16.8	74.6
Hordeman County	13 660	11.9	7.9	5.2	2.9	3.9	3 048	25.5	21.6	16.2	24.9	76.4	5.9	72.2
Henderson County	13 652	11.6	7.6	5.8	4.1	3.5	3 123	25.4	22.2	13.2	28.4	82.6	15.4	78.9
Hickman County	9 950	10.6	5.7	3.7	2.8	2.2	2 204	19.0	15.3	10.9	35.8	77.2	11.7	74.6
Lewis County	5 622	14.2	9.6	5.8	2.9	4.0	1 326	16.4	12.0	9.7	28.3	79.5	—	74.4
McNairy County	13 965	13.5	9.0	5.8	4.1	3.5	3 389	26.6	22.7	14.8	25.4	77.5	13.6	72.8
Moury County	34 674	9.4	5.6	4.6	2.8	3.2	6 772	22.9	19.4	12.6	32.0	80.9	11.5	78.1
Montgomery County	55 546	9.0	4.6	3.9	2.1	2.8	7 556	22.8	18.3	13.2	38.7	75.8	16.5	73.6
Perry County	4 022	13.5	9.7	7.5	4.2	5.4	1 000	22.0	18.4	12.2	21.1	77.7	13.6	72.6
Robertson County (pt.)	4 291	8.7	4.0	2.9	1.2	2.5	851	14.9	13.2	8.5	37.9	80.6	18.9	77.6
Shelby County (pt.)	116 534	3.8	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.4	8 977	19.2	15.9	11.0	51.6	83.1	25.0	82.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bartlett town (pt.)	14 799	4.1	1.6	1.1	.5	.9	1 032	22.9	13.9	16.8	54.8	83.3	22.2	82.4
Clarksville city	40 055	8.7	4.2	3.9	1.9	2.9	5 045	20.5	15.9	12.6	40.8	74.7	19.2	72.8
Collierville town	9 230	4.7	1.7	1.2	.8	.7	735	24.2	21.4	12.2	46.7	78.6	23.9	77.6
Columbia city	17 804	9.5	5.7	3.9	2.5	2.6	3 866	21.4	17.8	12.5	30.6	81.2	9.7	78.2
Germantown city	22 079	3.2	1.0	1.5	.8	1.0	1 760	15.4	12.4	8.5	54.2	76.0	30.8	75.7
Memphis city (pt.)	22 492	4.2	1.7	2.2	1.4	1.3	1 760	14.5	12.3	10.5	54.0	84.9	30.2	84.3
Springfield city (pt.)	1 122	10.7	3.5	4.3	1.7	4.3	325	21.2	21.2	8.0	33.3	83.9	—	79.9
District 8	328 708	10.4	6.5	5.0	2.7	3.5	71 946	24.0	19.6	13.9	29.9	79.2	13.2	75.8
COUNTY														
Benton County	8 941	12.2	8.0	5.7	2.8	4.2	2 402	19.9	16.6	10.9	27.3	76.6	5.3	72.4
Corroll County	16 670	11.3	7.5	4.9	3.2	3.1	4 629	26.2	22.3	15.2	27.9	81.4	12.8	77.4
Crockett County	7 884	11.0	7.5	5.4	3.1	3.7	2 313	30.2	23.9	15.2	23.2	81.1	14.9	76.6
Dyer County	21 627	10.5	7.5	4.8	2.6	3.4	4 883	26.8	23.0	15.9	24.7	81.0	5.9	76.9
Gibson County	27 915	12.0	7.8	5.0	3.2	3.2	8 007	23.0	18.7	12.8	27.8	81.0	12.5	76.7
Haywood County	11 374	11.7	7.9	7.3	3.7	5.7	3 002	32.1	26.6	19.1	25.2	78.0	21.6	73.8
Henry County	16 715	13.6	8.7	5.5	2.9	4.2	5 176	20.2	17.3	10.7	28.3	78.9	11.9	73.9
Houston County	4 266	14.8	10.0	6.0	3.9	4.0	1 113	21.8	17.3	10.7	24.0	75.0	19.4	69.3
Humphreys County	9 949	12.3	7.1	5.4	3.6									

Table 21. Disability Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
District 8—Con. COUNTY—Con. Lauderdale County ----- Madison County ----- Obion County ----- Shelby County (pt.) ----- Stewart County ----- Tipton County ----- Weakley County ----- PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Bartlett town (pt.) ----- Brownsville city ----- Dyersburg city ----- Jackson city ----- Memphis city (pt.) ----- Millington city ----- Union City city ----- District 9 ----- COUNTY Shelby County (pt.) ----- PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Memphis city (pt.) -----	13 499 18 665 19 908 68 545 5 901 22 577 20 462 2 766 5 779 9 800 30 264 38 956 6 034 6 317 334 611 334 611 319 173	13.0 9.1 10.8 8.2 12.4 10.1 8.5 6.6 10.7 11.5 10.0 8.6 8.2 9.9 9.4 9.4 9.6	8.4 5.9 6.2 4.4 7.9 6.1 4.9 1.9 7.3 8.7 6.6 5.1 2.8 6.4 5.8 5.8 5.9	7.0 5.1 4.6 3.9 6.0 5.0 3.5 3.1 7.5 5.1 5.7 4.1 3.6 5.0 7.2 7.2 7.3	3.4 2.8 2.6 2.0 3.0 2.6 2.1 .8 4.0 2.8 3.0 2.2 1.6 2.5 2.9 2.9 2.9	4.8 3.7 3.2 2.7 4.6 3.5 2.4 2.5 6.0 3.7 4.2 2.7 2.3 4.0 5.8 5.8 5.9	3 292 10 082 4 736 9 046 1 576 3 855 4 712 294 1 521 2 476 6 920 5 714 596 1 674 63 991 63 991 63 432	26.3 23.9 20.7 21.4 23.0 24.1 25.9 11.6 35.4 27.7 24.0 21.0 19.3 23.2 25.0 25.0 25.0	21.9 19.5 16.3 17.4 18.3 18.0 20.4 8.8 29.3 24.5 19.4 16.8 18.0 17.9 19.3 19.3 19.3	14.3 14.7 13.2 13.1 10.1 13.9 15.4 11.6 22.7 16.7 14.0 12.3 14.3 15.6 15.3 15.3 15.3	28.5 28.5 33.8 37.5 27.8 28.3 34.2 48.6 24.2 24.1 27.7 32.6 52.5 27.8 30.7 30.7 30.2	79.9 80.0 78.3 79.1 74.9 78.4 77.9 86.0 81.8 80.8 79.3 80.9 70.4 79.1 78.8 78.8 78.3	13.0 11.5 8.4 15.7 12.5 11.9 19.9 31.8 30.2 5.4 10.9 12.9 22.2 3.2 18.4 18.4 18.2	75.3 77.1 75.2 76.9 70.8 75.0 75.3 83.9 77.5 76.3 76.1 78.2 69.7 75.8 75.9 75.9 75.3

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level		
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Percent of all families	
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
						Number	Percent	Under 18 years		5 to 17 years		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
The State	12 255	24 807	29 546	12 819	4 743 685	744 941	15.7	247 366	20.7	168 816	19.5	122 767	20.9	168 182	12.4		
District 1	11 024	21 952	26 407	10 218	529 511	87 698	16.6	25 605	21.2	17 817	19.9	15 705	21.8	20 441	12.9		
COUNTY																	
Carter County	9 809	19 140	22 520	8 078	50 174	9 027	18.0	2 460	22.0	1 683	20.4	1 859	25.0	2 190	14.5		
Cocke County	8 574	16 818	20 644	6 541	28 790	7 273	25.3	2 294	33.5	1 657	32.1	1 345	37.4	1 813	21.2		
Greene County	10 161	21 513	25 600	10 712	54 835	9 279	16.9	2 495	20.2	1 681	18.2	1 685	23.1	2 127	12.9		
Hancock County	6 266	11 822	14 745	5 000	6 560	2 627	40.0	842	49.9	618	45.4	464	45.4	657	33.9		
Hawkins County	10 358	21 960	26 402	8 596	44 193	7 907	17.9	2 343	22.5	1 650	21.3	1 535	27.3	1 920	14.3		
Jefferson County	10 562	22 219	26 133	9 162	31 415	4 742	15.1	1 230	17.6	829	15.9	1 008	24.1	1 123	11.8		
Johnson County	7 531	14 967	18 024	5 757	13 590	3 878	28.5	1 140	36.3	817	34.7	729	34.0	1 008	23.8		
Knox County (pt.)	8 881	20 578	24 401	7 566	3 813	3 813	17.3	229	24.2	185	28.1	96	21.8	128	11.6		
Sevier County	10 848	23 042	26 340	11 470	50 348	6 623	13.2	1 894	15.9	1 335	15.1	1 244	20.3	1 554	10.3		
Sullivan County	12 725	25 089	30 167	12 100	141 577	19 241	13.6	5 830	18.3	4 110	17.5	3 138	15.9	4 405	10.4		
Unicoi County	10 727	20 536	26 283	8 312	16 325	2 787	17.1	736	20.6	454	16.7	649	24.2	626	12.7		
Washington County	11 949	23 698	29 701	11 756	87 891	13 656	15.5	4 112	20.7	2 798	19.0	1 953	16.7	2 890	11.4		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Bloomington COP	10 338	23 573	27 202	11 218	10 943	1 569	14.3	454	18.8	290	16.1	243	19.9	392	11.6		
Bristol city	13 985	22 660	29 611	11 676	22 849	2 892	12.7	749	15.4	463	13.0	588	15.3	584	9.0		
Elizabethton city	10 954	17 532	23 343	7 338	11 357	2 306	20.3	655	27.3	361	21.0	565	23.7	543	16.1		
Greeneville town	11 429	20 066	27 034	10 510	12 884	2 133	16.6	634	23.0	403	19.8	406	17.8	492	12.7		
Johnson City city	13 071	23 053	31 421	11 795	45 183	7 803	17.3	2 157	22.7	1 410	20.1	1 133	16.7	1 470	11.7		
Kingsport city	13 825	22 750	30 279	11 893	35 753	6 479	18.1	2 298	29.6	1 622	28.9	935	13.7	1 525	14.3		
District 2	13 118	25 267	30 917	12 590	526 687	74 231	14.1	22 410	18.3	15 170	17.0	11 060	16.5	16 405	10.8		
COUNTY																	
Blount County	12 674	25 575	30 277	12 124	84 354	10 424	12.4	3 230	16.7	2 208	15.7	1 627	13.7	2 530	10.0		
Bradley County (pt.)	11 963	29 401	32 324	11 487	32 850	3 583	10.9	1 059	12.5	785	12.3	631	22.8	940	9.3		
Knox County (pt.)	14 202	26 022	32 972	13 715	307 171	43 577	14.2	12 886	18.4	8 590	17.2	5 631	14.6	8 808	10.2		
Loudon County	12 006	24 258	28 712	11 096	30 875	4 192	13.6	1 285	17.6	867	16.1	846	19.6	1 002	10.7		
McMinn County	10 508	21 901	26 207	8 713	41 586	7 152	17.2	2 279	22.5	1 521	19.9	1 347	23.7	1 784	14.3		
Monroe County	9 080	19 932	22 999	9 356	29 851	5 303	17.8	1 671	22.1	1 199	21.3	978	24.7	1 341	15.2		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Athens city	10 286	19 259	24 179	8 225	11 493	2 681	23.3	849	30.7	575	28.5	497	27.7	704	20.5		
Cleveland city (pt.)	17 478	45 015	46 015	26 458	2 147	41	1.9	9	1.5	9	2.0	—	—	9	1.3		
Forroget town	22 139	60 137	62 878	20 000	12 688	234	1.8	58	1.6	40	1.4	35	4.3	50	1.3		
Knoxville city	12 108	19 923	26 131	12 148	154 736	32 189	20.8	9 308	29.3	6 211	28.0	3 913	16.2	6 311	15.3		
Maryville city	13 420	25 223	32 442	11 082	18 113	2 512	13.9	821	19.6	522	17.4	486	15.1	585	11.1		
District 3	12 338	24 687	29 557	12 126	529 291	79 990	15.1	26 335	20.4	18 045	19.0	12 671	18.0	18 403	12.0		
COUNTY																	
Anderson County	13 182	26 496	31 690	12 819	67 535	9 664	14.3	3 206	20.0	2 173	18.2	1 296	12.8	2 299	11.5		
Blount County	8 053	18 250	21 941	7 642	8 605	1 648	19.2	448	20.5	313	19.4	318	28.6	408	16.3		
Bradley County (pt.)	11 608	23 278	28 335	11 731	39 209	6 363	16.2	2 155	23.4	1 422	21.3	1 001	19.8	1 492	13.0		
Grundy County	7 227	16 425	19 555	6 792	13 111	3 137	23.9	1 040	28.5	785	28.0	447	25.4	775	21.0		
Hamilton County	13 619	26 523	32 185	14 059	278 587	36 563	13.1	12 428	18.4	8 323	17.0	5 634	15.6	8 047	10.2		
Marion County	9 274	20 045	24 178	9 090	24 609	4 759	19.3	1 599	24.9	1 133	23.6	804	27.5	1 184	16.2		
Meigs County	7 237	20 181	22 605	9 537	7 907	1 761	22.3	510	25.8	344	22.6	264	29.5	424	18.5		
Morgan County	7 722	19 280	22 163	6 259	15 973	3 221	20.2	1 025	23.4	721	23.2	554	28.8	733	15.8		
Polk County	9 311	21 663	23 934	8 689	13 536	2 474	18.3	817	25.1	620	25.1	479	25.4	570	14.2		
Roane County	12 015	24 210	28 262	9 482	46 656	7 467	16.0	2 193	20.1	1 505	18.1	1 406	20.9	1 728	12.2		
Sequitche County	9 377	19 223	23 228	7 961	8 724	2 002	22.9	607	27.7	422	26.1	294	28.8	510	19.9		
Van Buren County	8 186	20 676	23 242	6 506	4 839	931	19.2	307	24.6	234	25.2	174	29.5	233	16.1		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Chattanooga city	12 332	22 197	27 487	12 944	147 451	26 803	18.2	9 625	27.9	6 255	25.7	3 785	17.5	5 818	14.4		
Cleveland city (pt.)	11 867	21 784	26 886	11 721	26 926	5 013	18.6	1 659	27.4	1 106	25.4	819	20.3	1 159	14.9		
East Brainerd COP	17 511	48 072	49 001	29 286	11 408	400	3.5	190	5.4	164	6.1	18	2.7	98	3.0		
East Ridge city	13 989	26 728	30 970	17 301	20 873	1 591	7.6	482	11.8	356	11.9	292	8.4	385	6.1		
Mountain Valley COP	13 647	40 193	42 071	17 625	12 241	474	3.9	155	4.4	91	3.4	49	6.4	119	3.3		
Oak Ridge city	17 661	32 615	42 345	16 276	27 093	2 567	9.5	834	13.9	539	11.8	325	6.6	568	7.0		
Red Bank city	13 662	25 015	30 279	16 154	12 264	1 216	9.9	300	12.4	177	10.6	267	13.5	214	6.2		
District 4	9 886	20 685	24 532	8 742	532 430	97 352	18.3	30 605	22.9	21 614	21.8	18 533	25.1	23 805	15.0		
COUNTY																	
Bedford County	11 311	23 613	27 891	10 075	30 012	4 798	16.0	1 648	21.5	1 091	19.3	1 077	24.8	1 143	12.9		
Campbell County	8 098	16 450	20 151	7 203	34 688	9 313	26.8	3 302	37.5	2 373	35.7	1 097	22.2	2 280	22.4		
Cloiborne County	8 371	17 132	19 993	6 382	25 490	6 541	25.9	2 049	31.3	1 026	31.3	1 026	31.8	1 658	21.7		
Coffee County	11 416	24 802	28 778	10 026	39 814	6 065	15.2	1 990	19.2	1 443	18.9	1 208	22.6	1 456	12.4		
Cumberland County	9 782	20 474	23 498	9 783	34 166	6 187	18.1	2 003	24.9	1 428	23.9	1 101	19.4	1 485	14.2		
Fentress County	6 927	13 924	16 405	5 928	14 534	4 695	32.3	1 479	39.3	1 066	37.2	734	38.3	1 164	27.3		
Franklin County	10 513	23 438	27 731	10 731	33 288	4 788	14.4	1 449	17.3	1 099	17.7	972	20.5	1 134	11.6		
Giles County	10 983	22 078	26 912	8 715	25 328	4 161	16.4	1 366	21.5	899	19.3	1 004	25.0	967	13.0		
Grainger County	8 415	19 097	21 697	7 765	16 873	3 464	20.5	1 047	25.9	738	24.3	591	28.5	848	16.9		
Hamblen County	11 127	23 853	27 325	11 703	49 710	6 933	13.9	2 230	18.9	1 511	17.4	1 222	21.1	1 659	11.1		
Hardin County	9 654	17 719	21 812	7 708	22 301	4 491	20.1	1 354	24.7	985	24.0	1 018	31.2	1 142	17.1		
Knox County (pt.)	10 878	27 383	30 506	11													

Table 22. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below pov- erty level				
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families		
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over							
						Number	Percent	Under 18 years		5 to 17 years				Number	Percent				
								Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent						
District 4—Con.																			
COUNTY—Con.																			
White County	9 299	19 874	24 147	7 941	19 862	3 368	17.0	830	17.2	615	17.1	821	26.6	841	14.1				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																			
Lowrenceburg city	10 742	18 297	23 573	10 329	10 217	1 770	17.3	500	21.0	341	20.4	489	25.3	449	15.0				
McMinnville city	9 752	17 058	25 111	7 833	10 864	2 260	20.8	724	29.2	480	27.3	450	21.9	497	15.7				
Morristown city	10 490	19 749	23 930	10 738	20 648	4 148	20.1	1 457	30.7	945	27.9	645	21.4	941	15.8				
Shelbyville city	10 458	20 099	25 406	9 163	13 682	2 705	19.8	958	28.0	592	24.2	648	28.4	637	16.2				
Tullahoma city	12 606	26 298	33 296	9 927	16 558	2 354	14.2	826	18.8	567	18.1	427	18.9	519	10.8				
District 5	14 874	28 208	34 396	18 745	519 931	67 186	12.9	23 131	19.0	15 097	17.9	8 919	15.0	14 174	10.0				
COUNTY																			
Ovidson County (pt.)	15 094	28 245	34 612	19 052	485 771	63 429	13.1	21 947	19.5	14 316	18.4	8 138	14.6	13 235	10.1				
Robertson County (pt.)	11 650	27 482	32 013	11 422	34 160	3 757	11.0	1 184	12.8	781	11.7	781	20.3	939	9.4				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																			
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	15 108	33 171	38 110	22 566	8 089	446	5.5	131	7.6	94	8.1	67	8.0	76	3.3				
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)	14 379	27 679	33 826	18 950	463 656	62 446	13.5	21 749	20.2	14 171	19.1	7 973	15.3	13 050	10.5				
Springfield city (pt.)	10 258	20 325	25 318	10 495	8 939	1 933	21.6	695	29.4	465	27.5	377	28.2	489	19.1				
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)	15 094	28 245	34 612	19 052	485 771	63 429	13.1	21 947	19.5	14 316	18.4	8 138	14.6	13 235	10.1				
District 6	13 286	29 234	33 945	12 586	530 116	60 062	11.3	16 980	12.1	11 865	11.5	12 669	22.6	13 298	8.6				
COUNTY																			
Cannon County	9 863	22 847	27 481	7 023	10 325	1 494	14.5	368	14.5	279	14.8	448	29.7	374	12.1				
Clay County	8 753	17 799	21 228	7 298	7 148	1 644	23.0	454	27.4	348	27.3	426	38.5	401	18.8				
Ovidson County (pt.)	29 527	55 471	62 386	31 282	3 576	51	1.4	18	2.8	18	4.3	16	3.2	9	.8				
Oekalbi County	9 570	19 388	22 956	6 938	14 208	2 888	20.3	786	23.2	504	20.0	586	26.7	708	16.3				
Jackson County	9 159	18 081	21 834	5 270	9 196	1 843	20.0	376	18.1	290	18.6	524	34.8	432	15.6				
Macon County	10 158	19 147	22 739	7 374	15 785	3 039	19.3	924	23.4	681	23.7	734	32.4	738	15.5				
Marshall County	11 248	23 855	29 089	10 033	21 257	2 782	13.1	884	16.5	623	15.7	734	23.4	590	9.6				
Overton County	8 622	18 293	21 586	7 016	17 454	3 126	17.9	907	21.6	628	19.7	815	31.5	760	14.4				
Putnam County	11 004	21 693	27 015	11 043	48 268	8 003	16.6	1 903	17.3	1 282	16.0	1 676	26.7	1 789	12.8				
Rutherford County	12 536	30 878	36 035	15 428	113 316	12 285	10.8	3 448	11.0	2 229	9.8	1 885	20.4	2 378	7.6				
Smith County	10 950	23 255	27 393	8 971	13 959	2 026	14.5	521	14.8	415	16.0	581	27.3	487	11.8				
Sumner County	13 497	31 795	36 212	15 257	102 448	9 363	9.1	2 854	10.2	2 007	9.7	1 898	18.8	2 079	7.0				
Trousdale County	9 618	20 127	23 514	7 650	5 799	1 026	17.7	276	19.8	200	19.0	265	28.7	245	14.1				
Williamson County	19 339	43 615	48 332	19 803	80 230	4 623	5.8	1 375	5.9	1 078	6.2	984	15.6	1 000	4.3				
Wilson County	13 681	32 852	36 861	13 877	67 147	5 869	8.7	1 886	10.4	1 283	9.6	1 097	17.3	1 308	6.6				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																			
Brentwood city	27 417	70 287	74 736	29 960	16 305	227	1.4	33	.7	28	.7	59	6.2	45	.9				
Cookeville city	11 852	20 646	29 465	11 706	19 045	3 609	18.9	674	18.0	441	16.6	563	21.1	640	12.2				
Franklin city	16 202	32 348	38 138	20 160	19 647	1 424	7.2	494	9.5	399	11.1	296	16.4	293	5.2				
Gallatin city	11 677	26 498	32 413	12 959	18 452	3 015	16.3	1 028	20.9	684	19.4	591	24.5	633	12.3				
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	16 833	43 094	45 383	15 625	3 034	93	3.1	28	3.5	11	1.8	26	11.0	14	1.5				
Hendersonville city	16 010	38 068	41 985	21 002	32 031	1 437	4.5	366	4.3	261	4.1	238	9.2	279	3.0				
Lebanon city	11 797	25 403	30 387	11 720	14 813	2 371	16.0	872	24.2	584	23.3	406	19.2	498	11.6				
Murfreesboro city	12 983	26 394	35 633	14 671	40 812	6 525	16.0	1 599	16.1	1 058	14.9	907	21.7	1 037	9.9				
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)	29 527	55 471	62 386	31 282	3 576	51	1.4	18	2.8	18	4.3	16	3.2	9	.8				
Smyrna town	11 864	31 155	34 797	15 787	13 416	1 471	11.0	574	14.2	312	10.9	158	17.8	376	9.9				
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)	29 527	55 471	62 386	31 282	3 576	51	1.4	18	2.8	18	4.3	16	3.2	9	.8				
District 7	13 758	29 242	33 405	15 714	527 476	63 166	12.0	20 414	14.3	13 835	13.4	11 219	21.8	14 489	9.5				
COUNTY																			
Cheatham County	11 868	30 778	33 373	14 052	26 827	2 905	10.8	832	11.2	621	11.6	401	18.0	636	8.2				
Chester County	8 281	19 413	24 679	7 508	11 774	2 223	18.9	668	22.4	425	19.6	490	28.4	522	15.0				
Ocoeur County	9 345	17 925	22 134	6 385	10 302	2 050	19.9	481	20.8	348	19.6	614	32.6	501	16.1				
Dickson County	11 162	24 419	28 792	10 514	34 599	5 312	15.4	1 820	19.3	1 265	18.4	1 069	25.9	1 216	12.1				
Fayette County	9 627	22 199	26 715	8 507	25 019	6 031	24.1	2 308	31.4	1 660	30.9	909	29.0	1 197	17.8				
Hordern County	8 650	19 128	22 165	7 843	22 576	5 262	23.3	1 938	29.6	1 305	27.2	853	28.0	1 141	18.4				
Henderson County	9 564	21 099	25 507	8 212	21 592	3 402	15.8	955	17.7	727	18.0	947	30.3	837	12.7				
Hickman County	9 723	21 567	25 678	8 806	15 642	2 827	18.1	904	23.1	596	20.9	545	24.7	608	13.2				
Lewis County	8 180	17 362	20 901	7 091	9 050	1 899	21.0	537	22.7	335	19.0	421	31.7	446	17.4				
McNairy County	9 185	18 715	22 920	6 282	22 157	4 488	20.3	1 218	22.4	870	21.1	1 136	33.5	1 076	16.1				
Moury County	11 942	26 238	31 095	11 082	53 940	7 135	13.2	2 210	15.8	1 487	14.7	1 419	21.0	1 722	11.0				
Montgomery County	11 056	25 568	27 848	16 263	93 281	11 964	12.8	4 447	16.9	2 768	15.6	1 282	17.0	2 937	10.8				
Perry County	9 260	19 039	21 782	9 765	6 458	1 201	18.6	377	23.0	261	22.0	280	28.0	300	15.6				
Robertson County (pt.)	14 247	31 639	34 212	15 568	6 800	570	8.4	164	8.9	80	6.1	149	17.5	153	7.9				
Shelby County (pt.)	20 833	45 478	52 012	25 986	167 459	5 897	3.5	1 555	3.4	1 087	3.2	704	7.8	1 179	2.5				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																			
Bartlett town (pt.)	16 120	48 137	49 390	26 071	22 262	499	2.2	133	1.9	115	2.1	89	8.6	130	2.0				
Clarksville city	11 252	25 341	27 557	17 591	68 351	9 093	13.3	3 592	18.5	2 243	17.6	765	15.2	2 172	11.0				
Collierville town	16 529	47 517	51 682	15 486	14 319	949	6.6	316	6.4	264	7.0	150	20.4	211	5.4				
Columbia city	12 558	25 238	31 156	11 435	27 901	3 979	14.3	1 242	17.9	763	15.7	728	18.8	940	11.6				
Germantown city	28 087	69 019	71 958	34 922	32 893	364	1.1	117	1.1	117	1.4	31	1.8	97	1.0				
Memphis city (pt.)	20 485	33 078	40 763	23 477	30 048	1 454	4.8	297	4.8	179	4.3	91	5.2	265	3.2				
Springfield city (pt.)	16 183	31 125	38 125	16 000	1 881	182	9.7	46	9.4	8	2.4	41	12.6	41	8.2				
District 8	10 712	22 622	27 241	10 361	523 147														

Table 22. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level								Number	Percent of all families	
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over				
								Under 18 years		5 to 17 years						
						Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
District 8—Con. COUNTY																
Benton County.....	10 046	20 382	24 181	8 607	14 255	2 458	17.2	697	21.4	566	22.9	552	23.0	590	13.8	
Carroll County.....	10 121	20 763	25 088	8 281	26 795	4 260	15.9	1 160	18.0	787	16.5	1 249	27.0	989	12.0	
Crockett County.....	10 636	20 296	24 577	7 570	13 045	2 296	17.6	623	19.5	462	19.2	638	27.6	515	13.3	
Dyer County.....	11 270	22 105	28 115	9 764	34 314	6 042	17.6	1 882	21.6	1 283	20.2	1 305	26.7	1 403	14.0	
Gibson County.....	10 277	20 938	25 535	8 583	45 577	7 378	16.2	2 293	21.2	1 609	20.0	1 806	22.6	1 610	11.9	
Haywood County.....	8 696	17 376	22 081	7 577	19 297	5 298	27.5	1 870	33.7	1 290	30.9	1 093	36.4	1 271	24.1	
Henry County.....	10 423	18 891	22 753	8 397	27 457	5 194	18.9	1 534	24.8	1 066	23.2	1 134	21.9	1 199	14.4	
Houston County.....	9 060	20 112	23 629	6 328	6 833	1 278	18.7	354	21.2	247	19.6	315	28.3	316	15.4	
Humphreys County.....	10 614	22 256	26 965	10 689	15 630	2 250	14.4	743	19.1	547	18.7	376	17.1	495	10.8	
Lake County.....	8 285	16 804	20 730	8 264	6 036	1 658	27.5	580	38.2	419	36.9	229	24.9	400	22.8	
Lauderdale County.....	8 607	18 972	22 516	7 585	22 494	5 046	22.4	1 728	27.6	1 254	27.4	1 202	36.5	1 196	18.6	
Madison County.....	11 655	23 716	29 273	12 534	75 507	12 848	17.0	4 590	22.8	2 984	20.3	2 262	22.4	3 050	14.2	
Obion County.....	11 096	22 344	27 448	8 794	31 369	4 758	15.2	1 413	18.2	1 028	17.3	1 257	26.5	1 081	11.7	
Shelby County (pt.).....	11 907	29 521	33 092	16 893	108 644	13 768	12.7	5 786	18.4	3 753	16.8	1 563	17.3	3 189	10.4	
Stewart County.....	9 935	20 802	24 497	6 693	9 323	1 544	16.6	307	15.3	244	16.0	381	24.2	345	12.1	
Tipton County.....	9 796	23 860	27 389	9 836	37 196	7 446	20.0	3 095	27.2	2 227	27.1	1 033	26.8	1 645	15.7	
Weakley County.....	9 857	21 004	26 206	8 512	29 375	4 546	15.5	1 187	17.0	820	16.1	1 050	22.3	945	11.0	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Bartlett town (pt.).....	15 871	45 313	46 881	25 658	4 334	121	2.8	45	3.2	23	2.1	41	13.9	34	2.8	
Brownsville city.....	9 066	17 682	23 135	6 946	10 010	2 679	26.8	991	33.1	656	28.8	525	34.5	581	21.5	
Dyersburg city.....	11 400	20 053	25 961	11 392	15 820	3 597	22.7	1 312	33.2	874	31.9	608	24.6	840	18.7	
Jackson city.....	11 268	21 063	26 466	12 459	46 715	9 796	21.0	3 713	30.5	2 347	27.0	1 479	21.4	2 327	17.9	
Memphis city (pt.).....	11 815	27 442	31 569	16 917	59 842	8 562	14.3	3 781	23.2	2 341	20.4	850	14.9	1 962	11.6	
Millington city.....	9 292	23 815	25 356	16 458	12 176	1 362	11.2	541	13.4	338	13.1	144	24.2	363	10.5	
Union City city.....	11 784	20 745	27 195	8 513	10 260	1 763	17.2	582	22.3	419	21.6	435	26.0	379	13.0	
District 9.....	11 296	22 117	26 590	14 007	525 096	127 188	24.2	52 044	36.0	34 787	34.5	14 546	22.7	26 928	19.8	
COUNTY																
Shelby County (pt.).....	11 296	22 117	26 590	14 007	525 096	127 188	24.2	52 044	36.0	34 787	34.5	14 546	22.7	26 928	19.8	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Memphis city (pt.).....	11 152	21 442	25 774	13 564	502 894	126 107	25.1	51 598	37.4	34 463	35.8	14 511	22.9	26 706	20.6	

Table 23. Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 24. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 261 048	156 893	145 608	143 862	155 058	119 637	146 346	139 919	141 472	112 253
1, detached	1 086 543	128 378	127 136	125 233	130 091	100 328	127 178	120 905	124 041	103 253
1, attached	25 947	1 583	2 543	1 739	1 055	7 954	2 549	3 029	1 390	4 105
2	8 345	620	725	1 035	469	2 479	742	481	682	1 112
3 or 4	3 637	322	400	413	185	957	455	298	228	379
5 to 9	3 422	319	274	160	81	1 357	159	331	130	611
10 to 19	1 884	151	158	100	23	956	97	93	30	276
20 to 49	1 262	115	175	51	9	581	56	67	—	208
50 or more	1 263	54	101	77	—	586	23	72	—	350
Mobile home or trailer	119 846	24 388	13 016	14 284	21 724	3 593	14 256	13 613	13 928	1 044
Other	8 899	963	1 080	770	1 421	846	831	1 030	1 043	915
Renter-occupied housing units	592 677	53 497	67 080	65 754	49 668	98 732	50 906	57 372	59 620	90 048
1, detached	188 247	21 824	21 574	20 199	24 355	16 705	18 564	18 930	26 411	19 685
1, attached	23 191	945	1 041	1 745	1 198	4 615	2 089	2 344	2 688	6 526
2	62 550	4 151	4 658	10 716	4 833	12 757	5 579	4 562	6 932	8 362
3 or 4	55 936	5 261	6 546	6 139	4 609	7 154	3 945	6 385	6 189	9 708
5 to 9	78 160	6 860	9 401	7 537	3 634	12 227	6 681	8 998	6 220	16 602
10 to 19	73 415	4 769	9 414	6 488	2 368	21 053	5 573	6 218	3 532	14 000
20 to 49	35 034	1 415	4 535	3 660	618	12 357	2 175	2 542	1 629	6 103
50 or more	30 040	989	4 743	4 000	289	9 435	719	1 736	413	7 716
Mobile home or trailer	39 417	6 569	4 430	4 531	7 121	1 340	5 096	5 107	5 013	210
Other	6 687	714	738	739	643	1 089	485	550	593	1 136
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
All housing units	2 026 067	231 068	229 372	229 489	226 301	240 516	215 218	215 844	219 372	218 887
1989 to March 1990	57 180	5 791	5 995	5 537	7 186	5 626	9 020	10 149	6 016	1 860
1985 to 1988	226 188	21 760	21 672	22 266	23 705	33 495	36 652	39 410	19 568	7 660
1980 to 1984	206 607	25 782	24 947	21 675	25 336	23 044	27 338	28 927	21 288	8 270
1970 to 1979	503 402	58 608	58 561	54 965	62 435	51 672	58 788	61 426	57 464	39 483
1960 to 1969	367 101	39 204	39 803	39 261	40 034	45 751	35 119	31 919	43 378	52 632
1950 to 1959	285 521	31 046	30 500	34 635	27 129	39 288	19 485	18 659	31 279	53 500
1940 to 1949	173 884	21 105	22 575	24 681	17 102	18 330	11 315	11 100	19 156	28 520
1939 or earlier	206 184	27 772	25 319	26 469	23 374	23 310	17 501	14 254	21 223	26 962
Median	1969	1969	1969	1967	1971	1969	1974	1975	1969	1960
BEDROOMS										
All housing units	2 026 067	231 068	229 372	229 489	226 301	240 516	215 218	215 844	219 372	218 887
No bedroom	17 843	1 582	2 479	2 320	1 563	3 045	1 139	1 324	1 457	2 934
1 bedroom	199 067	16 372	23 553	23 329	14 562	40 146	15 583	18 304	15 271	31 947
2 bedrooms	667 786	80 999	73 539	78 155	73 890	87 400	59 101	61 528	74 128	79 046
3 bedrooms	874 329	103 221	95 781	93 756	109 714	82 764	105 015	97 868	103 577	82 633
4 bedrooms	219 778	23 437	27 781	26 139	21 891	22 128	28 750	30 103	20 812	18 737
5 or more bedrooms	47 264	5 457	6 239	5 790	4 681	5 033	5 630	6 717	4 127	3 590
Owner-occupied housing units	1 261 048	156 893	145 608	143 862	155 058	119 637	146 346	139 919	141 472	112 253
No bedroom	1 524	306	125	158	349	86	95	186	149	70
1 bedroom	22 722	2 886	2 163	2 763	3 239	2 580	2 211	2 200	2 317	2 363
2 bedrooms	303 833	44 030	35 693	36 572	40 535	30 639	27 479	26 439	35 703	26 743
3 bedrooms	699 003	85 055	77 533	75 862	88 392	62 587	86 058	77 875	81 990	63 651
4 bedrooms	192 330	20 026	24 557	23 330	18 539	19 338	25 544	27 114	17 658	16 224
5 or more bedrooms	41 636	4 590	5 537	5 177	4 004	4 407	4 959	6 105	3 655	3 202
Renter-occupied housing units	592 677	53 497	67 080	65 754	49 668	98 732	50 906	57 372	59 620	90 048
No bedroom	12 182	789	1 940	1 563	552	2 518	753	823	776	2 468
1 bedroom	145 861	10 282	18 383	16 403	8 580	31 988	10 954	13 050	10 448	25 773
2 bedrooms	284 040	27 379	30 206	32 219	23 250	46 274	24 079	26 993	29 359	44 281
3 bedrooms	128 266	12 384	13 867	13 289	14 442	15 373	12 839	14 457	16 314	15 301
4 bedrooms	18 771	2 126	2 236	1 894	2 383	2 147	1 935	1 743	2 385	1 922
5 or more bedrooms	3 557	537	448	386	461	432	346	306	338	303

Table 25. Equipment and Fuels: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
PLUMBING FACILITIES										
All housing units	2 026 067	231 068	229 372	229 489	226 301	240 516	215 218	215 844	219 372	218 887
Complete plumbing facilities	1 993 707	224 960	227 202	226 617	218 771	239 579	210 965	212 256	215 803	217 554
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	32 360	6 108	2 170	2 872	7 530	937	4 253	3 588	3 569	1 333
Owner-occupied housing units	1 261 048	156 893	145 608	143 862	155 058	119 637	146 346	139 919	141 472	112 253
Complete plumbing facilities	1 246 763	153 959	144 583	142 399	151 452	119 327	144 262	138 555	140 307	111 919
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14 285	2 934	1 025	1 463	3 606	310	2 084	1 364	1 165	334
Renter-occupied housing units	592 677	53 497	67 080	65 754	49 668	98 732	50 906	57 372	59 620	90 048
Complete plumbing facilities	583 122	51 874	66 601	65 043	47 864	98 281	49 816	56 073	58 202	89 368
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9 555	1 623	479	711	1 804	451	1 090	1 299	1 418	680
SOURCE OF WATER										
All housing units	2 026 067	231 068	229 372	229 489	226 301	240 516	215 218	215 844	219 372	218 887
Public system or private company	1 736 138	175 584	198 524	200 282	163 222	238 257	183 599	181 723	176 257	218 690
Individual drilled well	215 752	38 859	25 834	23 685	43 547	1 599	20 550	25 142	36 459	77
Individual dug well	29 191	4 915	2 438	1 899	7 262	302	3 578	3 833	4 931	33
Some other source	44 986	11 710	2 576	3 623	12 270	358	7 491	5 146	1 725	87
SEWAGE DISPOSAL										
All housing units	2 026 067	231 068	229 372	229 489	226 301	240 516	215 218	215 844	219 372	218 887
Public sewer	1 213 934	88 113	140 216	125 040	73 058	215 313	99 317	128 080	127 431	217 366
Septic tank or cesspool	781 616	137 025	87 218	102 076	145 929	24 782	111 931	83 578	88 156	921
Other means	30 517	5 930	1 938	2 373	7 314	421	3 970	4 186	3 785	600
KITCHEN FACILITIES										
All housing units	2 026 067	231 068	229 372	229 489	226 301	240 516	215 218	215 844	219 372	218 887
Complete kitchen facilities	2 000 359	227 293	227 517	226 791	221 185	239 069	212 068	212 864	216 313	217 259
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	25 708	3 775	1 855	2 698	5 116	1 447	3 150	2 980	3 059	1 628
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Occupied housing units	1 853 725	210 390	212 688	209 616	204 726	218 369	197 252	197 291	201 092	202 301
Utility gas	556 158	19 045	41 939	47 498	36 722	62 955	46 019	71 120	87 540	143 320
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	101 205	7 038	8 245	10 549	20 598	4 089	17 162	15 221	16 426	1 877
Electricity	936 236	130 785	133 437	119 047	91 214	142 508	105 950	84 451	73 265	55 579
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	69 965	20 897	11 570	11 251	10 826	3 664	5 188	3 146	3 179	244
Coal or coke	17 454	6 258	2 124	2 696	5 419	450	288	178	35	6
Wood	167 244	25 685	14 487	17 884	39 376	4 019	22 257	22 795	20 284	457
Solar energy	402	88	28	16	45	29	57	41	45	53
Other fuel	2 666	310	500	369	274	345	207	122	159	380
No fuel used	2 395	284	358	306	252	310	124	217	159	385
TELEPHONE IN UNIT										
Occupied housing units	1 853 725	210 390	212 688	209 616	204 726	218 369	197 252	197 291	201 092	202 301
Telephone in unit	1 721 394	190 536	199 743	194 495	183 171	207 949	184 136	185 339	185 826	190 199
No telephone in unit	132 331	19 854	12 945	15 121	21 555	10 420	13 116	11 952	15 266	12 102
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 261 048	156 893	145 608	143 862	155 058	119 637	146 346	139 919	141 472	112 253
None	67 989	9 572	7 084	7 753	9 751	5 067	5 894	5 890	7 955	9 023
1	322 190	37 944	35 978	35 250	39 493	34 124	30 764	30 077	39 140	39 420
2	547 984	64 999	62 870	61 416	63 973	54 056	67 723	66 476	61 530	44 941
3 or more	322 885	44 378	39 676	39 443	41 841	26 390	41 965	37 476	32 847	18 869
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.7
Renter-occupied housing units	592 677	53 497	67 080	65 754	49 668	98 732	50 906	57 372	59 620	90 048
None	113 443	8 202	10 896	13 057	8 939	17 648	6 542	6 906	11 987	29 266
1	271 180	24 297	31 804	29 847	21 525	47 320	21 743	26 835	26 821	40 988
2	167 222	16 265	19 530	18 012	14 813	28 099	17 665	19 358	16 397	17 083
3 or more	40 832	4 733	4 850	4 838	4 391	5 665	4 956	4 273	4 415	2 711
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	9
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 261 048	156 893	145 608	143 862	155 058	119 637	146 346	139 919	141 472	112 253
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14 285	2 934	1 025	1 463	3 606	310	2 084	1 364	1 165	334
1.00 or less	13 343	2 776	989	1 365	3 271	301	2 007	1 228	1 108	298
1.01 or more	942	158	36	98	335	9	77	136	57	36
Renter-occupied housing units	592 677	53 497	67 080	65 754	49 668	98 732	50 906	57 372	59 620	90 048
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9 555	1 623	479	711	1 804	451	1 090	1 299	1 418	680
1.00 or less	8 345	1 497	439	634	1 598	394	1 033	956	1 230	564
1.01 or more	1 210	126	40	77	206	57	57	343	188	116
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER										
Occupied housing units	413 573	50 682	47 700	49 961	52 413	41 985	38 514	35 185	50 778	46 355
Owner-occupied housing units	325 315	42 040	37 862	38 381	43 549	29 784	31 678	28 674	40 906	32 441
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8 995	1 549	467	836	2 021	258	1 514	896	1 255	199
No telephone in unit	15 073	2 382	1 338	1 934	2 717	767	1 582	1 411	1 824	1 118
No vehicle available	91 904	11 367	9 918	11 443	11 415	9 549	7 561	6 995	10 506	13 150

Table 26. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Occupied housing units -----	1 853 725	210 390	212 688	209 616	204 726	218 369	197 252	197 291	201 092	202 301
PERSONS IN UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 261 048	156 893	145 608	143 862	155 058	119 637	146 346	139 919	141 472	112 253
1 person -----	236 259	29 800	27 547	27 149	28 517	25 893	22 607	21 499	27 706	25 541
2 persons -----	447 430	57 532	53 252	52 170	56 579	43 798	49 917	46 910	50 765	36 507
3 persons -----	256 200	33 876	29 564	28 751	31 649	22 526	31 841	30 015	27 535	20 443
4 persons -----	211 544	24 894	24 303	24 094	25 657	17 576	28 412	27 287	23 116	16 205
5 persons -----	76 145	7 855	7 875	7 977	8 979	6 812	10 380	10 048	8 779	7 440
6 persons -----	21 813	2 171	2 171	2 450	2 525	1 924	2 243	2 802	2 221	3 286
7 or more persons -----	11 657	745	896	1 271	1 152	1 108	946	1 358	1 350	2 831
Median -----	2.38	2.35	2.35	2.36	2.37	2.27	2.52	2.55	2.35	2.34
Renter-occupied housing units -----	592 677	53 497	67 080	65 754	49 668	98 732	50 906	57 372	59 620	90 048
1 person -----	206 254	17 948	25 798	24 067	14 655	38 748	15 645	18 960	17 856	32 577
2 persons -----	162 776	15 747	19 102	17 358	13 262	28 647	14 442	16 597	15 491	22 130
3 persons -----	103 779	9 603	11 094	11 609	9 863	15 750	9 244	10 102	11 613	14 901
4 persons -----	72 420	6 420	7 270	7 852	7 413	9 656	7 187	7 375	8 844	10 403
5 persons -----	29 801	2 645	2 675	3 064	2 843	3 736	2 962	2 831	3 699	5 346
6 persons -----	10 919	766	830	1 183	1 043	1 446	933	921	1 329	2 468
7 or more persons -----	6 728	368	311	621	589	749	493	586	788	2 223
Median -----	2.05	2.06	1.91	2.01	2.27	1.87	2.18	2.09	2.27	2.06
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 261 048	156 893	145 608	143 862	155 058	119 637	146 346	139 919	141 472	112 253
1989 to March 1990 -----	121 376	12 905	13 911	12 735	14 777	11 253	16 727	16 826	13 271	8 971
1985 to 1988 -----	312 233	33 814	35 614	32 299	35 502	32 717	44 806	42 316	32 632	22 533
1980 to 1984 -----	183 642	22 773	20 759	21 354	24 008	16 102	22 441	21 001	20 944	14 260
1970 to 1979 -----	303 675	39 175	34 394	35 641	39 704	25 469	33 324	32 242	36 146	27 580
1960 to 1969 -----	171 824	21 991	20 099	20 748	20 174	18 471	15 853	14 909	19 572	20 007
1959 or earlier -----	168 298	26 235	20 831	21 085	20 893	15 625	13 195	12 625	18 907	18 902
Renter-occupied housing units -----	592 677	53 497	67 080	65 754	49 668	98 732	50 906	57 372	59 620	90 048
1989 to March 1990 -----	271 106	23 522	31 093	28 484	21 242	47 461	25 549	30 985	26 236	36 534
1985 to 1988 -----	201 375	18 531	23 055	22 818	16 727	34 049	16 521	17 930	20 342	31 402
1980 to 1984 -----	61 448	5 573	6 873	7 257	5 670	9 482	4 683	4 377	6 580	10 953
1970 to 1979 -----	38 182	3 618	3 959	4 858	3 409	5 664	2 593	2 488	4 049	7 544
1960 to 1969 -----	11 960	1 170	1 205	1 341	1 468	1 371	799	840	1 346	2 420
1959 or earlier -----	8 606	1 083	895	996	1 152	705	761	752	1 067	1 195
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 261 048	156 893	145 608	143 862	155 058	119 637	146 346	139 919	141 472	112 253
Under 25 years -----	23 010	3 028	2 484	2 370	3 942	1 464	3 208	2 625	2 632	1 257
25 to 34 years -----	185 504	20 947	21 375	19 193	22 026	18 542	24 206	24 132	19 283	15 800
35 to 44 years -----	279 620	32 122	32 844	31 340	30 322	27 864	36 729	35 909	29 036	23 454
45 to 54 years -----	234 883	31 226	27 034	26 610	28 513	21 849	28 644	26 545	25 979	18 483
55 to 64 years -----	212 716	27 530	24 009	25 968	26 706	20 134	21 881	22 034	23 636	20 818
65 to 74 years -----	193 897	25 389	22 940	23 275	25 531	17 695	19 020	17 467	23 216	19 364
75 years and over -----	131 418	16 651	14 922	15 106	18 018	12 089	12 658	11 207	17 690	13 077
Renter-occupied housing units -----	592 677	53 497	67 080	65 754	49 668	98 732	50 906	57 372	59 620	90 048
Under 25 years -----	80 799	7 335	10 770	7 911	6 366	13 063	8 059	9 276	7 872	10 147
25 to 34 years -----	196 015	16 523	22 228	19 944	14 518	36 555	16 423	21 122	19 359	29 343
35 to 44 years -----	119 690	10 114	12 580	13 917	9 488	19 994	10 546	11 373	11 855	19 823
45 to 54 years -----	62 248	6 119	6 738	6 981	5 796	10 218	5 486	5 297	6 152	9 461
55 to 64 years -----	45 667	4 764	4 926	5 421	4 636	6 701	3 556	3 793	4 510	7 360
65 to 74 years -----	44 298	4 563	5 266	5 767	4 522	6 089	3 305	3 076	4 806	6 904
75 years and over -----	43 960	4 079	4 572	5 813	4 342	6 112	3 531	3 435	5 066	7 010
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Condominium housing units -----	44 322	2 870	4 366	2 813	1 179	17 564	4 455	3 918	1 214	5 943
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	21 789	1 153	2 613	1 088	238	9 729	1 960	1 733	453	2 822
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	16 089	1 040	1 400	1 169	276	5 557	1 784	1 702	662	2 499
Vacant condominium housing units -----	6 444	677	353	556	665	2 278	711	483	99	622
MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	37 021	31 389	39 105	36 571	28 604	46 734	40 899	42 498	32 152	38 296
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	20 108	17 882	19 408	20 200	16 763	23 296	21 795	23 600	18 440	18 161
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	568 875	50 160	65 107	63 915	44 593	97 699	47 220	54 336	56 409	89 436
Less than \$100 -----	22 970	2 035	2 432	2 725	2 473	4 328	1 392	1 086	2 475	4 024
\$100 to \$199 -----	63 792	7 328	7 444	7 076	7 930	6 854	4 333	4 572	8 342	9 913
\$200 to \$299 -----	101 558	13 575	13 792	11 873	11 950	6 691	7 695	6 963	13 179	15 840
\$300 to \$399 -----	134 464	12 117	16 942	16 718	10 190	20 368	11 031	10 730	14 000	22 368
\$400 to \$499 -----	110 284	5 515	10 990	12 599	3 969	28 131	9 880	13 725	7 863	17 612
\$500 to \$599 -----	55 115	2 494	5 008	4 956	1 386	15 932	5 092	7 425	3 253	9 569
\$600 to \$749 -----	27 560	984	2 474	2 122	589	8 355	2 578	3 571	1 537	5 350
\$750 to \$999 -----	10 012	301	806	861	126	3 155	1 133	1 481	466	1 683
\$1,000 or more -----	3 860	91	266	399	43	1 195	580	832	143	311
No cash rent -----	39 260	5 720	4 953	4 586	5 937	2 690	3 506	3 951	5 151	2 766
Median (dollars) -----	357	295	337	348	277	430	378	412	311	362
Mean (dollars) -----	366	307	348	353	282	432	391	419	319	368

Table 27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	949 242	107 837	114 555	111 593	98 825	100 927	103 679	103 159	104 567	104 100
With a mortgage.....	583 674	54 637	67 933	64 321	50 353	69 713	71 713	73 039	61 471	70 494
Less than \$200.....	10 786	1 200	521	1 016	1 812	686	1 019	1 163	1 594	1 775
\$200 to \$299.....	46 018	5 574	4 402	5 231	6 489	3 746	3 487	3 965	6 198	6 926
\$300 to \$399.....	75 140	9 951	8 854	9 316	9 678	5 871	6 106	6 163	10 288	8 913
\$400 to \$499.....	83 234	10 228	10 420	10 105	9 672	6 902	7 572	7 555	10 587	10 193
\$500 to \$599.....	81 583	8 566	10 227	10 218	7 906	8 665	8 493	8 103	9 272	10 133
\$600 to \$799.....	131 179	10 674	16 554	14 639	8 994	18 157	16 399	15 928	12 835	16 999
\$800 to \$999.....	73 387	4 182	8 388	6 455	3 495	12 550	12 201	12 161	5 934	8 021
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	59 984	3 224	6 362	5 372	1 881	9 217	11 463	13 192	3 921	5 352
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	13 888	712	1 327	1 259	274	2 035	3 388	3 152	597	1 144
\$2,000 or more.....	8 475	326	878	710	152	1 884	1 585	1 657	245	1 038
Median (dollars).....	594	504	596	564	474	697	711	719	522	573
Mean (dollars).....	679	573	673	642	523	791	799	801	579	644
Not mortgaged.....	365 568	53 200	46 622	47 272	48 472	31 214	31 966	30 120	43 096	33 606
Less than \$100.....	40 349	7 670	4 306	5 136	8 176	1 044	3 320	3 464	4 651	2 582
\$100 to \$199.....	206 110	32 679	25 914	26 142	30 171	13 866	17 274	17 072	26 184	16 808
\$200 to \$299.....	90 076	10 387	12 719	12 325	8 525	11 200	8 772	6 987	9 781	9 380
\$300 to \$399.....	19 197	1 774	2 450	2 277	1 206	3 013	1 942	1 720	1 841	2 974
\$400 or more.....	9 836	690	1 233	1 392	394	2 091	658	877	639	1 862
Median (dollars).....	170	156	175	172	149	205	175	168	165	186
Mean (dollars).....	184	165	189	186	157	230	187	183	175	209
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	949 242	107 837	114 555	111 593	98 825	100 927	103 679	103 159	104 567	104 100
Less than \$20,000.....	282 037	38 178	32 577	33 715	39 316	21 218	23 833	24 110	35 983	33 107
Less than 20 percent.....	108 773	17 739	12 747	13 467	17 392	6 596	8 743	8 875	13 906	9 308
20 to 24 percent.....	31 328	4 596	3 743	3 961	4 444	2 322	2 533	2 532	4 086	3 111
25 to 29 percent.....	27 155	3 485	3 238	3 318	3 986	1 999	2 301	2 235	3 488	3 105
30 to 34 percent.....	20 784	2 620	2 403	2 421	3 054	1 443	1 730	1 838	2 538	2 737
35 percent or more.....	86 742	9 118	9 796	9 626	9 710	8 172	7 704	7 964	11 138	13 514
Not computed.....	7 255	620	650	922	730	686	822	666	827	1 332
Median.....	24.6	21.1	24.3	23.7	22.1	28.4	25.5	25.7	24.5	30.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	241 604	28 792	28 233	28 829	27 982	24 563	23 913	23 683	28 331	27 278
Less than 20 percent.....	142 903	20 126	17 152	18 017	19 475	11 509	12 432	12 314	17 659	14 219
20 to 24 percent.....	35 624	4 053	4 285	4 386	3 797	3 470	3 391	3 332	4 539	4 371
25 to 29 percent.....	27 881	2 476	3 359	3 092	2 322	3 667	3 096	3 235	3 045	3 589
30 to 34 percent.....	15 819	1 059	1 660	1 657	1 083	2 448	2 183	2 014	1 447	2 268
35 percent or more.....	19 305	1 071	1 777	1 659	1 305	3 450	2 811	2 788	1 632	2 812
Not computed.....	72	7	-	18	-	19	-	-	9	19
Median.....	16.9	14.3	16.5	16.0	14.4	21.1	19.2	19.2	16.0	19.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	193 180	21 133	23 499	21 680	17 595	22 759	23 936	21 831	21 089	19 658
Less than 20 percent.....	132 964	17 283	16 933	16 368	14 373	12 874	13 721	12 229	15 752	13 431
20 to 24 percent.....	33 072	2 246	4 070	3 129	1 982	5 089	4 951	4 624	3 191	3 790
25 to 29 percent.....	16 540	1 046	1 639	1 423	780	2 850	3 022	2 872	1 428	1 480
30 to 34 percent.....	6 283	324	528	438	243	1 190	1 310	1 304	402	544
35 percent or more.....	4 259	228	329	315	200	751	932	785	316	403
Not computed.....	62	6	-	7	17	5	-	17	-	10
Median.....	14.5	12.2	13.9	13.2	12.2	17.7	17.4	17.8	13.4	14.6
\$50,000 or more.....	232 421	19 734	30 246	27 369	13 932	32 387	31 997	33 535	19 164	24 057
Less than 20 percent.....	189 844	17 687	25 796	23 841	12 596	25 842	23 040	23 848	16 718	20 476
20 to 24 percent.....	26 106	1 310	2 825	2 240	866	3 859	5 156	5 758	1 669	2 423
25 to 29 percent.....	9 683	465	995	805	264	1 506	2 230	2 301	486	631
30 to 34 percent.....	4 065	152	377	303	94	736	958	986	188	271
35 percent or more.....	2 491	83	210	166	53	444	601	610	83	241
Not computed.....	232	37	43	14	59	-	12	32	20	15
Median.....	12.2	11.1	11.7	11.5	11.0	12.5	13.9	14.0	11.5	11.7
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	568 875	50 160	65 107	63 915	44 593	97 699	47 220	54 336	56 409	89 436
Less than \$10,000.....	184 672	18 586	22 629	20 773	17 934	24 485	13 473	13 068	19 980	33 744
Less than 20 percent.....	9 954	915	1 071	1 053	1 113	1 702	634	501	1 130	1 835
20 to 24 percent.....	10 558	1 055	1 443	1 277	1 186	1 587	742	711	1 202	1 355
25 to 29 percent.....	17 276	1 928	2 211	2 192	2 028	2 557	1 178	916	1 817	2 449
30 to 34 percent.....	12 819	1 520	1 361	1 554	1 564	1 555	815	833	1 801	1 816
35 percent or more.....	107 904	9 689	13 417	11 798	8 800	14 350	8 207	7 824	11 001	22 538
Not computed.....	26 161	3 199	3 126	2 899	3 243	2 734	1 897	2 283	3 029	3 751
Median.....	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	154 177	14 619	17 792	17 436	12 657	25 142	12 810	14 170	15 840	23 711
Less than 20 percent.....	23 008	3 217	2 926	2 623	3 035	1 523	1 789	1 736	3 234	2 925
20 to 24 percent.....	26 490	3 148	3 366	3 024	2 823	2 715	2 091	2 147	3 195	3 981
25 to 29 percent.....	29 944	2 730	3 440	3 794	2 164	4 922	2 385	2 796	3 131	4 582
30 to 34 percent.....	23 746	1 923	2 684	2 644	1 375	4 979	1 998	2 165	2 035	3 943
35 percent or more.....	41 171	2 110	4 124	4 341	1 557	10 405	3 595	4 362	2 983	7 694
Not computed.....	9 818	1 491	1 252	1 010	1 703	598	952	964	1 262	586
Median.....	28.8	25.4	27.9	28.4	24.3	33.1	29.3	29.9	26.4	30.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	143 818	10 959	15 429	16 047	9 812	28 479	12 967	15 750	13 913	20 462
Less than 20 percent.....	73 791	7 134	8 764	9 068	6 728	10 304	6 104	7 203	8 733	9 753
20 to 24 percent.....	36 735	1 871	3 520	3 942	1 373	9 595	3 278	4 633	2 665	5 858
25 to 29 percent.....	16 271	538	1 405	1 378	378	5 088	1 653	1 922	1 022	2 887
30 to 34 percent.....	5 943	168	493	506	121	1 878	683	718	295	1 081
35 percent or more.....	3 235	125	237	246	46	1 062	430	448	169	472
Not computed.....	7 843	1 123	1 010	907	1 166	552	819	826	1 029	411
Median.....	18.4	13.8	16.5	16.7	12.9	21.9	19.9	20.3	14.8	20.2
\$35,000 or more.....	86 208	5 996	9 257	9 659	4 190	19 593	7 970	11 348	6 676	11 519
Less than 20 percent.....	74 573	5 357	8 055	8 540	3 698	16 678	6 682	9 644	5 710	10 209
20 to 24 percent.....	5 190	130	534	310	61	1 696	625	763	307	764
25 to 29 percent.....	1 446	20	171	84	6	435	199	285	37	209
30 to 34 percent.....	498	12	9	73	7	163	66	80	55	33
35 percent or more.....	265	8	18	30	-	88	39	62	6	14
Not computed.....	4 236	469	470	622	418	533	359	514	561	290
Median.....	11.0	10.3	10.9	10.6	10.2	11.4	11.4	11.2	10.7	11.0

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Tennessee					District 1				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
TENURE										
Occupied housing units -----	1 576 475	261 629	4 878	8 274	9 030	205 765	3 531	603	373	656
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 130 006	123 862	2 482	3 811	4 406	154 435	1 903	328	169	429
Renter-occupied housing units -----	446 469	137 767	2 396	4 463	4 624	51 330	1 628	275	204	227
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	833 743	109 748	1 712	3 391	3 352	105 859	1 653	175	138	275
With a mortgage -----	501 848	77 063	1 211	2 947	2 606	53 487	922	104	112	176
Less than \$300 -----	45 390	11 236	103	70	108	6 582	147	36	9	—
\$300 to \$499 -----	133 063	24 554	285	356	527	19 775	355	17	29	40
\$500 to \$699 -----	129 909	21 844	413	704	750	14 342	274	34	21	58
\$700 to \$999 -----	117 042	14 615	327	858	779	8 610	110	17	5	61
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	55 072	4 134	57	695	288	3 153	28	—	43	4
\$1,500 or more -----	21 372	680	26	264	154	1 025	8	—	5	13
Not mortgaged -----	331 895	32 685	501	444	746	52 372	731	71	26	99
Less than \$100 -----	35 621	4 583	94	35	142	7 554	96	11	9	25
\$100 to \$199 -----	188 775	16 893	257	175	392	32 183	451	45	—	56
\$200 to \$299 -----	81 688	8 081	143	147	125	10 229	143	15	—	11
\$300 to \$399 -----	17 101	2 035	1	60	54	1 729	33	—	12	7
\$400 or more -----	8 710	1 093	6	27	33	677	8	—	5	—
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	424 688	135 928	2 288	4 424	4 498	48 038	1 622	249	204	202
Less than \$200 -----	52 602	33 687	276	116	373	8 841	462	51	7	40
\$200 to \$299 -----	74 351	25 673	494	784	565	13 044	416	66	36	30
\$300 to \$499 -----	185 383	55 151	1 024	2 356	2 381	16 923	540	77	79	56
\$500 to \$749 -----	67 586	13 854	293	686	769	3 294	94	18	53	57
\$750 to \$999 -----	8 421	1 388	33	157	109	298	3	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	3 433	229	—	190	20	91	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	32 912	5 946	168	135	281	5 547	107	37	29	19
Median (dollars) -----	374	320	357	406	398	295	271	283	413	377
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units -----	1 576 475	261 629	4 878	8 274	9 030	205 765	3 531	603	373	656
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	19 258	4 390	142	37	99	4 472	47	32	—	10
No vehicle available -----	110 083	70 091	517	472	832	16 941	774	36	15	36
State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
TENURE										
Occupied housing units -----	197 354	13 209	703	1 184	901	185 272	22 723	536	875	932
Owner-occupied housing units -----	138 795	5 975	327	404	509	133 437	9 554	287	525	431
Renter-occupied housing units -----	58 559	7 234	376	780	392	51 835	13 169	249	350	501
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	108 404	5 468	241	369	429	102 203	8 684	218	460	365
With a mortgage -----	63 901	3 488	159	323	309	58 185	5 636	132	340	305
Less than \$300 -----	4 541	377	—	—	13	5 622	620	—	5	5
\$300 to \$499 -----	17 998	1 193	42	30	78	17 286	2 038	46	51	61
\$500 to \$699 -----	18 295	1 020	80	110	120	16 199	1 795	46	96	97
\$700 to \$999 -----	14 838	676	32	72	59	12 030	1 025	15	89	89
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	6 074	177	5	106	7	5 150	140	14	64	36
\$1,500 or more -----	2 155	45	—	5	32	1 898	18	11	35	17
Not mortgaged -----	44 503	1 980	82	46	120	44 018	3 048	86	120	60
Less than \$100 -----	4 124	151	15	5	22	4 756	368	6	6	12
\$100 to \$199 -----	24 872	980	39	23	82	24 607	1 449	25	61	25
\$200 to \$299 -----	12 047	626	28	18	5	11 248	997	49	31	5
\$300 to \$399 -----	2 288	162	—	—	11	2 121	140	—	16	18
\$400 or more -----	1 172	61	—	—	—	1 286	94	6	6	—
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	56 622	7 223	361	770	375	50 081	13 084	249	350	499
Less than \$200 -----	7 582	2 223	28	30	46	6 017	3 730	34	4	34
\$200 to \$299 -----	12 154	1 308	81	239	53	9 139	2 583	47	47	124
\$300 to \$499 -----	24 918	2 411	176	330	197	23 502	5 361	150	234	241
\$500 to \$749 -----	6 698	653	37	94	52	6 153	881	13	31	61
\$750 to \$999 -----	736	40	—	30	9	759	81	—	21	6
\$1,000 or more -----	206	13	—	47	—	366	27	—	6	—
No cash rent -----	4 328	575	39	—	18	4 145	421	5	7	33
Median (dollars) -----	351	284	359	370	381	366	301	355	403	362
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units -----	197 354	13 209	703	1 184	901	185 272	22 723	536	875	932
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	1 404	92	8	—	8	1 941	204	13	16	6
No vehicle available -----	14 092	3 662	112	86	88	13 799	6 855	84	37	89

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 4					District 5				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	196 550	7 020	675	338	645	171 548	43 926	575	1 933	1 504
Owner-occupied housing units	150 432	4 063	345	163	336	101 575	17 015	204	720	546
Renter-occupied housing units	46 118	2 957	330	175	309	69 973	26 911	371	1 213	958
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	95 244	3 227	182	133	185	84 546	15 509	142	633	477
With a mortgage	48 190	1 914	106	113	101	57 075	11 824	107	610	442
Less than \$300	7 914	379	8	—	27	3 203	1 212	12	5	23
\$300 to \$499	18 430	858	38	11	48	10 010	2 656	16	79	52
\$500 to \$699	12 713	456	52	35	13	14 224	3 537	27	149	85
\$700 to \$999	6 882	200	8	32	13	17 853	3 221	42	239	195
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 828	21	—	32	—	8 010	1 106	5	96	73
\$1,500 or more	423	—	—	3	—	3 775	92	5	42	14
Not mortgaged	47 054	1 313	76	20	84	27 471	3 685	35	23	35
Less than \$100	7 951	212	7	6	10	699	341	4	—	—
\$100 to \$199	29 281	835	54	1	46	12 331	1 508	27	—	14
\$200 to \$299	8 278	213	14	11	17	10 010	1 178	4	8	13
\$300 to \$399	1 157	46	1	2	4	2 660	347	—	6	8
\$400 or more	387	7	—	—	7	1 771	311	—	9	—
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	41 203	2 849	303	168	273	69 090	26 768	364	1 213	948
Less than \$200	9 398	945	54	—	58	4 490	6 623	46	16	32
\$200 to \$299	11 047	735	133	18	80	3 757	2 798	28	95	17
\$300 to \$499	13 128	853	63	78	94	35 194	12 172	195	769	598
\$500 to \$749	1 875	66	24	10	—	20 005	3 925	89	199	237
\$750 to \$999	126	—	—	—	—	2 703	389	—	57	46
\$1,000 or more	7	6	—	30	—	1 120	35	—	40	4
No cash rent	5 622	244	29	32	41	1 821	826	6	37	14
Median (dollars)	276	249	262	428	272	444	358	408	424	440
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	196 550	7 020	675	338	645	171 548	43 926	575	1 933	1 504
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5 181	206	23	—	15	462	285	—	14	—
No vehicle available	16 789	1 813	64	7	72	11 321	11 187	74	81	120
State Congressional District	District 6					District 7				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	185 577	10 246	452	767	867	173 607	21 582	402	1 146	1 647
Owner-occupied housing units	139 881	5 655	265	458	531	126 494	12 293	212	717	778
Renter-occupied housing units	45 696	4 591	187	309	336	47 113	9 289	190	429	869
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	98 497	4 532	177	417	446	92 450	9 707	174	644	565
With a mortgage	68 367	2 771	159	373	325	65 550	6 567	155	583	473
Less than \$300	4 254	238	5	9	20	3 772	1 337	8	11	3
\$300 to \$499	12 858	748	38	34	80	11 672	1 942	16	53	55
\$500 to \$699	15 837	852	64	45	34	14 673	1 344	38	79	167
\$700 to \$999	19 439	645	39	151	85	18 414	1 274	73	148	161
\$1,000 to \$1,499	11 144	219	13	72	69	12 454	508	20	210	64
\$1,500 or more	4 835	69	—	62	37	4 565	162	—	82	23
Not mortgaged	30 130	1 761	18	44	121	26 900	3 140	19	61	92
Less than \$100	2 977	322	7	9	26	2 873	576	15	—	16
\$100 to \$199	16 329	910	11	16	61	15 265	1 783	4	20	49
\$200 to \$299	8 361	407	—	4	21	6 374	578	—	35	12
\$300 to \$399	1 835	99	—	8	6	1 557	157	—	6	—
\$400 or more	628	23	—	7	7	831	46	—	—	15
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	42 174	4 440	174	309	336	44 437	8 969	176	407	647
Less than \$200	4 719	992	—	7	10	3 437	2 162	31	14	65
\$200 to \$299	6 856	719	11	86	79	5 546	1 310	48	24	47
\$300 to \$499	18 783	1 880	98	116	109	20 338	3 647	73	217	495
\$500 to \$749	7 025	508	44	47	98	9 687	1 097	15	110	175
\$750 to \$999	1 045	68	11	4	13	1 380	76	—	25	6
\$1,000 or more	515	23	—	42	8	813	—	—	11	8
No cash rent	3 231	252	10	7	19	3 236	677	9	6	51
Median (dollars)	384	341	445	400	428	414	337	312	450	416
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	185 577	10 246	452	767	867	173 607	21 582	402	1 146	1 647
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2 739	408	20	7	—	1 486	1 159	11	—	26
No vehicle available	10 314	2 026	34	48	36	8 757	3 947	57	10	98

Table 28. **Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 8					District 9				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	165 178	34 576	501	543	913	95 624	104 816	431	1 115	965
Owner-occupied housing units	122 901	17 857	292	330	442	62 056	49 547	222	325	404
Renter-occupied housing units	42 277	16 719	209	213	471	33 568	55 269	209	790	561
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	89 179	14 824	202	297	290	57 361	46 144	201	300	320
With a mortgage	51 284	9 736	119	269	194	35 809	34 205	170	224	281
Less than \$300	5 916	1 833	19	24	2	3 586	5 093	15	7	15
\$300 to \$499	16 922	3 861	27	45	47	8 112	10 903	45	24	66
\$500 to \$699	13 959	2 517	30	82	70	9 667	10 049	42	87	106
\$700 to \$999	10 214	1 088	41	69	55	8 762	6 376	60	53	61
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3 477	415	—	29	10	3 782	1 520	—	43	25
\$1,500 or more	796	22	2	20	10	1 900	264	8	10	8
Not mortgaged	37 895	5 088	83	28	96	21 552	11 939	31	76	39
Less than \$100	3 708	914	29	—	24	979	1 603	—	—	7
\$100 to \$199	23 264	2 876	33	9	52	10 643	6 101	19	45	7
\$200 to \$299	8 736	1 009	21	15	20	6 405	2 930	12	25	21
\$300 to \$399	1 639	198	—	4	—	2 115	853	—	6	—
\$400 or more	548	91	—	—	—	1 410	452	—	—	4
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	39 577	16 214	203	213	457	33 466	54 759	209	790	561
Less than \$200	5 974	4 798	23	22	33	2 144	11 752	9	16	55
\$200 to \$299	9 432	3 581	41	69	84	3 376	12 223	39	170	51
\$300 to \$499	16 109	5 495	82	68	219	16 488	22 792	110	465	372
\$500 to \$749	3 684	1 054	23	23	39	9 165	5 576	30	119	50
\$750 to \$999	372	79	8	7	5	1 002	654	14	13	24
\$1,000 or more	115	21	—	7	—	200	104	—	7	—
No cash rent	3 891	1 186	26	17	77	1 091	1 658	7	—	9
Median (dollars)	330	276	360	321	367	429	323	396	390	391
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	165 178	34 576	501	543	913	95 624	104 816	431	1 115	965
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 357	1 203	23	—	9	216	786	12	—	25
No vehicle available	11 117	8 740	14	59	86	6 953	31 087	42	129	207

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
The State -----	2 026 067	24.2	10.2	10.7	13.2	2.2	1.6	85.7	59.9	1.3
District 1-----	231 068	23.1	12.0	7.8	12.5	1.2	2.6	76.0	38.1	1.6
COUNTY										
Carter County-----	21 779	22.9	15.2	7.2	10.4	.6	2.1	82.3	30.0	1.3
Cocke County-----	12 282	20.5	13.4	9.3	9.1	.1	6.6	49.8	32.0	3.4
Greene County-----	23 270	21.9	13.9	6.2	12.2	.7	2.6	80.4	34.9	1.5
Hancock County-----	2 890	22.0	14.7	8.2	10.5	.3	18.5	23.1	16.5	9.0
Hawkins County-----	18 779	24.4	9.7	6.5	9.5	.4	5.2	64.2	32.7	2.5
Jefferson County-----	14 170	26.7	9.8	6.3	11.1	.4	2.4	59.6	24.5	1.6
Johnson County-----	6 090	21.7	16.5	6.8	15.4	.1	6.5	48.6	18.2	3.8
Knox County (pt.)-----	1 565	21.3	19.7	2.7	9.3	—	1.7	75.5	6.6	.5
Sevier County-----	24 166	36.9	7.1	9.1	10.4	2.6	3.1	51.6	27.8	2.3
Sullivan County-----	60 623	17.9	10.3	7.8	15.5	1.6	1.2	93.1	44.3	1.0
Union County-----	7 076	20.3	17.7	6.6	9.7	—	2.1	79.7	35.4	1.1
Washington County-----	38 378	23.0	14.1	9.4	13.9	2.2	.9	85.8	57.7	.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bloomington COP-----	4 447	15.1	3.6	3.2	11.5	—	1.0	96.9	6.1	.4
Bristol city-----	10 403	14.3	15.2	12.6	17.6	3.0	.8	99.4	93.7	.8
Elizabethton city-----	5 191	14.7	21.0	11.8	12.3	.6	.6	99.8	96.1	1.2
Greenville town-----	6 058	11.8	10.7	11.1	15.3	2.8	.5	99.0	95.4	.5
Johnson City city-----	21 214	21.6	14.7	14.7	13.5	4.1	.2	99.0	90.6	.7
Kingsport city-----	16 738	15.4	13.9	12.2	15.2	2.7	.2	99.7	88.5	.6
District 2-----	229 372	22.9	11.0	11.3	14.8	1.9	.9	86.6	61.1	.8
COUNTY										
Blount County-----	36 532	26.3	10.2	7.3	13.7	1.2	1.4	83.6	42.1	1.0
Bradley County (pt.)-----	12 552	32.8	4.0	4.3	12.3	—	.9	71.7	15.5	.5
Knox County (pt.)-----	136 874	20.6	11.3	14.7	16.1	2.8	.5	96.5	78.0	.6
Loudon County-----	12 995	25.1	13.1	5.7	13.2	.4	.9	76.9	39.3	1.1
McMinn County-----	17 616	22.8	13.7	6.9	13.3	—	1.6	61.9	45.1	1.1
Monroe County-----	12 803	26.8	11.6	6.4	10.7	—	3.7	47.4	23.7	2.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Athens city-----	5 184	19.9	11.1	12.5	12.4	—	.8	98.9	95.4	.5
Cleveland city (pt.)-----	744	45.4	1.7	.8	13.8	—	—	95.8	80.6	—
Farragut town-----	4 463	47.2	1.6	1.4	56.8	1.8	.2	97.8	76.0	.2
Knoxville city-----	76 453	12.1	16.6	21.7	9.2	2.7	.3	99.9	97.9	.5
Maryville city-----	8 280	19.5	13.8	9.8	16.7	3.8	.8	99.6	90.3	.7
District 3-----	229 489	21.6	11.5	11.2	13.9	1.2	1.3	87.3	54.5	1.2
COUNTY										
Anderson County-----	29 323	19.8	6.8	9.5	13.7	1.1	1.2	90.0	61.3	1.2
Bledsoe County-----	3 771	27.3	13.3	7.0	11.7	.8	2.9	36.1	17.9	1.8
Bradley County (pt.)-----	17 010	21.9	9.7	12.5	11.8	.6	.5	89.3	71.0	.4
Grundy County-----	5 155	22.4	13.3	8.7	11.0	.3	4.9	76.7	7.9	3.7
Hamilton County-----	122 588	20.3	13.5	13.1	14.9	1.8	.5	97.1	65.9	.7
Marion County-----	10 011	25.8	11.0	8.9	9.7	.3	1.9	70.9	26.5	1.8
Meigs County-----	3 689	35.6	7.5	12.0	10.9	—	5.3	33.9	11.5	2.4
Morgan County-----	6 378	26.6	10.4	5.5	11.9	—	4.1	72.1	9.4	2.8
Polk County-----	5 659	23.4	16.6	7.0	12.0	—	5.5	45.2	8.7	3.9
Roane County-----	20 334	21.6	8.7	7.4	15.7	.6	1.4	74.2	39.9	1.2
Sequatchie County-----	3 570	29.1	5.8	7.1	11.0	—	2.9	57.3	19.1	3.0
Van Buren County-----	2 001	24.1	7.3	4.9	9.5	—	6.0	86.1	5.1	3.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Chattanooga city-----	69 593	15.6	18.3	17.6	11.0	2.5	.4	99.7	87.6	.8
Cleveland city (pt.)-----	12 301	19.6	10.5	15.7	11.5	.9	.4	99.5	92.9	.3
East Brainerd COP-----	3 810	37.5	1.5	.3	43.9	—	—	99.2	5.5	.9
East Ridge city-----	9 631	15.8	5.7	9.2	7.9	3.1	.3	99.9	98.0	.7
Middle Valley COP-----	4 297	20.9	2.2	1.6	25.5	—	.6	99.0	6.9	—
Oak Ridge city-----	12 694	13.1	.9	12.1	19.9	3.1	.1	99.9	98.2	.8
Red Bank city-----	6 262	14.4	11.3	20.7	9.4	—	.1	99.9	77.8	.6
District 4-----	226 301	24.8	10.3	7.1	11.7	.5	3.3	72.1	32.3	2.3
COUNTY										
Bedford County-----	12 638	25.6	13.6	6.0	12.1	.1	2.0	84.5	52.4	1.6
Campbell County-----	14 817	23.7	10.8	8.7	10.1	.2	5.4	76.3	36.3	2.9
Claiborne County-----	10 711	25.6	12.7	6.3	12.0	.3	7.5	47.0	14.5	4.1
Coffee County-----	16 786	24.8	8.7	7.2	13.1	.2	1.3	73.0	55.0	.9
Cumberland County-----	15 864	37.6	5.4	8.2	9.6	5.0	3.1	82.3	30.5	2.5
Fentress County-----	6 120	27.0	8.0	5.9	14.7	.1	6.0	65.9	12.2	3.7
Franklin County-----	13 717	25.0	10.3	5.3	12.3	—	1.6	82.4	36.0	1.6
Giles County-----	10 828	21.1	21.1	8.1	14.6	.1	3.1	68.6	35.0	2.2
Groinger County-----	7 501	25.0	11.3	7.3	8.5	—	7.6	27.4	4.4	4.8
Homblen County-----	20 514	21.4	7.0	8.6	13.3	.8	1.1	90.7	47.4	.9
Hardin County-----	10 275	26.5	7.1	6.2	8.5	—	2.7	76.5	32.4	2.1
Knox County (pt.)-----	5 143	24.6	10.2	3.4	11.8	.4	2.6	75.0	12.1	2.1
Lawrence County-----	14 229	24.9	10.7	5.7	12.7	.1	2.6	66.8	30.9	1.8
Lincoln County-----	11 902	23.3	17.1	7.7	13.7	.1	2.4	74.1	29.7	1.6
Moore County-----	1 912	29.6	12.3	4.7	14.7	—	.4	57.5	16.6	1.0
Pickett County-----	2 253	21.5	9.2	10.8	11.5	.2	7.5	72.9	18.1	5.4
Rhea County-----	10 361	23.4	7.9	7.5	11.1	.2	1.5	55.9	27.3	1.1
Scott County-----	7 122	24.2	10.6	9.8	12.2	.2	6.3	76.6	21.4	4.2
Union County-----	5 696	29.2	7.6	5.9	7.0	—	7.7	31.7	7.8	4.4
Warren County-----	13 802	18.8	9.2	8.2	11.1	—	2.0	88.1	40.0	1.5
Wayne County-----	5 741	22.1	9.7	4.7	10.9	—	6.7	36.1	18.1	4.9
White County-----	8 369	22.9	9.9	6.2	11.4	—	3.2	88.3	23.1	2.4

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Candaminium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
District 4—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Lawrenceburg city -----	4 711	22.3	9.4	10.3	8.8	.3	.8	99.8	87.8	.6
McMinnville city -----	5 123	11.8	9.4	14.0	9.7	—	—	99.9	92.6	—
Marristown city -----	9 248	19.4	8.8	14.4	11.2	1.7	.4	99.5	94.8	1.1
Shelbyville city -----	6 163	20.4	8.9	9.0	9.0	.2	.4	99.9	94.9	.2
Tullahoma city -----	7 109	20.0	7.4	7.7	12.7	—	.2	99.0	87.0	.6
District 5 -----	240 516	25.8	9.7	18.0	11.3	7.3	.4	99.1	89.5	.6
COUNTY										
Davidson County (pt.) -----	227 281	25.5	9.5	18.6	11.2	7.7	.3	99.4	92.1	.6
Robertson County (pt.) -----	13 235	31.3	12.9	7.3	12.3	.6	1.3	93.1	44.5	1.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Goodlettsville city (pt.) -----	3 660	38.7	7.6	11.2	10.0	3.1	.4	100.0	95.0	.8
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.) -----	217 738	25.8	9.4	19.0	10.3	7.9	.3	99.4	92.9	.6
Springfield city (pt.) -----	3 787	24.3	11.0	13.7	9.4	2.0	.4	100.0	98.2	.2
Nashville-Davidson (pt.) -----	227 281	25.5	9.5	18.6	11.2	7.7	.3	99.4	92.1	.6
District 6 -----	215 218	33.9	8.1	7.8	16.0	2.1	2.0	85.3	46.1	1.5
COUNTY										
Cannon County -----	4 368	26.6	13.0	7.2	8.0	—	3.7	42.6	25.0	2.2
Clay County -----	3 340	25.5	9.6	8.3	11.0	—	9.0	67.8	21.0	8.4
Davidson County (pt.) -----	1 783	59.8	2.2	8.1	20.1	31.6	.4	97.0	82.3	—
DeKalb County -----	6 694	24.8	10.7	8.6	10.9	—	3.6	76.8	31.9	3.4
Jackson County -----	4 219	30.1	12.2	8.8	10.7	.1	7.1	68.2	14.0	5.1
Macon County -----	6 879	20.4	11.4	6.8	10.7	—	4.7	62.4	23.0	3.2
Marshall County -----	8 909	24.7	15.9	8.4	12.3	.2	1.7	76.6	51.0	1.1
Overton County -----	7 388	23.4	10.7	6.0	11.5	—	7.4	67.4	19.6	4.7
Putnam County -----	21 417	29.8	6.1	8.9	12.7	.7	1.7	94.3	50.4	1.6
Rutherford County -----	45 755	42.5	6.2	11.4	11.2	2.4	.9	91.4	58.7	.6
Smith County -----	6 049	22.5	18.9	7.7	16.4	—	4.9	70.9	25.8	3.3
Sumner County -----	39 807	32.3	5.2	7.1	17.0	2.3	.9	90.9	51.6	.7
Trausdale County -----	2 537	21.1	17.1	7.6	10.4	—	3.1	87.7	42.4	2.5
Williamson County -----	29 875	41.8	7.5	5.4	31.2	5.3	1.0	86.7	50.9	.8
Wilson County -----	26 198	32.8	8.7	4.4	16.2	.5	1.5	87.8	37.0	1.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Brentwood city -----	5 514	46.2	1.9	.3	63.0	10.4	—	98.9	57.9	—
Cookeville city -----	9 284	24.9	5.9	13.5	12.4	1.3	.4	99.9	87.6	.6
Franklin city -----	8 748	48.7	9.1	13.5	12.1	9.9	.2	99.4	96.7	.3
Gallatin city -----	7 635	24.4	6.5	11.8	11.4	.3	.2	99.9	90.8	.5
Goodlettsville city (pt.) -----	1 101	33.0	1.4	1.3	23.9	—	.6	98.8	71.5	.6
Hendersonville city -----	12 472	34.2	.5	8.4	22.8	6.1	—	99.8	67.3	.1
Lebanon city -----	6 592	22.1	9.0	10.6	10.4	—	.5	99.1	82.5	.3
Murfreesboro city -----	18 708	38.5	6.0	21.2	11.3	5.0	.4	99.5	95.4	.5
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.) -----	1 783	59.8	2.2	8.1	20.1	31.6	.4	97.0	82.3	—
Smyrna town -----	5 312	43.2	2.2	10.0	6.1	2.6	.6	98.9	93.4	1.0
Nashville-Davidson (pt.) -----	1 783	59.8	2.2	8.1	20.1	31.6	.4	97.0	82.3	—
District 7 -----	215 844	36.4	6.6	9.1	17.1	1.8	1.7	84.2	59.3	1.4
COUNTY										
Cheatham County -----	10 297	32.6	5.9	6.1	11.9	—	2.3	73.7	17.9	1.6
Chester County -----	4 944	25.7	9.8	4.3	10.3	—	2.3	54.6	32.9	1.4
Decatur County -----	5 346	21.3	8.0	6.7	7.8	—	1.8	69.9	27.4	1.5
Dickson County -----	14 149	29.5	10.0	7.4	13.6	.5	1.5	74.6	32.7	1.5
Fayette County -----	9 115	27.6	8.2	7.8	11.4	—	8.0	36.3	22.9	6.0
Hardeman County -----	9 174	24.4	9.8	7.7	6.7	—	3.8	56.5	35.0	2.3
Henderson County -----	9 278	22.5	8.3	5.0	9.4	.2	2.0	72.1	29.6	1.6
Hickman County -----	6 662	26.1	13.4	7.5	11.5	—	3.6	64.2	14.8	2.5
Lewis County -----	3 943	31.3	6.3	8.5	10.7	—	4.1	58.0	41.4	3.6
McNairy County -----	9 734	23.5	9.6	6.0	9.0	.7	3.3	80.3	25.9	3.1
Maury County -----	22 286	25.5	13.6	8.5	12.2	.6	1.1	90.9	61.0	1.2
Montgomery County -----	37 233	30.5	5.9	9.5	11.3	.9	.7	97.4	67.0	.5
Perry County -----	3 225	30.1	9.7	6.0	11.5	—	4.8	42.7	26.1	4.1
Robertson County (pt.) -----	2 588	28.0	26.1	4.5	15.7	—	2.5	90.3	30.2	1.3
Shelby County (pt.) -----	67 870	55.6	.9	12.3	29.7	4.9	.3	99.2	96.0	.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bartlett town (pt.) -----	7 237	40.4	1.0	.9	31.2	.5	.5	99.8	96.5	.4
Clarksville city -----	27 642	30.4	5.0	11.3	10.2	1.2	.3	99.8	85.4	.4
Callierville town -----	4 613	51.9	2.4	3.6	36.9	—	.5	99.8	97.8	.5
Columbia city -----	12 142	21.4	11.5	10.7	11.5	1.1	.5	99.6	93.1	1.0
Germantown city -----	11 131	41.0	.8	2.1	69.2	7.9	.1	99.7	99.0	—
Memphis city (pt.) -----	14 541	33.6	.5	19.4	17.0	7.2	—	99.9	99.7	.1
Springfield city (pt.) -----	743	12.7	51.3	8.9	19.1	—	—	100.0	96.4	—
District 8 -----	219 372	21.4	9.7	7.6	11.4	.6	1.6	80.3	58.1	1.4
COUNTY										
Benton County -----	7 107	22.7	7.0	9.2	6.5	.2	3.7	55.5	27.5	2.5
Carrall County -----	11 783	18.3	12.6	5.5	9.9	—	3.2	60.5	44.5	3.1
Crackett County -----	5 521	14.8	15.3	5.4	9.9	.1	1.8	88.2	37.6	1.6
Dyer County -----	14 384	20.6	11.3	8.8	10.2	.2	1.8	94.7	62.3	1.1
Gibson County -----	19 635	16.6	11.5	6.8	10.4	—	1.2	78.6	63.3	1.1
Haywood County -----	7 475	20.5	13.2	9.0	11.6	1.1	4.2	63.0	55.9	3.7
Henry County -----	13 774	22.0	10.7	7.8	9.8	—	1.3	60.8	37.1	1.5
Houston County -----	3 085	22.2	10.8	9.5	11.8	.1	2.4	69.9	22.0	1.1
Humphreys County -----	7 136	21.9	6.7	6.1	13.5	.1	2.7	57.5	39.0	2.1
Lake County -----	2 610	16.1	12.8	10.9	7.7	.2	3.2	91.8	74.1	2.0

Table 29. **Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
District 8—Con. COUNTY—Con.										
Lauderdale County -----	9 343	26.0	9.5	8.9	8.5	.6	2.5	95.1	46.2	1.9
Madison County -----	31 809	22.3	10.6	9.2	13.7	.9	.8	84.2	68.1	.8
Obion County -----	13 359	18.2	14.1	7.1	9.6	.1	1.2	88.8	61.1	1.2
Shelby County (pt.) -----	41 039	19.5	3.2	6.5	14.5	1.4	.3	99.0	87.6	.4
Stewart County -----	4 384	32.6	9.8	6.8	11.0	.1	4.2	49.3	13.0	3.1
Tipton County -----	14 071	34.1	8.6	6.9	9.9	.3	2.7	80.0	33.8	2.1
Weakley County -----	12 857	20.5	14.0	8.7	9.4	.4	1.2	61.7	51.9	1.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bartlett town (pt.) -----	1 570	24.7	2.2	1.7	24.5	6.5	—	100.0	99.2	—
Brownsville city -----	3 848	24.7	11.0	11.6	10.0	2.2	1.3	99.5	97.7	1.2
Dyersburg city -----	7 041	21.8	12.5	13.9	9.9	.5	1.3	100.0	99.3	1.3
Jackson city -----	20 739	15.3	13.2	12.4	13.3	1.3	.2	99.5	97.4	.5
Memphis city (pt.) -----	23 810	11.1	1.3	7.7	11.9	1.4	—	100.0	99.5	.2
Millington city -----	4 440	15.2	4.4	12.6	10.4	.9	—	100.0	96.1	.2
Union City -----	4 608	16.3	16.1	13.3	11.3	—	.5	100.0	99.2	.9
District 9 -----	218 887	8.1	12.3	15.9	10.2	2.7	.6	99.9	99.3	.7
COUNTY										
Shelby County (pt.) -----	218 887	8.1	12.3	15.9	10.2	2.7	.6	99.9	99.3	.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Memphis city (pt.) -----	210 222	6.1	12.8	16.3	10.4	2.7	.6	99.9	99.4	.8

Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
The State -----	1 853 725	30.0	5.5	50.5	3.8	10.3	9.8	32.0	58.2	7.1
District 1 -----	210 390	9.1	3.3	62.2	9.9	15.5	8.4	29.6	62.0	9.4
COUNTY										
Carter County -----	20 189	8.0	5.7	56.4	10.9	19.0	11.1	29.1	59.8	10.9
Cocke County -----	11 191	6.6	5.2	50.7	12.0	25.6	10.3	30.3	59.4	14.4
Greene County -----	21 482	2.8	2.2	63.3	13.8	17.9	7.9	28.8	63.2	10.7
Hancock County -----	2 484	.1	6.4	27.1	7.1	59.3	15.1	35.3	49.6	19.6
Howkins County -----	17 167	12.9	3.6	55.3	7.5	20.8	9.1	27.6	63.3	9.0
Jefferson County -----	12 329	10.9	3.8	59.4	9.4	16.5	6.6	29.6	63.8	8.7
Jahson County -----	5 406	.3	10.5	32.4	20.3	36.5	9.8	30.9	59.3	16.2
Knox County (pt.) -----	1 449	—	3.4	69.2	9.9	17.5	7.5	31.9	60.7	4.3
Sevier County -----	19 520	3.5	2.8	65.2	10.3	18.2	5.5	29.0	65.5	7.6
Sullivan County -----	56 729	9.7	2.4	70.4	9.0	8.4	8.0	29.7	62.3	7.5
Unicoi County -----	6 621	28.0	1.6	43.1	10.0	17.3	10.0	27.8	62.2	11.2
Washington County -----	35 823	12.5	2.6	68.0	7.7	9.3	8.5	30.9	60.7	9.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bloomington COP -----	4 232	—	1.5	78.5	12.2	7.8	6.7	24.4	68.9	7.3
Bristol city -----	9 745	20.2	1.7	63.1	9.5	5.4	11.3	33.8	55.0	8.7
Elizabethton city -----	4 936	22.7	1.9	65.5	4.7	5.3	19.1	31.5	49.3	9.2
Greeneville town -----	5 581	9.3	.4	74.4	10.7	5.1	13.1	36.6	50.3	10.5
Jahson City city -----	19 638	22.3	1.4	66.9	6.1	3.4	11.3	35.8	52.9	9.2
Kingsport city -----	15 639	19.6	1.0	69.0	7.6	2.8	11.4	37.4	51.2	7.7
District 2 -----	212 688	19.7	3.9	62.7	5.4	8.2	8.5	31.9	59.7	6.1
COUNTY										
Blount County -----	33 624	29.4	6.8	46.8	7.7	9.3	6.4	28.1	65.5	6.3
Bradley County (pt.) -----	11 899	2.2	8.6	73.5	5.4	10.2	3.7	25.6	70.7	5.9
Knox County (pt.) -----	127 296	19.5	1.3	69.9	4.8	4.5	9.6	34.1	56.3	4.9
Laudan County -----	12 155	20.4	6.8	53.9	6.7	12.2	7.1	29.4	63.5	8.3
McMinn County -----	16 351	19.6	9.4	51.9	4.1	15.0	9.4	29.0	61.6	8.8
Monroe County -----	11 363	12.0	7.6	43.7	6.3	30.5	7.2	31.1	61.7	13.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Athens city -----	4 844	34.1	2.3	56.4	3.2	4.0	14.1	37.9	48.1	13.5
Cleveland city (pt.) -----	729	10.4	2.3	82.4	.7	4.1	—	10.3	89.7	—
Farragut town -----	4 259	38.3	1.3	57.7	1.5	1.2	1.0	12.5	86.5	.6
Knoxville city -----	69 973	20.3	.7	70.7	5.1	3.2	14.7	41.1	44.2	6.4
Maryville city -----	7 718	56.3	1.8	35.4	4.5	1.9	10.3	35.0	54.7	6.7
District 3 -----	209 616	22.7	5.0	56.8	5.4	10.1	9.9	31.1	59.0	7.2
COUNTY										
Anderson County -----	27 384	28.9	2.3	54.3	3.9	10.6	8.6	31.2	60.2	6.2
Bledsoe County -----	3 261	16.6	18.2	23.5	2.8	39.0	10.8	24.5	64.7	12.3
Bradley County (pt.) -----	15 705	16.1	5.6	67.4	5.0	5.8	8.6	33.2	58.2	8.7
Grundy County -----	4 784	4.0	20.6	31.1	3.8	40.4	10.8	31.0	58.2	15.3
Hamilton County -----	111 799	25.5	2.7	62.8	4.9	4.1	10.8	32.4	56.8	5.3
Marion County -----	9 215	16.6	7.8	47.6	10.0	17.9	10.5	27.8	61.6	11.1
Meigs County -----	2 996	.9	17.6	48.0	5.9	27.6	6.8	26.0	67.2	13.4
Morgan County -----	5 841	33.9	5.1	26.1	5.8	29.2	10.4	27.1	62.5	13.9
Polk County -----	5 092	1.9	16.2	39.3	17.8	24.8	7.1	26.2	66.7	14.4
Roane County -----	18 453	19.6	6.9	53.0	5.4	15.0	8.3	27.6	64.1	7.2
Sequatchie County -----	3 287	11.2	15.5	40.7	7.9	24.7	10.2	29.6	60.1	14.0
Van Buren County -----	1 799	10.3	14.1	34.1	3.2	38.2	10.4	25.8	63.8	16.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Chattanooga city -----	62 176	25.7	1.5	64.8	5.3	2.7	15.7	37.2	47.1	7.1
Cleveland city (pt.) -----	11 256	21.9	2.3	68.8	4.2	2.8	10.2	38.0	51.8	9.2
East Brainerd COP -----	3 682	53.6	1.0	41.2	1.4	2.7	—	12.0	88.0	.6
East Ridge city -----	9 109	13.1	.7	81.2	3.4	1.7	5.6	37.8	56.7	2.4
Middle Valley COP -----	4 108	38.7	3.8	50.6	3.6	3.2	1.4	16.8	81.8	2.3
Oak Ridge city -----	11 763	47.8	.4	48.7	.8	2.3	8.9	32.5	58.7	3.7
Red Bank city -----	5 595	21.3	1.2	70.7	4.7	2.0	6.7	44.2	49.1	3.5
District 4 -----	204 726	17.9	10.1	44.6	5.3	22.2	9.1	29.8	61.1	10.5
COUNTY										
Bedford County -----	11 608	23.7	11.9	49.1	2.5	12.7	8.9	28.7	62.4	8.9
Campbell County -----	13 150	12.8	5.2	44.0	11.1	27.0	14.6	31.7	53.6	12.1
Claiborne County -----	9 629	.7	2.4	44.6	15.6	36.7	10.7	29.8	59.4	11.5
Coffee County -----	15 500	19.8	8.3	55.4	3.0	13.5	7.5	29.8	62.7	8.8
Cumberland County -----	13 426	15.3	13.5	41.2	3.9	26.1	6.2	32.3	61.5	10.1
Fentress County -----	5 511	15.7	12.6	20.3	3.5	47.9	11.2	31.8	57.0	15.4
Franklin County -----	12 660	14.1	16.5	50.2	4.0	15.2	8.0	25.7	66.2	9.2
Giles County -----	9 832	16.2	16.9	42.7	2.6	21.6	10.6	28.7	60.7	8.6
Groinger County -----	6 394	.1	3.6	46.8	13.7	35.8	9.5	24.1	66.4	14.7
Hamblen County -----	19 429	15.9	2.5	64.1	7.5	9.9	8.2	30.9	61.0	9.8
Hardin County -----	8 726	25.5	11.6	34.8	2.2	26.0	10.2	32.8	57.0	11.8
Knox County (pt.) -----	4 894	.7	2.6	73.7	8.7	14.2	6.3	25.3	68.4	4.7
Lawrence County -----	13 338	25.3	13.3	31.7	1.9	27.8	9.0	30.4	60.6	8.6
Lincoln County -----	10 881	23.6	23.0	35.5	1.8	16.0	8.8	28.5	62.7	8.0
Moore County -----	1 734	5.9	21.3	49.4	1.6	21.8	1.7	27.6	70.6	5.8
Pickett County -----	1 786	3.8	25.0	34.5	8.1	28.7	12.0	30.3	57.7	17.2
Rhea County -----	9 185	37.3	6.5	35.9	3.5	16.8	9.5	31.7	58.7	10.3
Scott County -----	6 534	42.8	2.6	18.5	6.7	29.5	10.9	32.2	56.9	16.0
Union County -----	4 932	—	2.2	58.6	6.2	33.0	8.1	31.8	60.1	13.7
Warren County -----	12 681	18.5	9.4	50.4	5.1	16.6	9.0	30.2	60.8	11.7
Wayne County -----	5 174	14.6	11.8	25.9	2.4	45.3	8.8	28.9	62.3	13.9
White County -----	7 722	26.6	14.8	37.0	2.9	18.8	8.6	27.5	63.9	10.9

Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
District 4—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Lawrenceburg city	4 423	53.0	2.4	37.0	1.7	5.9	12.0	41.5	46.5	9.5
McMinnville city	4 738	34.2	.7	53.2	4.8	7.1	14.2	39.3	46.5	15.6
Morristown city	8 715	25.2	.7	63.0	5.7	5.3	13.8	38.2	48.0	12.5
Shelbyville city	5 684	42.0	3.3	48.8	1.9	3.9	13.6	37.0	49.4	12.9
Tullahoma city	6 603	33.0	2.2	57.5	2.2	5.0	8.8	33.0	58.2	9.5
District 5	218 369	28.8	1.9	65.3	1.7	2.4	10.4	37.3	52.3	4.8
COUNTY										
Davidson County (pt.)	205 950	28.9	1.4	66.3	1.5	1.9	10.5	38.0	51.5	4.5
Robertson County (pt.)	12 419	28.1	9.6	48.2	4.0	10.1	9.1	26.2	64.8	8.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	3 354	10.2	.9	84.4	1.8	2.7	4.1	32.4	63.5	3.0
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)	197 007	28.2	1.4	67.0	1.5	1.9	10.8	38.5	50.8	4.7
Springfield city (pt.)	3 573	53.4	1.4	42.2	2.0	1.0	21.6	35.5	42.9	12.8
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)	205 950	28.9	1.4	66.3	1.5	1.9	10.5	38.0	51.5	4.5
District 6	197 252	23.3	8.7	53.7	2.6	11.6	6.3	26.6	67.1	6.6
COUNTY										
Cannon County	3 980	12.4	16.8	42.0	1.9	26.9	8.2	27.1	64.7	8.7
Clay County	2 855	.3	12.5	41.2	4.6	41.5	11.2	31.0	57.8	19.3
Davidson County (pt.)	1 580	48.0	.9	50.8	—	.3	2.2	29.9	68.0	—
DeKalb County	5 696	36.1	7.8	37.3	2.0	16.8	10.5	32.3	57.2	13.9
Jackson County	3 642	3.7	17.1	38.0	5.0	36.2	10.7	28.8	60.5	12.9
Macon County	6 159	14.3	15.1	36.1	4.0	30.4	10.1	27.1	62.7	14.4
Marshall County	8 268	24.4	16.3	43.7	2.2	13.4	9.1	32.4	58.5	9.5
Overton County	6 734	11.0	12.7	34.5	7.8	34.0	11.5	28.7	59.9	11.0
Putnam County	19 753	18.8	6.6	59.0	3.7	11.8	6.7	31.3	62.0	7.6
Rutherford County	42 118	24.3	6.2	62.1	2.0	5.3	5.8	28.3	65.9	5.2
Smith County	5 358	20.5	20.2	40.0	4.3	15.0	8.8	29.2	62.0	9.6
Sumner County	36 850	22.6	5.8	60.9	2.4	8.2	5.0	25.7	69.3	5.6
Trausdale County	2 261	21.8	22.5	35.0	4.4	16.2	10.4	30.0	59.5	15.3
Williamson County	27 928	38.3	6.6	46.1	1.0	8.0	3.7	20.1	76.1	2.4
Wilson County	24 070	18.1	10.1	60.5	2.6	8.7	5.2	22.8	72.0	5.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Brentwood city	5 276	75.0	.9	23.2	.3	.5	.8	13.0	86.2	—
Coakeville city	8 563	29.3	1.2	64.3	2.7	2.4	7.2	38.0	54.8	6.0
Franklin city	7 828	40.3	.9	56.9	.3	1.6	7.4	33.9	58.7	3.4
Gallatin city	7 028	30.4	1.1	61.1	3.1	.3	10.8	32.8	56.3	7.8
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	1 040	31.8	5.6	58.5	—	4.1	2.5	14.6	82.9	1.3
Hendersonville city	11 441	25.6	.9	71.0	1.1	1.3	1.9	25.7	72.3	2.7
Lebanon city	5 909	39.2	2.8	52.2	2.6	3.1	12.2	37.3	50.5	10.3
Murfreesboro city	17 110	31.1	1.8	64.3	1.6	1.2	9.5	35.9	54.6	5.0
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)	1 580	48.0	.9	50.8	—	.3	2.2	29.9	68.0	—
Smyrna town	4 836	25.5	1.0	69.6	1.3	2.5	6.8	32.1	61.1	8.0
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)	1 580	48.0	.9	50.8	—	.3	2.2	29.9	68.0	—
District 7	197 291	36.0	7.7	42.8	1.6	11.8	6.5	28.8	64.7	6.1
COUNTY										
Cheatham County	9 515	3.7	15.5	59.8	3.7	17.2	4.9	24.2	70.9	9.1
Chester County	4 558	26.3	15.0	34.0	1.4	23.3	8.8	27.9	63.3	9.2
Decatur County	4 216	39.2	9.2	23.5	2.0	26.2	10.1	30.0	59.9	11.7
Dickson County	13 019	31.9	6.1	39.3	2.6	20.1	8.6	28.6	62.7	7.2
Fayette County	8 453	14.1	23.6	37.6	1.6	23.1	10.5	29.5	60.0	11.5
Hardeman County	8 276	29.6	13.6	31.6	.8	24.4	12.4	34.4	53.2	10.9
Henderson County	8 527	53.7	6.4	24.9	.8	14.2	8.5	29.8	61.6	11.0
Hickman County	5 976	21.4	11.0	30.0	2.5	35.0	8.0	28.9	63.1	11.1
Lewis County	3 533	30.4	10.7	26.0	1.6	31.2	7.1	35.5	57.4	14.2
McNairy County	8 834	17.2	22.9	36.7	1.6	21.7	10.9	26.2	62.9	10.2
Maury County	20 608	33.0	9.1	45.2	2.3	10.4	9.6	27.9	62.5	7.5
Montgomery County	34 345	17.6	4.1	67.3	3.0	8.1	7.5	32.8	59.7	4.9
Perry County	2 512	19.8	16.0	31.6	.7	31.8	8.5	32.5	59.0	15.2
Robertson County (pt.)	2 382	28.9	11.3	41.3	5.0	13.6	5.0	24.1	70.9	5.1
Shelby County (pt.)	62 537	60.2	1.9	36.8	.1	.9	1.9	26.8	71.3	1.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bartlett town (pt.)	6 945	75.5	1.7	21.0	.3	1.6	.6	12.1	87.3	4
Clarksville city	25 442	22.6	1.7	69.7	2.8	3.2	8.3	35.8	55.9	5.6
Callierville town	4 429	73.5	1.3	22.8	.1	2.3	3.8	19.1	77.1	2.1
Columbia city	11 267	49.3	1.3	44.4	2.1	2.9	11.6	32.1	56.3	8.9
Germantown city	10 713	69.3	.5	30.1	—	.1	1.1	13.4	85.5	1
Memphis city (pt.)	13 258	48.2	.5	50.7	.1	.4	1.4	39.0	59.5	2.1
Springfield city (pt.)	670	81.2	—	17.6	1.2	—	7.8	41.3	50.9	4.5
District 8	201 092	43.5	8.2	36.4	1.6	10.3	9.9	32.8	57.3	7.6
COUNTY										
Benton County	5 784	22.8	9.0	38.3	3.0	26.9	6.7	30.9	62.4	8.5
Corrall County	10 727	28.6	9.0	42.9	2.4	17.1	9.0	31.9	59.1	9.1
Crockett County	5 183	30.1	21.0	33.9	2.2	12.8	9.4	33.4	57.2	10.6
Dyer County	13 617	53.9	4.9	35.5	.6	5.1	12.4	32.7	55.0	9.4
Gibson County	18 361	43.1	5.5	41.6	1.4	8.4	10.6	34.0	55.3	7.3
Haywood County	7 014	44.3	12.6	29.0	1.4	12.6	14.1	37.9	48.0	10.4
Henry County	11 362	23.3	9.5	48.8	3.0	15.4	9.6	34.1	56.4	9.2
Houston County	2 683	7.1	16.7	36.6	1.1	38.5	10.7	29.6	59.7	9.7
Humphreys County	6 063	36.7	3.8	33.6	2.4	23.4	7.6	29.9	62.6	7.5

Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
District 8—Con. COUNTY—Con.										
Lake County	2 418	55.5	4.8	30.5	1.0	8.2	15.7	37.5	46.8	16.4
Louderdale County	8 423	48.1	12.7	28.1	2.2	9.0	12.0	36.7	51.3	12.4
Madison County	29 609	51.6	6.5	34.0	.9	7.0	13.0	33.1	53.8	5.5
Obion County	12 412	49.6	8.7	30.3	2.6	8.8	8.9	34.3	56.8	9.6
Shelby County (pt.)	38 733	62.8	3.7	30.8	.2	2.5	7.0	31.8	61.2	3.7
Stewart County	3 678	.6	14.4	41.6	2.8	40.6	9.4	25.5	65.1	8.2
Tipton County	13 033	30.0	19.1	38.6	2.0	10.3	9.6	28.9	61.5	9.3
Weakley County	11 992	25.4	7.2	51.9	3.7	11.8	8.2	34.3	57.5	7.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bartlett town (pt.)	1 511	82.7	.4	14.8	—	2.1	1.1	21.5	77.4	.4
Brownsville city	3 698	62.6	.6	34.1	.8	1.9	18.6	39.0	42.4	8.9
Oyersburg city	6 696	70.0	.7	27.9	.1	1.3	18.0	36.7	45.3	10.8
Jackson city	19 206	68.6	.9	28.7	.3	1.6	16.3	38.1	45.6	7.0
Memphis city (pt.)	22 397	69.9	.7	28.6	.1	.7	8.1	36.8	55.2	3.0
Millington city	4 168	59.7	.7	38.0	.4	1.2	6.7	39.5	53.8	7.1
Union City	4 305	76.0	1.4	21.9	.5	.3	13.2	39.1	47.7	10.0
District 9	202 301	70.8	.9	27.5	.1	.6	18.9	39.7	41.3	6.0
COUNTY										
Shelby County (pt.)	202 301	70.8	.9	27.5	.1	.6	18.9	39.7	41.3	6.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Memphis city (pt.)	194 174	71.5	.9	26.9	.1	.6	19.7	40.1	40.3	6.2

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit —		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit —		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	1989 to March 1990		1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989	
The State	1 261 048	9.6	27.0	583 674	594	20.1	365 568	170	12.6	592 677	45.7	3.5	357	25.0
District 1	156 893	8.2	30.7	54 637	504	18.3	53 200	156	12.2	53 497	44.0	4.2	295	24.3
COUNTY														
Carter County	15 410	7.1	34.8	4 695	459	19.4	5 969	146	13.3	4 779	46.5	4.7	282	24.7
Cocke County	8 137	9.6	31.7	1 813	426	17.7	2 884	141	12.6	3 054	38.0	5.0	213	25.3
Greene County	16 548	7.6	30.5	5 127	447	18.0	4 943	147	12.1	4 934	42.7	5.7	272	22.9
Hancock County	1 946	6.5	34.4	296	299	24.1	495	100	11.8	538	42.2	3.7	145	28.3
Hawkins County	13 236	8.5	29.0	4 020	494	16.6	4 096	145	12.0	3 931	41.6	5.3	295	22.7
Jefferson County	9 519	8.7	29.0	2 976	489	18.9	2 868	153	11.9	2 810	40.5	5.0	275	25.5
Johnson County	4 360	8.1	33.2	934	431	24.8	1 333	139	12.7	1 046	43.8	6.6	211	25.9
Knox County (pt.)	1 155	9.1	41.9	215	531	17.2	467	160	11.9	294	22.8	10.9	296	24.6
Sevier County	14 803	11.7	22.1	5 297	513	20.7	4 421	144	11.6	4 717	45.3	3.6	347	24.5
Sullivan County	42 530	7.3	32.2	17 425	549	17.7	15 755	173	12.1	14 199	44.3	4.1	308	23.5
Unicoi County	5 114	8.9	35.0	1 474	478	17.1	2 141	145	12.7	1 507	44.7	6.0	274	25.0
Washington County	24 135	8.1	30.1	10 365	541	18.1	7 828	162	12.1	11 688	46.2	2.4	313	25.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bloomington CDP	3 442	5.7	34.4	1 448	446	16.7	1 303	153	11.9	790	41.9	5.1	310	23.4
Bristol city	6 455	8.2	38.9	2 634	586	19.3	2 637	193	12.7	3 290	49.3	3.1	299	25.6
Elizabethton city	3 218	5.7	43.0	1 195	472	19.1	1 630	171	14.6	1 718	44.4	1.5	228	25.4
Greenville town	3 535	7.4	36.7	1 492	498	17.2	1 698	171	12.3	2 046	40.2	2.7	266	24.7
Johnson City city	11 124	9.5	31.5	5 495	585	17.7	4 087	176	12.0	8 514	46.6	2.1	313	25.7
Kingsport city	9 832	7.9	37.4	4 392	573	17.0	4 427	171	12.4	5 807	44.9	3.8	297	23.6
District 2	145 608	9.6	28.1	67 933	596	19.0	46 622	175	12.5	67 080	46.4	3.1	337	25.0
COUNTY														
Blount County	25 072	9.5	25.8	10 463	566	18.1	8 506	165	11.9	8 552	47.2	3.7	321	23.9
Bradley County (pt.)	9 544	11.3	18.0	4 534	563	19.7	2 162	162	12.1	2 355	48.6	3.8	353	22.2
Knox County (pt.)	80 064	9.3	29.7	42 489	641	19.1	26 085	190	12.8	47 232	46.6	2.5	352	25.5
Loudon County	9 428	10.3	30.2	3 439	546	20.2	3 238	157	12.2	2 727	43.2	3.7	280	22.8
McMinn County	12 448	9.4	29.0	4 368	481	18.7	3 990	157	12.5	3 903	46.5	5.6	269	25.4
Monroe County	9 052	9.4	27.5	2 640	405	18.3	2 641	135	12.0	2 311	39.8	8.5	265	22.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Athens city	3 045	9.3	33.9	1 487	468	20.3	1 267	169	12.9	1 799	47.5	4.6	252	26.6
Cleveland city (pt.)	644	17.4	3.3	465	698	20.0	143	200	11.1	85	67.1	—	604	15.2
Forroguet town	3 889	14.0	7.5	2 983	1 022	18.7	507	236	12.1	370	43.8	—	562	23.2
Knoxville city	34 806	7.2	40.0	16 876	549	20.4	15 000	195	13.6	35 167	46.1	2.7	332	26.5
Maryville city	4 957	8.5	28.7	2 477	601	18.2	2 007	182	12.1	2 761	43.8	3.3	305	25.6
District 3	143 862	8.9	29.1	64 321	564	18.4	47 272	172	12.6	65 754	43.3	3.6	348	24.7
COUNTY														
Anderson County	19 401	8.6	33.6	7 819	566	16.7	7 278	168	11.7	7 983	43.1	4.2	342	24.5
Bledsoe County	2 568	7.3	30.2	537	380	19.0	791	128	12.4	693	30.9	6.2	232	23.0
Bradley County (pt.)	9 457	9.4	28.1	4 531	513	19.6	3 141	172	12.5	6 248	48.0	2.2	318	24.5
Grundey County	3 896	8.1	29.9	940	396	23.3	1 335	134	13.7	888	39.3	6.4	211	30.3
Hamilton County	71 640	8.8	28.6	38 270	612	18.1	22 839	185	12.9	40 159	43.5	3.3	373	24.9
Marion County	7 284	10.2	27.0	2 554	444	20.7	2 312	151	13.1	1 931	41.9	4.4	263	23.8
Meigs County	2 393	11.2	20.6	589	453	19.5	553	145	12.0	603	46.1	7.0	268	27.2
Morgan County	4 844	9.1	26.8	1 521	423	21.7	1 370	154	13.3	997	46.2	4.6	261	26.5
Polk County	4 220	7.9	26.9	984	451	20.6	1 506	139	12.2	872	40.4	6.1	258	22.6
Roane County	14 102	8.2	30.8	5 348	523	17.4	5 059	171	12.9	4 351	38.8	3.5	287	22.8
Sequoatchie County	2 550	12.0	25.3	742	398	24.1	740	137	12.8	737	45.2	5.0	288	25.8
Van Buren County	1 507	9.6	23.8	486	371	21.5	348	127	11.9	292	38.7	2.7	174	20.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Cholttonoogo city	33 715	7.3	34.8	17 714	564	19.5	12 489	192	13.7	28 461	42.5	3.6	360	25.7
Cleveland city (pt.)	5 968	8.4	30.4	3 088	535	20.0	2 437	176	13.0	5 288	48.5	2.2	317	25.0
East Brainerd COP	3 396	11.1	8.0	2 618	761	15.9	492	182	11.0	286	55.6	—	455	16.9
East Ridge city	5 613	10.6	39.6	2 825	527	18.1	2 271	169	12.0	3 496	41.0	1.7	429	22.7
Middle Volley COP	3 533	8.0	13.7	2 507	631	15.4	660	175	11.5	575	52.5	—	451	20.4
Oak Ridge city	7 824	8.2	39.0	4 246	628	15.8	3 069	178	11.4	3 939	43.3	4.0	378	23.5
Red Bank city	3 052	7.6	42.0	1 416	531	17.4	1 406	170	12.2	2 543	48.2	3.1	363	24.7
District 4	155 058	9.5	26.5	50 353	474	19.7	48 472	149	12.5	49 668	42.8	5.3	277	24.1
COUNTY														
Bedford County	8 329	11.0	24.4	2 884	543	19.5	2 333	174	13.0	3 279	43.7	5.9	307	24.5
Campbell County	9 709	8.5	26.5	3 056	460	23.0	3 879	142	12.6	3 441	39.1	5.3	250	27.0
Claiborne County	7 542	10.7	24.5	2 157	443	21.7	2 157	153	13.5	2 087	43.6	9.9	248	25.5
Coffee County	10 862	8.4	29.1	4 314	529	18.6	3 316	169	12.9	4 638	48.9	2.9	319	23.5
Cumberland County	10 526	13.1	17.3	3 328	469	22.2	3 401	138	11.7	2 900	44.0	3.8	296	24.3
Fentress County	4 329	5.8	25.5	1 244	329	23.2	1 279	117	13.2	1 182	41.5	5.5	212	23.1
Franklin County	9 835	8.8	28.9	3 507	503	17.6	3 360	161	12.0	2 825	45.0	4.3	296	22.7
Giles County	7 175	10.0	27.6	2 060	492	18.8	1 982	157	12.1	2 657	39.7	4.6	272	25.9
Groinger County	5 271	9.7	29.2	1 193	425	20.4	1 457	132	12.0	1 123	41.1	6.0	246	21.1
Hamblen County	14 009	9.3	26.5	6 223	506	18.0	4 780	161	12.4	5 420	46.2	4.0	291	22.7
Hardin County	6 750	10.0	26.0	2 031	417	20.2	2 319	133	12.4	1 976	47.4	7.3	252	23.5
Knox County (pt.)	4 064	7.7	32.8	1 591	580	18.2	1 292	158	12.7	830	33.4	10.1	319	25.2
Lawrence County	10 213	9.2	29.1	2 913	434	18.0	3 467	149	12.3	3 125	43.3	3.6	255	23.7
Lincoln County	7 982	7.2	28.5	2 505	510	20.3	2 107	150	12.7	2 899	34.0	7.1	281	24.3
Moore County	1 451	9.3	24.0	313	482	16.8	300	160	12.9	283	32.5	15.9	295	17.5
Pickett County	1 407	6.5	33.2	327	332	19.6	359	125	12.8	379	50.7	5	148	21.3
Rhea County	6 844	9.4	23.4	2 000	501	19.8	2 307	152	12.2	2 341	45.0	5.9	282	23.9

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Percent with householder moved into unit —			With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with householder moved into unit —			Specified renter paying cash rent	
				Medion selected monthly owner costs as o percentage of household income in 1989			Medion selected monthly owner costs as o percentage of household income in 1989							
	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Medion selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Total	Medion selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Medion gross rent (dollars)	Medion gross rent as o percentage of household income in 1989
District 4—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Scott County	4 924	8.4	28.0	1 411	432	23.9	1 526	141	12.7	1 610	37.3	6.5	230	26.6
Union County	3 936	9.9	24.5	933	478	21.0	993	131	11.6	996	43.1	3.7	265	25.0
Warren County	9 277	11.6	26.2	3 477	440	18.1	2 910	146	12.7	3 404	42.8	4.2	279	25.0
Wayne County	4 328	9.8	28.7	984	392	17.8	1 146	133	12.3	846	37.0	9.1	245	22.2
White County	6 295	9.8	26.9	1 902	430	18.4	1 802	139	13.1	1 427	37.7	7.4	264	24.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Lawrenceburg city	2 831	9.6	32.7	1 010	452	18.0	1 480	156	12.6	1 592	48.1	2.2	256	25.5
McMinnville city	2 749	8.9	33.4	1 025	432	16.7	1 458	153	12.8	1 989	42.8	3.7	270	25.7
Morristown city	5 032	9.0	35.8	2 184	460	19.7	2 312	159	12.6	3 683	44.7	3.1	278	23.3
Shelbyville city	3 413	10.3	29.8	1 590	517	20.0	1 323	171	14.2	2 271	44.0	5.4	303	25.1
Tullohamo city	4 295	8.1	30.9	2 338	547	18.7	1 480	185	12.9	2 308	49.0	3.2	304	25.0
District 5	119 637	9.4	28.5	69 713	697	20.9	31 214	205	12.6	98 732	48.1	2.1	430	25.3
COUNTY														
Davidson County (pt.)	110 427	9.4	29.0	65 592	703	20.9	28 936	206	12.6	95 523	48.4	2.0	433	25.3
Robertson County (pt.)	9 210	9.8	22.4	4 121	622	20.8	2 278	189	12.8	3 209	39.6	3.8	324	26.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	1 935	8.0	30.8	1 194	705	21.0	505	195	13.0	1 419	53.8	.7	488	22.3
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)	103 646	9.6	28.7	61 830	694	21.0	26 681	202	12.6	93 361	48.3	2.1	431	25.3
Springfield city (pt.)	1 977	8.0	28.7	1 023	566	20.8	727	185	13.0	1 596	38.8	2.9	277	27.4
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)	110 427	9.4	29.0	65 592	703	20.9	28 936	206	12.6	95 523	48.4	2.0	433	25.3
District 6	146 346	11.4	19.8	71 713	711	21.0	31 966	175	12.6	50 906	50.2	3.1	378	24.7
COUNTY														
Cannon County	3 157	10.1	24.1	795	443	17.7	765	148	12.7	823	29.8	9.7	238	21.1
Cloy County	2 324	10.6	29.9	474	363	18.6	613	149	13.3	531	39.4	7.5	215	24.7
Oavidson County (pt.)	1 274	16.7	14.5	817	1 147	21.5	273	291	12.2	306	59.5	—	569	25.9
Oekolb County	4 351	8.5	27.9	1 468	388	17.4	1 367	140	13.4	1 345	38.4	2.3	261	24.7
Jackson County	2 971	8.7	28.6	526	421	17.9	694	145	13.1	671	46.1	3.7	229	27.4
Macon County	4 853	10.9	23.4	1 385	393	19.4	1 249	144	13.8	1 306	42.3	5.4	244	22.4
Marshall County	5 851	9.8	28.6	2 041	506	17.7	1 668	162	12.7	2 417	42.7	5.1	317	22.9
Overton County	5 409	9.7	27.5	1 444	388	17.5	1 512	134	12.3	1 325	46.3	8.7	235	23.6
Putnam County	13 187	11.3	23.2	4 969	529	19.5	4 215	152	12.1	6 566	55.1	2.3	306	25.2
Rutherford County	27 826	14.1	16.3	16 819	721	21.5	4 892	186	12.4	14 292	55.2	2.2	403	26.2
Smith County	4 223	9.7	29.7	1 068	504	17.4	1 253	160	13.6	1 135	41.1	6.5	258	20.9
Sumner County	27 641	10.6	18.4	15 298	697	20.7	5 884	194	12.8	9 209	50.2	1.8	418	24.6
Trausdale County	1 690	8.3	32.8	510	504	20.6	439	170	14.3	571	36.4	4.0	277	27.0
Williamson County	22 210	12.6	13.8	13 746	1 019	21.8	3 345	222	12.0	5 718	50.5	2.8	480	22.9
Wilson County	19 379	10.4	18.0	10 353	766	21.6	3 797	191	12.4	4 691	46.9	4.0	401	24.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brentwood city	4 903	14.3	7.4	3 880	1 339	21.1	590	304	11.8	373	45.8	2.1	807	28.2
Cookeville city	4 306	10.0	29.6	1 708	593	17.9	1 954	158	11.8	4 257	59.4	.7	317	26.3
Franklin city	4 276	15.7	15.0	2 663	887	22.4	944	214	12.8	3 552	55.8	1.0	478	22.7
Gallatin city	4 311	10.5	24.6	2 331	594	18.7	1 464	183	13.4	2 717	43.9	1.8	382	24.0
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	879	11.7	15.4	510	860	20.9	181	229	14.5	161	47.2	.6	503	26.5
Hendersonville city	8 330	10.5	14.4	6 326	776	21.2	1 284	240	11.9	3 111	49.5	.3	496	25.3
Lebanon city	3 448	7.8	29.2	1 747	596	20.7	1 298	188	12.6	2 461	49.7	3.9	384	25.6
Murfreesboro city	8 139	12.3	23.1	4 956	755	20.9	2 230	198	13.1	8 971	57.1	1.5	388	27.2
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)	1 274	16.7	14.5	817	1 147	21.5	273	291	12.2	306	59.5	—	569	25.9
Smyrna town	2 701	12.8	12.9	1 888	704	20.8	454	179	11.7	2 135	58.3	1.0	450	23.9
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)	1 274	16.7	14.5	817	1 147	21.5	273	291	12.2	306	59.5	—	569	25.9
District 7	139 919	12.0	19.7	73 039	719	21.0	30 120	168	12.5	57 372	54.0	2.8	412	23.5
COUNTY														
Cheatham County	7 910	11.6	20.6	3 498	636	22.0	1 484	181	13.8	1 605	47.8	4.2	387	24.7
Chester County	3 529	8.0	26.6	1 152	459	21.1	1 028	157	13.6	1 029	37.3	5.0	241	23.6
Decatur County	3 395	7.0	32.7	720	440	21.8	1 195	131	13.6	821	37.1	6.8	253	23.6
Dickson County	9 854	9.9	24.8	3 482	532	20.9	2 502	161	12.5	3 165	55.8	3.2	337	27.0
Foyette County	6 327	7.5	22.7	2 234	479	22.5	1 491	176	12.5	2 126	30.7	9.0	241	23.4
Hordeon County	6 094	7.7	25.1	2 133	436	19.9	1 868	148	13.2	2 182	40.7	4.7	258	24.9
Henderson County	6 799	9.0	31.0	1 925	450	16.4	1 899	148	12.9	1 728	46.2	4.2	266	25.1
Hickmon County	4 826	10.5	27.2	1 286	454	18.3	1 268	144	13.0	1 150	40.8	5.6	285	23.7
Lewis County	2 678	13.3	24.2	645	437	21.0	777	133	12.3	855	44.1	2.5	222	26.3
McNoiry County	6 993	7.9	28.2	2 197	424	21.2	2 058	146	13.3	1 841	45.5	4.1	238	24.5
Moury County	14 225	11.3	27.8	5 626	565	18.7	4 596	165	12.4	6 383	44.1	4.4	366	22.8
Montgomery County	20 985	12.2	23.7	12 154	591	21.3	4 598	171	12.2	13 360	61.4	2.2	373	24.2
Perry County	2 107	10.6	29.0	451	407	22.1	569	137	12.1	405	30.4	13.6	237	22.1
Robertson County (pt.)	1 875	8.4	22.0	647	666	20.7	485	181	12.5	507	49.5	8.3	399	22.3
Shelby County (pt.)	42 322	16.3	5.8	34 889	951	21.2	4 302	243	11.5	20 215	61.0	.6	495	22.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bartlett town (pt.)	6 389	15.3	7.2	5 433	864	21.5	706	220	11.7	556	52.0	1.1	596	23.9
Clarksville city	13 908	13.4	23.5	9 489	594	21.4	2 878	174	11.7	11 534	62.8	1.6	377	24.4
Collierville town	3 700	18.8	8.9	2 934	966	22.2	516	219	11.6	729	51.3	2.1	450	23.0
Columbio city	6 906	10.9	32.0	3 150	554	17.7	2 766	168	12.4	4 361	46.7	4.3	379	23.3
Germontown city	9 605	10.9	3.3	7 964	1 213	20.4	959	337	10.8	1 108	54.0	.9	631	23.0
Memphis city (pt.)	5 563	10.4	14.1	4 280	761	18.7	804	235	11.7	7 695	61.9	.5	461	21.5
Springfield city (pt.)	435	8.3	29.2	194	678	21.4	197	175	11.4	235	50.6	—	415	23.3

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989
District 8 -----	141 472	9.4	27.2	61 471	522	19.5	43 096	165	13.0	59 620	44.0	4.0	311	24.4
COUNTY														
Benton County -----	4 638	9.7	28.2	1 181	428	18.6	1 557	147	12.4	1 146	45.0	4.9	270	22.6
Corroll County -----	8 477	8.9	28.5	2 434	435	16.8	2 943	152	13.5	2 250	41.1	7.9	262	23.7
Crockett County -----	3 959	8.0	37.1	1 350	387	19.7	1 457	156	13.3	1 224	36.8	8.8	258	23.8
Dyer County -----	8 965	9.7	31.3	4 391	479	17.3	2 884	169	13.3	4 652	44.2	3.2	310	24.6
Gibson County -----	13 332	7.0	34.9	4 731	443	16.5	5 111	150	13.3	5 029	42.3	4.7	271	23.7
Haywood County -----	4 659	7.7	28.4	2 111	422	21.8	1 276	159	14.3	2 355	36.9	5.9	257	26.0
Henry County -----	8 692	9.5	24.9	2 435	443	20.9	2 962	153	13.0	2 670	42.9	5.2	270	25.2
Houston County -----	2 112	11.3	22.8	476	429	18.7	713	144	13.4	571	38.2	8.4	264	25.5
Humphreys County -----	4 688	10.0	28.3	1 511	496	19.6	1 348	164	12.7	1 375	36.7	4.9	288	22.9
Lake County -----	1 413	8.1	34.8	493	425	19.4	630	169	13.6	1 005	31.5	3.5	215	27.7
Louderdale County -----	5 636	9.5	29.6	2 029	460	20.8	1 888	164	14.1	2 787	37.2	4.6	273	24.0
Madison County -----	19 359	10.0	23.4	10 203	567	20.4	5 898	179	12.9	10 250	45.1	4.1	337	24.3
Obion County -----	8 762	8.1	30.2	3 309	504	17.4	3 016	167	13.1	3 650	40.2	4.8	282	23.3
Shelby County (pt.) -----	25 919	10.1	21.8	17 284	615	20.0	5 560	188	12.5	12 814	51.4	1.5	391	24.7
Stewart County -----	3 032	9.2	24.7	758	445	19.2	894	136	12.9	646	39.9	3.9	244	21.7
Tipton County -----	9 376	13.1	23.9	4 124	609	22.8	2 213	184	12.6	3 657	42.3	4.0	323	25.9
Weakley County -----	8 453	7.5	30.2	2 651	470	17.0	2 746	147	12.3	3 539	44.8	4.8	258	23.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bortlett town (pt.) -----	1 296	9.0	7.9	991	832	20.7	194	182	12.0	215	55.8	—	616	23.9
Brownsville city -----	2 230	7.6	24.7	1 327	423	21.9	718	157	15.3	1 468	44.3	3.7	277	26.5
Dyersburg city -----	3 605	5.7	35.5	1 855	488	16.2	1 511	179	13.1	3 091	49.1	2.0	311	25.9
Jackson city -----	10 738	9.1	26.6	5 937	548	20.6	4 021	186	13.2	8 468	45.0	3.7	334	25.0
Memphis city (pt.) -----	14 596	8.9	27.6	10 000	550	18.7	3 657	186	12.5	7 801	48.2	1.5	397	26.4
Millington city -----	1 388	14.2	16.4	977	592	19.1	266	173	13.2	2 780	66.0	—	353	21.1
Union City city -----	2 442	5.9	37.3	1 079	595	18.8	1 137	174	13.3	1 863	40.4	3.8	301	24.6
District 9 -----	112 253	8.0	34.7	70 494	573	20.8	33 606	186	13.5	90 048	40.6	4.0	362	27.7
COUNTY														
Shelby County (pt.) -----	112 253	8.0	34.7	70 494	573	20.8	33 606	186	13.5	90 048	40.6	4.0	362	27.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Memphis city (pt.) -----	106 590	7.4	36.4	65 275	556	20.6	33 367	186	13.5	87 584	40.1	4.1	357	27.9

Table 32. **Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) — Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State -----	4 877 185	15.1	20	24 724	24 890	29 447	29 645	12 703	12 935
District 1 -----	541 875	15.1	53	21 759	22 146	26 179	26 635	9 959	10 473
COUNTY									
Carter County -----	51 505	14.7	154	18 575	19 706	21 940	23 393	7 486	8 754
Cocke County -----	29 141	14.7	208	16 188	17 447	19 755	21 498	5 919	7 288
Greene County -----	55 853	16.7	133	20 950	22 077	24 959	26 243	10 043	11 380
Honcock County -----	6 739	23.4	250	10 954	12 754	13 547	16 032	3 838	4 952
Hawkins County -----	44 565	15.6	148	21 227	22 730	25 618	27 187	7 897	9 408
Jefferson County -----	33 016	20.3	187	21 635	22 882	25 469	26 797	8 334	10 149
Johnson County -----	13 766	21.7	196	14 270	15 707	17 196	18 896	5 237	6 382
Knox County (pt.) -----	3 787	11.4	484	18 587	22 738	21 416	27 192	5 771	10 481
Sevier County -----	51 043	13.7	171	22 358	23 748	25 668	27 012	10 671	12 269
Sullivan County -----	143 596	14.4	120	24 580	25 586	29 620	30 671	11 567	12 637
Unicoi County -----	16 549	14.3	306	19 222	21 771	24 773	27 892	7 467	9 357
Washington County -----	92 315	12.8	154	23 032	24 364	28 868	30 423	11 115	12 397
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Bloomingsdale CDP -----	10 953	14.2	291	21 968	25 294	25 528	28 735	8 471	13 832
Bristol city -----	23 421	14.2	360	21 573	23 813	28 039	31 260	10 638	12 686
Elizabethtown city -----	11 931	13.8	383	16 188	18 867	21 455	25 427	6 506	8 387
Greeneville town -----	13 532	15.6	339	19 073	21 957	25 631	28 751	9 323	11 615
Johnson City city -----	49 381	13.1	238	22 113	24 124	30 469	32 372	10 940	12 705
Kingsport city -----	36 365	14.9	279	21 920	23 699	28 969	31 335	10 982	12 820
District 2 -----	541 864	13.9	68	25 028	25 507	30 629	31 205	12 329	12 903
COUNTY									
Blount County -----	85 969	15.1	146	25 057	26 093	29 587	30 948	11 491	12 770
Brodley County (pt.) -----	33 435	13.4	233	28 363	30 363	31 459	33 622	10 109	12 936
Knox County (pt.) -----	318 281	13.2	100	25 690	26 354	32 478	33 471	13 306	14 123
Loudon County -----	31 255	15.3	228	23 308	25 188	27 433	30 019	9 967	12 225
McMinn County -----	42 383	16.0	166	21 216	22 595	25 388	27 027	8 015	9 521
Monroe County -----	30 541	14.7	185	19 139	20 677	22 198	23 803	8 307	10 508
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Athens city -----	12 054	13.9	351	17 790	20 689	22 733	25 903	7 087	9 709
Cleveland city (pt.) -----	2 134	10.4	1 139	40 724	47 011	41 987	49 134	9 519	38 041
Forroguet town -----	12 793	11.4	643	56 598	62 864	60 109	66 005	15 132	31 206
Knoxville city -----	165 121	13.7	122	19 522	20 313	25 636	26 626	11 815	12 482
Maryville city -----	19 208	15.6	349	23 885	26 632	31 098	34 095	9 664	12 672
District 3 -----	541 866	15.2	61	24 444	24 930	29 257	29 858	11 895	12 356
COUNTY									
Anderson County -----	68 250	15.2	159	25 868	27 124	30 997	32 384	12 082	13 734
Bledsoe County -----	9 669	20.3	232	17 206	19 439	20 517	23 513	6 484	9 198
Brodley County (pt.) -----	40 277	14.5	213	22 497	24 060	27 404	29 269	11 070	12 392
Grundey County -----	13 362	32.2	153	15 755	17 095	18 838	20 202	6 303	7 361
Hamilton County -----	285 536	13.6	100	26 217	26 829	31 837	32 550	13 585	14 534
Marion County -----	24 860	19.9	167	19 363	20 850	23 242	25 111	8 222	10 075
Meigs County -----	8 033	22.2	305	18 986	21 497	21 115	24 830	7 430	11 307
Morgan County -----	17 300	18.7	163	18 150	20 275	21 437	23 019	5 646	7 013
Polk County -----	13 643	20.0	218	20 775	22 548	23 150	24 719	7 576	10 100
Roane County -----	47 227	12.7	218	23 262	25 122	27 276	29 357	8 614	10 491
Sequatchie County -----	8 863	12.1	461	17 842	21 156	20 557	25 089	6 549	10 026
Van Buren County -----	4 846	27.7	225	19 146	21 719	22 018	24 629	5 478	7 934
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Chattanooga city -----	152 466	13.3	128	21 796	22 622	26 994	28 175	12 383	13 549
Cleveland city (pt.) -----	28 220	14.7	270	21 042	22 532	25 795	28 099	10 976	12 466
East Brainerd CDP -----	11 594	11.6	542	46 110	49 589	47 355	50 853	22 265	39 615
East Ridge city -----	21 101	12.6	342	25 957	27 500	29 886	32 014	16 471	18 633
Middle Valley CDP -----	12 255	14.9	287	37 772	41 855	40 366	43 674	13 587	21 558
Oak Ridge city -----	27 310	14.1	330	31 482	33 878	40 736	44 002	14 983	17 595
Red Bank city -----	12 322	13.5	406	23 834	26 144	28 435	31 547	14 374	18 040
District 4 -----	541 868	17.4	44	20 512	20 858	24 305	24 760	8 530	8 964
COUNTY									
Bedford County -----	30 411	15.6	228	22 668	24 557	26 881	29 137	9 030	11 237
Campbell County -----	35 079	19.1	137	15 898	17 001	19 366	20 760	6 671	7 816
Claiborne County -----	26 137	21.6	165	16 548	17 728	19 391	20 693	5 864	6 988
Coffee County -----	40 339	13.8	207	23 769	25 548	27 641	29 915	8 977	11 091
Cumberland County -----	34 736	16.1	169	19 850	21 094	22 598	24 397	8 742	10 681
Fentress County -----	14 669	23.7	167	13 309	14 539	15 796	17 014	5 563	6 353
Franklin County -----	34 725	21.2	155	22 479	24 411	26 937	28 671	9 953	11 497
Giles County -----	25 741	17.4	229	21 309	23 015	26 003	27 937	7 818	9 796
Grainger County -----	17 095	20.0	173	18 149	20 041	20 913	22 481	6 844	8 917
Hamblen County -----	50 480	13.9	175	23 201	24 505	26 604	28 149	10 667	12 751
Hardin County -----	22 633	16.2	240	16 907	18 729	20 847	22 862	7 014	8 540
Knox County (pt.) -----	13 681	12.7	288	26 030	28 826	29 251	31 582	9 142	13 777
Lawrence County -----	35 303	17.2	164	20 107	21 577	24 258	25 978	8 636	10 423
Lincoln County -----	28 157	14.6	217	21 190	22 929	25 940	28 376	7 678	9 691
Moore County -----	4 721	15.4	468	25 972	29 654	28 747	32 075	9 353	18 616
Pickett County -----	4 548	23.2	412	14 127	16 472	16 974	19 757	6 240	9 269
Rhea County -----	24 344	17.5	191	19 108	20 734	22 722	24 857	7 548	9 960
Scott County -----	18 358	18.3	209	15 059	16 657	17 728	19 546	6 154	7 632
Union County -----	13 694	23.2	162	18 770	20 458	21 596	23 594	6 541	8 490
Warren County -----	32 992	15.9	211	20 178	21 860	25 164	26 636	8 005	9 714
Wayne County -----	13 935	26.0	151	17 691	19 167	20 853	22 278	6 400	7 737
White County -----	20 090	16.3	201	19 015	20 744	22 994	25 231	7 090	8 990

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 4—Con.									
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Lawrenceburg city	10 412	11.4	407	17 131	19 494	21 170	25 870	8 711	11 588
McMinnville city	11 194	14.8	348	15 894	18 673	22 518	26 341	6 930	8 971
Morristown city	21 385	12.8	296	18 596	20 715	22 480	25 280	9 423	12 074
Shelbyville city	14 049	13.6	324	18 571	21 445	23 900	27 107	8 020	10 654
Tullohomo city	16 761	13.7	330	24 949	27 697	31 410	35 394	8 554	12 004
District 5	541 910	12.9	77	27 920	28 496	34 010	34 782	18 425	19 065
COUNTY									
Davidson County (pt.)	507 233	12.5	82	27 946	28 544	34 203	35 020	18 719	19 384
Robertson County (pt.)	34 677	19.2	185	26 629	28 608	31 327	32 814	10 190	12 655
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	8 177	11.3	564	31 451	35 320	36 111	40 308	19 319	24 521
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)	484 823	12.4	77	27 400	27 985	33 408	34 244	18 611	19 288
Springfield city (pt.)	9 443	14.8	452	18 625	21 741	22 602	26 858	8 386	12 127
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)	507 233	12.5	82	27 946	28 544	34 203	35 020	18 719	19 384
District 6	541 977	15.7	62	28 947	29 522	33 650	34 241	12 284	12 977
COUNTY									
Cannon County	10 467	24.4	220	21 717	23 744	25 988	28 559	6 293	7 925
Cloy County	7 238	21.2	301	16 727	18 904	19 743	22 989	6 089	8 948
Davidson County (pt.)	3 551	12.2	1 583	46 673	59 881	57 919	67 479	27 091	34 804
DeKalb County	14 360	17.6	271	18 356	20 344	21 888	24 400	6 197	7 859
Jackson County	9 297	20.3	369	16 947	19 238	20 820	23 108	4 618	6 256
Macon County	15 906	16.8	277	18 000	20 265	21 756	23 762	6 483	8 497
Marshall County	21 539	18.2	226	22 780	24 930	28 080	30 107	8 920	10 896
Overton County	17 636	16.1	222	17 529	19 057	20 611	22 565	6 246	7 978
Putnam County	51 373	18.1	166	21 170	22 216	26 314	27 769	10 403	11 684
Rutherford County	118 570	12.9	120	30 354	31 402	35 447	36 622	14 735	16 082
Smith County	14 143	26.3	233	22 325	24 221	26 495	28 853	7 899	10 223
Sumner County	103 281	15.3	138	31 258	32 332	35 621	36 802	14 264	16 184
Trausdale County	5 920	28.8	270	19 043	21 108	21 983	25 374	6 561	9 084
Williamson County	81 021	12.5	251	42 570	44 661	47 198	49 531	18 257	21 073
Wilson County	67 675	15.8	161	32 170	33 637	36 135	37 611	12 615	15 114
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Brentwood city	16 392	11.8	696	66 945	74 024	70 853	77 318	24 549	35 842
Cookeville city	21 744	15.3	325	19 728	21 529	27 888	30 997	10 851	12 599
Franklin city	20 098	12.1	423	31 244	33 718	35 479	40 698	18 521	21 734
Gallatin city	18 794	13.1	288	25 057	27 991	30 379	33 917	11 233	15 281
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	3 042	24.0	743	41 037	45 040	43 488	47 950	10 128	25 321
Hendersonville city	32 188	13.1	300	36 804	39 317	40 908	43 216	20 030	21 974
Lebanon city	15 208	15.1	322	24 037	26 513	28 827	31 802	10 710	12 977
Murfreesboro city	44 922	11.4	251	25 371	27 416	34 070	37 113	13 539	15 649
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)	3 551	12.2	1 583	46 673	59 881	57 919	67 479	27 091	34 804
Smyrno town	13 647	11.8	298	29 700	32 491	32 713	36 508	13 893	17 883
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)	3 551	12.2	1 583	46 673	59 881	57 919	67 479	27 091	34 804
District 7	541 937	15.6	66	28 972	29 511	33 085	33 726	15 353	16 076
COUNTY									
Cheatham County	27 140	16.1	205	29 842	31 645	32 305	34 495	12 025	16 278
Chester County	12 819	16.7	206	17 711	21 187	23 229	25 883	6 485	8 851
Decatur County	10 472	24.7	219	16 990	18 868	21 258	23 084	5 864	7 007
Dickson County	35 061	17.8	195	23 487	25 328	27 864	29 720	9 508	11 428
Foyette County	25 559	22.2	183	21 356	23 314	25 675	27 755	7 640	9 551
Hardeman County	23 377	20.1	173	18 292	19 965	21 488	22 997	7 172	8 635
Henderson County	21 844	16.9	183	20 402	21 796	24 354	26 600	7 309	9 319
Hickman County	16 754	13.4	295	20 469	22 759	24 472	26 651	7 462	10 400
Lewis County	9 247	13.0	335	16 308	18 883	19 722	22 023	6 150	8 350
McNairy County	22 422	24.4	154	17 975	19 454	22 166	23 716	5 882	6 737
Moury County	54 812	14.9	176	25 554	26 922	30 285	31 905	10 400	11 763
Montgomery County	100 498	14.1	114	25 114	26 023	27 281	28 432	15 372	17 154
Perry County	6 612	26.2	288	18 042	20 035	20 758	22 953	8 121	11 339
Robertson County (pt.)	6 817	13.8	617	30 431	33 085	32 216	36 277	11 980	19 179
Shelby County (pt.)	168 503	12.7	170	44 881	46 047	51 418	52 626	25 302	26 670
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Bartlett town (pt.)	22 719	12.1	304	46 707	49 682	47 910	50 732	20 562	31 006
Clarksville city	75 494	14.4	136	24 811	25 852	26 899	28 271	16 701	18 484
Collierville town	14 427	12.9	492	44 094	50 773	50 132	53 394	10 908	19 487
Columbia city	28 583	13.9	271	24 138	26 211	29 820	32 494	10 493	12 377
Germantown city	32 893	13.9	440	67 342	70 808	70 121	73 926	29 615	39 993
Memphis city (pt.)	29 909	12.1	444	32 032	34 372	39 507	41 875	22 294	24 635
Springfield city (pt.)	1 784	12.8	1 684	27 721	35 429	32 251	42 583	11 353	20 434
District 8	541 907	17.1	48	22 417	22 852	27 019	27 463	10 117	10 605
COUNTY									
Benton County	14 524	17.7	256	19 236	21 308	22 915	25 477	7 654	9 788
Corroll County	27 514	20.7	163	20 190	21 337	24 269	25 827	7 577	9 102
Crockett County	13 378	30.2	214	19 520	21 056	23 593	25 492	7 018	8 209
Dyer County	34 854	13.1	245	21 343	23 062	26 867	29 552	8 657	10 944
Gibson County	46 315	19.3	140	20 475	21 401	24 824	26 260	8 063	9 163
Hoywood County	19 437	14.9	261	16 372	18 482	19 948	23 480	6 801	8 529
Henry County	27 888	16.1	226	18 057	19 726	21 856	23 896	7 705	9 207
Houston County	7 018	32.5	206	19 062	20 877	22 465	24 805	5 686	7 120
Humphreys County	15 795	21.6	216	21 264	23 335	26 055	28 067	9 430	11 785

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 8—Con. COUNTY—Con.									
Loke County	7 129	24.0	293	15 780	18 049	19 151	21 956	6 569	10 418
Louderdale County	23 491	20.4	181	18 077	19 866	21 668	23 586	6 777	8 563
Madison County	77 982	13.0	172	22 915	24 517	28 422	30 097	11 799	13 548
Obion County	31 717	20.8	175	21 676	23 117	26 688	28 639	8 142	9 542
Shelby County (pt.)	115 846	12.8	124	28 835	30 169	32 315	33 944	16 159	17 659
Stewart County	9 479	21.3	273	19 841	21 711	23 282	25 605	5 859	7 761
Tipton County	37 568	18.1	152	22 925	24 794	26 622	28 301	8 818	11 312
Weakley County	31 972	22.4	145	20 428	21 581	25 370	27 042	7 902	9 206
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Bortlett town (pt.)	4 270	12.0	707	41 836	47 104	45 031	50 678	19 225	33 697
Brownsville city	10 019	13.1	405	16 270	19 155	20 495	25 346	6 086	8 078
Dyersburg city	16 317	11.2	397	18 323	21 175	23 410	28 502	9 627	13 027
Jackson city	48 949	12.7	225	20 413	21 713	25 411	27 519	11 688	13 566
Memphis city (pt.)	60 834	11.0	173	26 755	28 472	30 799	32 338	15 981	17 914
Millington city	17 866	13.5	205	22 728	24 901	23 986	26 716	14 338	18 698
Union City city	10 513	15.6	420	19 399	22 201	25 913	29 371	7 470	9 843
District 9	541 981	12.9	68	21 882	22 351	26 276	26 904	13 633	14 382
COUNTY									
Shelby County (pt.)	541 981	12.9	68	21 882	22 351	26 276	26 904	13 633	14 382
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Memphis city (pt.)	519 594	12.9	70	21 207	21 677	25 456	26 092	13 190	13 938

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
The State	2 026 067	15.3	592	596	169	171	20.0	20.1	12.6	12.7	356	358	24.9	25.1
District 1	231 024	15.2	499	510	155	158	18.0	18.6	12.0	12.4	293	298	24.0	24.6
COUNTY														
Carter County	21 779	14.6	444	473	143	149	18.3	20.4	12.6	14.0	272	292	23.6	26.0
Cacke County	12 282	14.8	408	443	135	146	16.0	19.3	11.7	13.6	201	224	23.3	26.9
Greene County	23 270	17.0	436	459	143	150	17.1	18.9	11.4	12.7	265	279	21.7	24.0
Hancock County	2 890	23.7	274	327	85	112	20.7	27.2	10.2	13.3	134	165	23.9	34.6
Hawkins County	18 779	15.7	479	512	141	149	15.6	17.6	11.3	12.7	283	306	21.8	23.6
Jefferson County	14 170	20.4	474	505	149	158	17.8	20.0	11.6	12.6	265	284	24.2	26.8
Johnson County	6 090	22.7	407	455	133	144	23.0	26.7	11.6	14.5	194	230	23.5	29.7
Knox County (pt.)	1 521	11.8	459	622	145	175	11.9	21.7	9.4	13.8	269	335	21.3	42.0
Sevier County	24 166	13.7	497	529	140	149	19.8	21.5	10.9	12.3	336	358	23.5	25.7
Sullivan County	60 623	14.5	539	558	171	176	17.2	18.2	11.7	12.5	303	313	22.8	24.2
Union County	7 076	14.6	451	506	139	151	15.3	18.8	11.6	13.8	258	290	22.4	28.0
Washington County	38 378	12.7	527	555	158	166	17.3	18.9	11.5	12.7	307	320	24.6	26.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blairstown CDP	4 447	14.3	420	471	145	162	14.9	18.5	10.5	13.2	295	325	19.6	27.0
Bristol city	10 403	14.1	558	616	186	199	17.7	20.6	11.7	13.7	290	316	24.3	27.1
Elizabethton city	5 191	13.8	440	504	162	180	16.8	21.5	13.2	16.1	210	245	23.7	27.6
Greeneville town	6 058	16.0	470	524	163	178	15.5	18.9	11.2	13.4	253	279	23.1	26.0
Johnson City city	21 241	13.0	561	609	170	181	16.7	18.7	11.2	12.8	306	321	24.8	26.7
Kingsport city	16 742	15.0	548	597	167	175	16.0	18.0	11.6	13.1	285	306	22.8	24.5
District 2	229 461	14.2	590	601	174	177	18.7	19.3	12.3	12.7	335	340	24.7	25.3
COUNTY														
Blount County	36 532	15.4	555	577	162	168	17.4	18.8	11.4	12.3	315	328	23.1	24.6
Bradley County (pt.)	12 621	13.9	544	581	155	169	18.5	20.6	11.0	13.2	341	362	20.4	24.1
Knox County (pt.)	136 894	13.5	634	648	187	192	18.7	19.5	12.5	13.2	348	356	25.1	25.9
Laudon County	12 995	15.6	528	563	151	162	19.0	21.1	11.4	13.0	266	293	21.3	24.3
McMinn County	17 616	16.5	466	496	152	161	17.6	19.7	11.8	13.3	258	279	24.2	26.7
Manroe County	12 803	15.0	390	424	130	140	17.0	19.7	11.1	12.9	254	275	20.1	24.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Athens city	5 184	14.2	442	494	162	176	18.2	22.0	11.4	14.4	230	275	24.8	28.5
Cleveland city (pt.)	742	11.3	648	759	179	248	15.7	21.8	6.8	15.4	363	662	7.6	23.5
Farragut town	4 456	11.8	971	1 080	205	262	17.2	20.2	9.7	14.6	473	685	19.1	27.3
Knoxville city	76 453	14.0	540	558	192	198	19.9	20.8	13.1	14.0	328	336	26.1	27.0
Maryville city	8 280	15.8	577	628	176	189	16.8	19.6	11.1	13.2	289	320	24.3	26.8
District 3	229 420	15.4	559	568	171	174	18.1	18.7	12.4	12.9	345	350	24.4	24.9
COUNTY														
Anderson County	29 323	15.2	553	578	164	171	15.9	17.4	11.2	12.2	335	350	23.7	25.4
Bledsoe County	3 771	22.4	343	416	121	136	16.4	21.9	11.1	13.8	219	246	19.6	26.1
Bradley County (pt.)	16 941	14.8	496	531	166	178	18.5	20.5	11.6	13.4	310	327	23.6	25.4
Grundy County	5 155	33.1	381	414	129	139	22.4	24.3	12.8	14.6	197	227	27.8	32.8
Hamilton County	122 588	13.7	604	620	183	187	17.7	18.5	12.5	13.2	369	376	24.5	25.3
Marion County	10 011	20.3	429	460	146	158	19.7	21.6	12.2	13.9	250	276	22.1	25.4
Meigs County	3 689	22.0	422	484	134	158	17.0	21.2	10.4	13.6	249	287	23.2	33.2
Morgan County	6 378	19.7	405	442	146	162	20.6	22.9	12.0	14.5	248	275	24.0	29.1
Polk County	5 659	21.0	429	473	133	146	18.8	22.0	11.2	13.2	245	272	20.5	24.8
Roane County	20 334	12.9	507	538	166	176	16.4	18.4	12.1	13.7	276	298	21.7	23.9
Sequatchie County	3 570	12.6	364	448	126	149	20.3	27.0	10.7	14.8	267	310	21.4	30.3
Van Buren County	2 001	27.8	353	388	117	136	19.5	23.3	10.2	13.6	143	209	16.3	23.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Chattanooga city	69 601	13.5	554	574	189	195	18.8	20.1	13.2	14.2	356	365	25.3	26.2
Cleveland city (pt.)	12 308	15.0	512	558	169	183	18.6	20.9	12.0	14.1	309	326	24.1	26.0
East Brainerd CDP	3 810	11.5	734	788	171	194	14.5	17.4	8.7	13.3	424	520	12.2	21.5
East Ridge city	9 631	12.4	508	546	162	176	16.6	19.5	10.9	13.1	419	438	21.5	23.9
Middle Valley CDP	4 297	14.9	609	653	160	190	14.2	16.6	9.8	13.3	431	475	17.1	22.9
Oak Ridge city	12 694	14.0	604	651	171	184	14.8	16.8	10.5	12.2	364	393	22.3	24.7
Red Bank city	6 262	13.3	499	565	163	177	15.4	19.3	10.9	13.6	352	374	23.1	26.2
District 4	226 325	17.7	470	479	147	150	19.4	20.0	12.3	12.7	274	280	23.8	24.4
COUNTY														
Bedford County	12 638	15.7	524	563	168	180	18.1	20.8	12.0	14.1	295	318	23.4	26.0
Campbell County	14 817	19.2	446	475	138	146	22.1	24.0	11.9	13.2	237	260	26.0	28.0
Claiborne County	10 711	22.6	423	463	148	159	20.7	22.8	12.6	14.3	233	262	23.9	27.4
Coffee County	16 786	13.8	511	547	164	175	17.4	19.7	11.9	13.8	309	329	22.5	24.5
Cumberland County	15 864	16.4	448	490	134	142	21.2	23.2	10.9	12.4	284	309	23.2	25.5
Fentress County	6 120	24.2	311	346	111	123	22.1	24.3	12.1	14.3	197	227	21.5	24.7
Franklin County	13 717	21.9	489	520	156	165	16.7	18.6	11.3	12.6	285	306	21.7	23.7
Giles County	10 828	17.8	474	516	151	164	17.3	20.2	11.1	13.1	261	284	24.3	27.6
Grainger County	7 501	19.9	404	445	126	137	18.5	21.8	10.9	13.0	233	262	18.7	23.1
Hamblen County	20 514	14.1	492	521	156	166	17.1	19.0	11.6	13.1	283	299	21.7	23.6
Hardin County	10 275	16.2	397	437	129	138	18.6	21.4	11.5	13.4	237	264	21.9	25.1
Knox County (pt.)	5 167	12.9	546	612	149	168	16.2	20.1	11.2	14.3	294	341	20.7	27.7
Lawrence County	14 229	17.4	420	449	145	154	16.8	19.2	11.6	13.1	245	265	22.2	25.1
Lincoln County	11 902	14.6	487	536	144	157	18.9	21.4	11.6	13.8	268	294	22.8	25.7
Moore County	1 912	15.3	448	533	143	177	13.1	20.3	10.0	15.8	271	353	17.7	22.4
Pickett County	2 253	23.0	294	372	115	135	16.3	22.6	10.7	14.8	137	176	17.2	25.0
Rhea County	10 361	18.3	481	524	146	158	18.2	20.9	11.3	13.1	272	292	21.4	26.3
Scott County	7 122	18.5	403	461	134	148	22.5	25.3	11.6	13.9	215	245	24.7	28.4
Union County	5 696	22.2	460	496	123	139	19.3	22.5	10.5	12.8	251	280	22.7	27.8
Warren County	13 802	16.2	425	455	142	151	17.0	19.3	11.8	13.6	269	288	23.7	26.1
Wayne County	5 741	26.9	375	412	128	139	16.3	19.3	11.3	13.3	234	260	19.1	25.6
White County	8 369	16.4	408	453	134	145	16.8	20.0	11.9	14.2	251	276	21.9	26.6

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
District 4—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Lawrenceburg city	4 711	11.9	414	491	147	165	15.5	20.6	11.1	14.1	238	271	23.4	27.5
McMinnville city	5 123	14.9	398	466	145	162	14.6	18.7	11.5	14.1	255	284	24.4	27.0
Marristown city	9 248	13.0	437	483	151	167	17.9	21.4	11.5	13.7	267	289	22.2	24.4
Shelbyville city	6 163	13.8	486	551	162	179	18.0	22.0	12.6	15.8	289	318	23.8	27.3
Tullahoma city	7 119	13.4	524	571	176	194	17.1	20.2	11.5	14.3	289	320	23.0	26.6
District 5	240 552	12.8	691	703	202	208	20.7	21.1	12.3	12.9	428	433	25.1	25.6
COUNTY														
Davidson County (pt.)	227 358	12.4	696	709	204	209	20.7	21.2	12.3	12.9	430	435	25.0	25.5
Robertson County (pt.)	13 194	19.1	606	639	184	195	20.2	21.4	11.9	13.7	307	341	25.6	27.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	3 660	11.1	650	744	182	216	18.9	22.7	10.4	15.7	471	505	20.7	23.9
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)	217 822	12.4	687	700	200	205	20.7	21.2	12.3	12.9	429	434	25.1	25.6
Springfield city (pt.)	3 736	14.5	516	613	172	198	18.3	22.9	11.0	14.9	255	300	25.7	29.0
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)	227 358	12.4	696	709	204	209	20.7	21.2	12.3	12.9	430	435	25.0	25.5
District 6	215 141	16.1	705	717	173	177	20.8	21.1	12.3	12.9	374	381	24.5	25.0
COUNTY														
Cannon County	4 368	25.5	418	467	141	155	16.0	19.5	11.4	14.0	225	252	18.7	23.1
Cloy County	3 340	21.2	338	387	137	162	15.9	21.2	11.6	15.1	195	232	21.5	29.2
Davidson County (pt.)	1 706	12.4	1 058	1 237	258	320	19.3	23.2	9.0	15.4	535	600	22.1	28.0
DeKalb County	6 694	17.9	365	413	133	147	15.8	19.0	12.1	14.7	241	280	22.6	27.0
Jackson County	4 219	20.6	389	452	135	157	15.3	20.4	11.5	14.8	209	250	24.8	29.9
Macon County	6 879	17.1	374	420	137	150	17.5	21.0	12.4	15.2	229	259	20.7	24.1
Marshall County	8 909	18.7	487	528	155	168	16.4	19.0	11.7	13.8	304	331	21.6	24.1
Overton County	7 388	16.0	367	409	128	141	15.8	19.2	11.1	13.5	219	250	22.1	25.1
Putnam County	21 417	18.3	516	542	148	156	18.5	20.3	11.5	12.8	299	313	24.4	26.2
Rutherford County	45 755	13.0	711	731	182	190	21.2	21.9	11.7	13.2	397	409	25.5	27.0
Smith County	6 049	27.7	481	527	155	166	16.0	18.9	12.6	14.6	245	269	18.8	23.2
Sumner County	39 807	15.3	685	711	189	198	20.3	21.2	12.1	13.4	411	425	24.1	25.3
Trausdale County	2 537	29.1	469	544	161	178	18.4	22.2	12.5	16.0	259	294	24.4	29.7
Williamson County	29 875	12.8	995	1 045	213	230	21.3	22.2	11.1	12.9	469	490	21.9	23.9
Wilson County	26 198	16.0	752	780	186	197	21.2	22.1	11.7	13.2	391	411	23.7	25.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brentwood city	5 514	12.2	1 271	1 408	281	328	20.1	22.0	9.7	14.0	698	897	23.3	32.7
Cookeville city	9 284	15.4	563	638	151	166	16.2	19.5	10.7	12.8	308	326	24.9	27.8
Franklin city	8 748	12.6	839	926	202	226	21.5	23.3	11.0	14.6	468	488	21.5	23.9
Gallatin city	7 635	12.6	568	616	174	192	17.0	20.3	11.8	14.9	368	396	22.7	25.4
Goodlettsville city (pt.)	1 101	24.0	798	918	207	250	18.9	22.3	11.3	17.6	465	599	25.0	28.0
Hendersonville city	12 472	12.9	756	795	229	252	20.5	22.0	10.5	13.3	484	508	24.2	26.4
Lebanon city	6 592	15.0	568	637	177	198	19.1	21.9	11.3	14.0	371	397	24.1	27.1
Murfreesboro city	18 708	11.7	728	781	191	208	20.2	21.7	11.8	14.3	381	395	26.4	28.1
Nashville-Davidson (remainder) (pt.)	1 706	12.4	1 058	1 237	258	320	19.3	23.2	9.0	15.4	535	600	22.1	28.0
Smyrna town	5 312	11.5	661	741	169	190	19.4	21.8	9.2	14.2	431	465	22.7	25.1
Nashville-Davidson (pt.)	1 706	12.4	1 058	1 237	258	320	19.3	23.2	9.0	15.4	535	600	22.1	28.0
District 7	215 917	15.9	712	725	166	170	20.8	21.1	12.3	12.8	410	415	23.3	23.8
COUNTY														
Cheatham County	10 297	16.3	619	653	173	190	21.2	22.8	12.4	15.1	368	405	23.4	27.1
Chester County	4 944	16.8	435	482	148	166	19.4	22.5	12.0	15.1	229	254	21.5	27.1
Decatur County	5 346	24.6	412	468	126	136	20.0	23.6	12.5	14.8	234	265	21.9	25.5
Dickson County	14 149	17.8	514	550	155	167	20.1	21.7	11.6	13.4	325	349	25.7	28.4
Fayette County	9 115	23.7	455	504	169	182	21.5	23.5	11.6	13.5	225	257	21.9	24.9
Hardeman County	9 174	21.2	419	453	143	154	18.5	21.0	12.3	14.2	249	268	23.3	27.0
Henderson County	9 278	17.2	431	469	142	154	15.1	17.8	11.8	14.0	255	276	23.1	26.6
Hickman County	6 662	14.0	433	475	136	152	16.2	20.3	11.5	14.5	258	312	21.5	26.6
Lewis County	3 943	13.3	405	469	124	142	17.6	24.2	10.4	14.2	197	247	23.4	29.4
McNairy County	9 734	24.9	409	439	142	151	20.4	22.1	12.4	14.1	226	250	23.1	26.1
Moury County	22 286	14.9	548	581	161	170	17.7	19.7	11.7	13.2	357	375	21.8	23.9
Montgomery County	37 233	14.5	580	602	166	176	20.8	21.8	11.4	12.9	367	378	23.7	24.8
Perry County	3 225	25.0	367	450	129	144	19.2	24.9	10.6	13.5	201	264	19.8	24.3
Robertson County (pt.)	2 629	14.0	639	693	169	193	17.9	22.5	10.2	14.9	361	425	19.9	24.7
Shelby County (pt.)	67 902	12.6	941	962	235	250	21.0	21.5	10.8	12.3	492	499	22.1	23.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bortlett town (pt.)	7 318	12.2	846	883	206	234	20.8	22.1	9.7	13.6	537	676	21.9	26.8
Clarksville city	27 642	14.8	582	606	168	180	20.9	22.0	10.8	12.5	371	382	23.9	25.0
Collierville town	4 613	13.1	939	993	184	243	21.3	23.0	9.4	13.7	404	478	21.3	24.7
Columbia city	12 142	13.8	532	576	162	174	16.4	19.0	11.4	13.3	367	391	22.1	24.6
Germantown city	11 131	14.0	1 187	1 239	322	353	19.9	20.9	9.3	12.2	598	665	20.5	25.5
Memphis city (pt.)	14 451	12.1	736	786	217	253	17.4	19.9	9.9	13.6	455	466	20.8	22.2
Springfield city (pt.)	794	12.6	636	728	157	194	17.6	23.5	7.9	15.0	381	442	20.4	32.3
District 8	219 198	17.6	518	527	163	166	19.2	19.8	12.8	13.2	308	313	24.1	24.7
COUNTY														
Benton County	7 107	17.8	399	458	141	154	16.7	20.5	11.3	13.5	256	285	20.8	24.4
Carroll County	11 783	21.3	418	452	148	157	15.8	17.9	12.7	14.3	254	270	22.2	25.1
Crockett County	5 521	31.4	375	399	150	161	18.4	20.8	12.4	14.1	249	267	22.2	25.4
Dyer County	14 384	13.4	464	494	163	175	16.2	18.4	12.2	14.3	299	321	23.3	25.8
Gibson County	19 635	19.6	432	454	147	154	15.7	17.3	12.7	13.9	265	278	22.9	24.6
Haywood County	7 475	15.1	394	450	152	166	20.6	22.9	12.8	15.9	243	271	24.2	28.0
Henry County	13 774	15.9	426	461	148	159	19.8	21.9	12.1	13.9	259	280	23.8	27.0
Houston County	3 085	31.2	405	453	137	152	16.6	20.6	12.2	14.7	254	274	23.6	27.5
Humphreys County	7 136	21.1	477	517	158	170	17.9	20.8	11.6	13.8	273	303	20.7	25.0

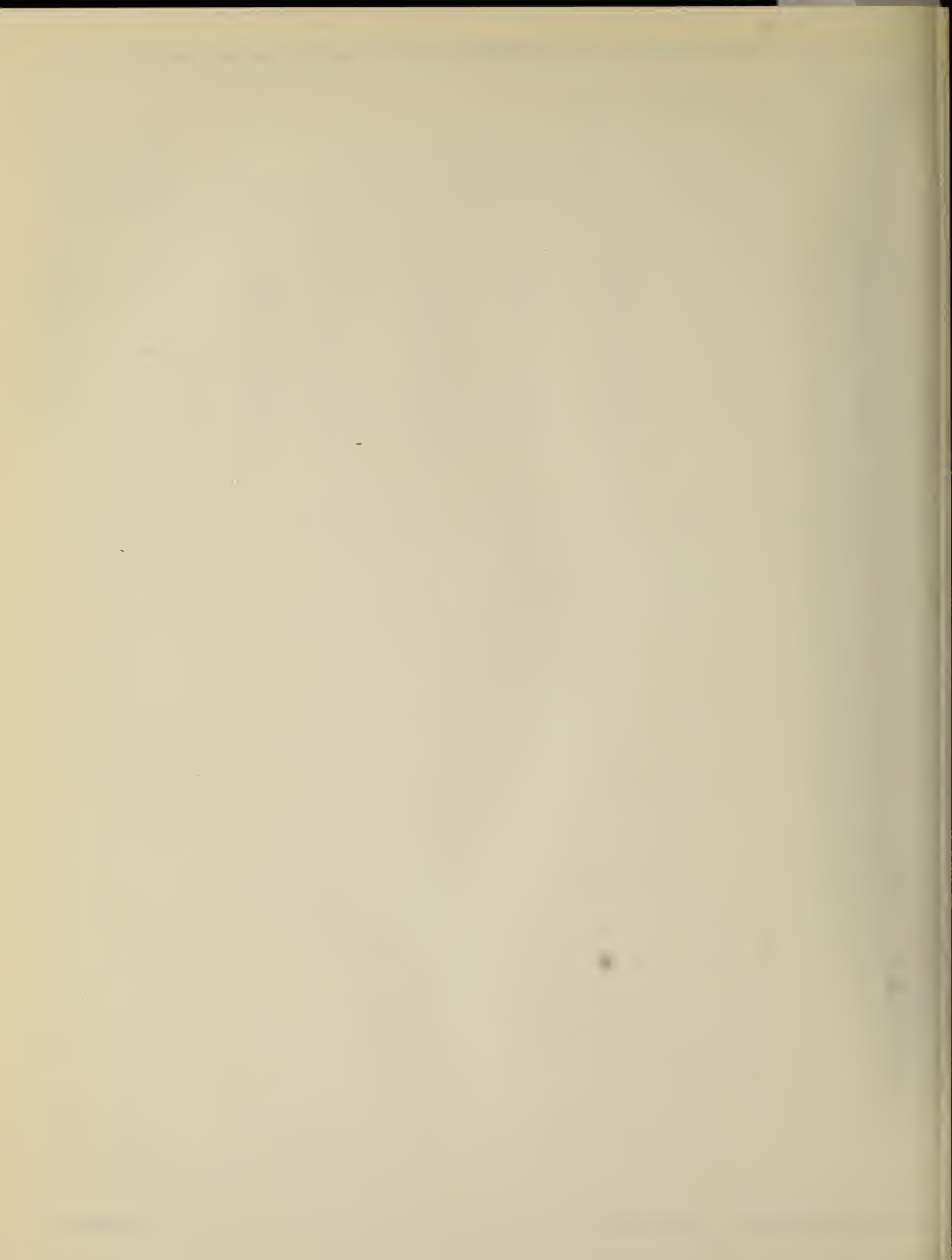
Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
			With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 8—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Lake County	2 610	26.4	405	445	160	178	17.0	21.3	12.1	15.1	201	229	25.3	30.0
Lauderdale County	9 343	21.3	441	479	158	170	19.6	22.0	13.0	15.1	264	283	22.7	25.5
Madison County	31 809	13.1	554	581	174	183	19.7	20.9	12.2	13.6	329	346	23.6	25.0
Obion County	13 359	21.4	488	520	163	172	16.5	18.4	12.4	13.9	273	291	22.2	24.4
Shelby County (pt.)	40 865	12.7	601	629	184	193	19.4	20.5	11.8	13.2	384	397	24.1	25.4
Stewart County	4 384	22.1	423	468	129	142	17.1	21.5	11.6	14.3	229	259	19.4	23.7
Tipton County	14 071	18.1	592	626	178	190	22.1	23.5	11.7	13.6	310	336	24.7	27.2
Weakley County	12 857	23.5	457	483	143	151	16.0	18.0	11.6	13.1	252	265	22.1	24.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bartlett town (pt.)	1 489	12.2	792	870	169	195	18.4	22.3	8.1	15.9	550	742	21.3	31.0
Brownsville city	3 848	12.9	390	458	147	167	20.4	23.5	12.8	17.7	258	296	24.4	28.7
Dyersburg city	7 041	11.9	458	518	171	187	14.5	17.9	11.6	14.6	298	324	24.3	27.3
Jackson city	20 739	12.8	532	564	180	192	19.8	21.4	12.3	14.1	325	343	24.2	25.9
Memphis city (pt.)	23 767	11.3	537	563	180	191	17.8	19.5	11.6	13.5	389	407	25.3	27.4
Millington city	4 440	11.8	553	636	145	202	16.3	21.2	9.5	16.9	343	365	20.0	22.2
Union City city	4 609	15.9	560	653	166	183	16.7	20.8	11.8	14.7	287	313	23.0	26.5
District 9	219 029	13.0	568	579	184	188	20.6	21.0	13.2	13.8	360	365	27.4	28.0
COUNTY														
Shelby County (pt.)	219 029	13.0	568	579	184	188	20.6	21.0	13.2	13.8	360	365	27.4	28.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Memphis city (pt.)	210 355	13.1	550	562	184	188	20.4	20.9	13.2	13.8	355	360	27.6	28.2

Table 35. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas:
1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]



APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/

block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

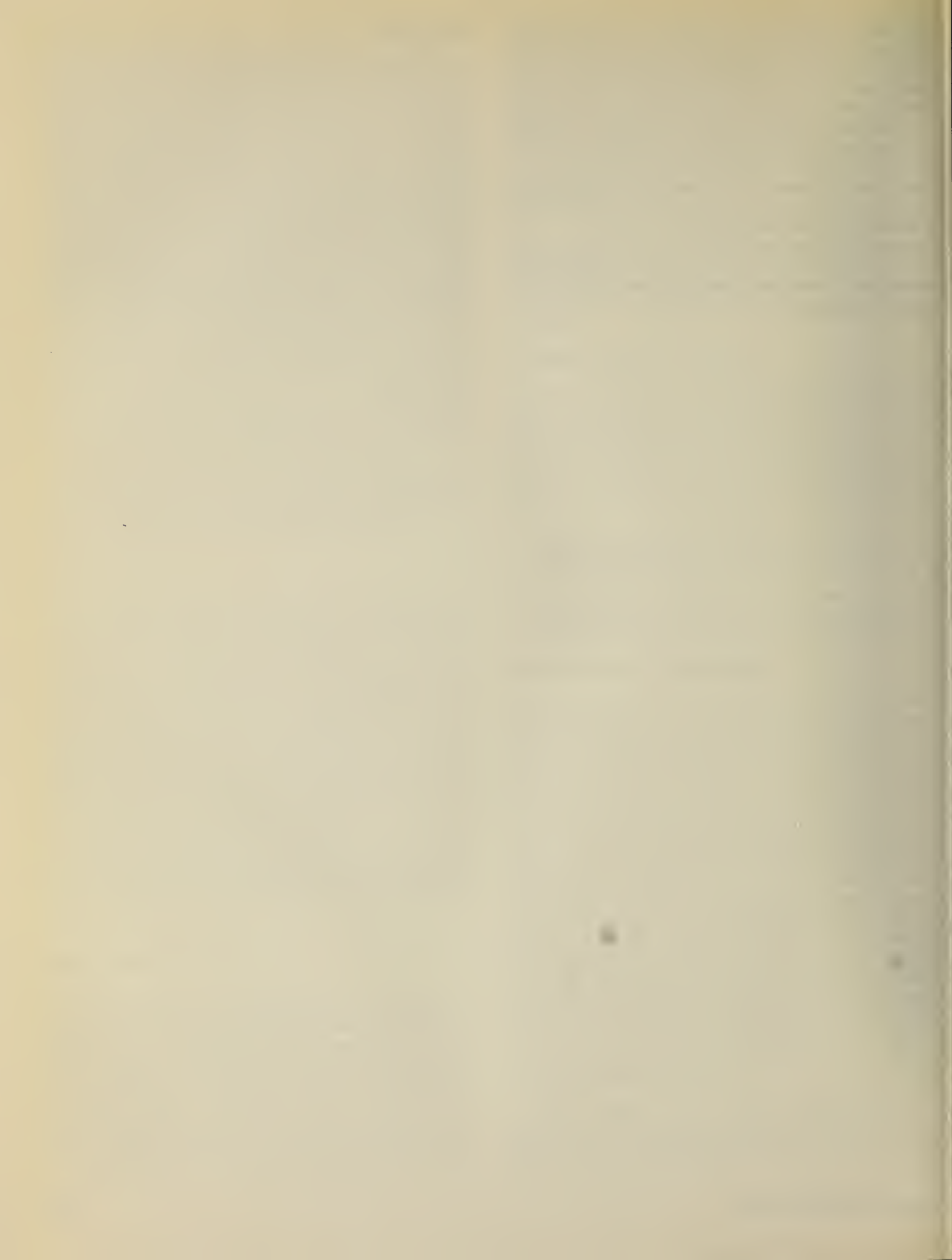
A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as “Public” and “Private.”

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”)—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as “other persons in group quarters” when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes “community-based homes” that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” and “Ownership not known.” Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Public,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa
	Other languages (part)	

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family In 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner-occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent
101 Less than \$100
102 \$100 to \$199
103 \$200 to \$299
104 \$300 to \$399
105 \$400 to \$499
106 \$500 to \$599
107 \$600 to \$749
108 \$750 to \$999
109 \$1,000 or more
110 No cash rent
111-120 Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
121-140 Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
141-160 Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
161-180 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
181-200 Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Vacant Housing Units
1 Vacant for rent
2 Vacant for sale
3 Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

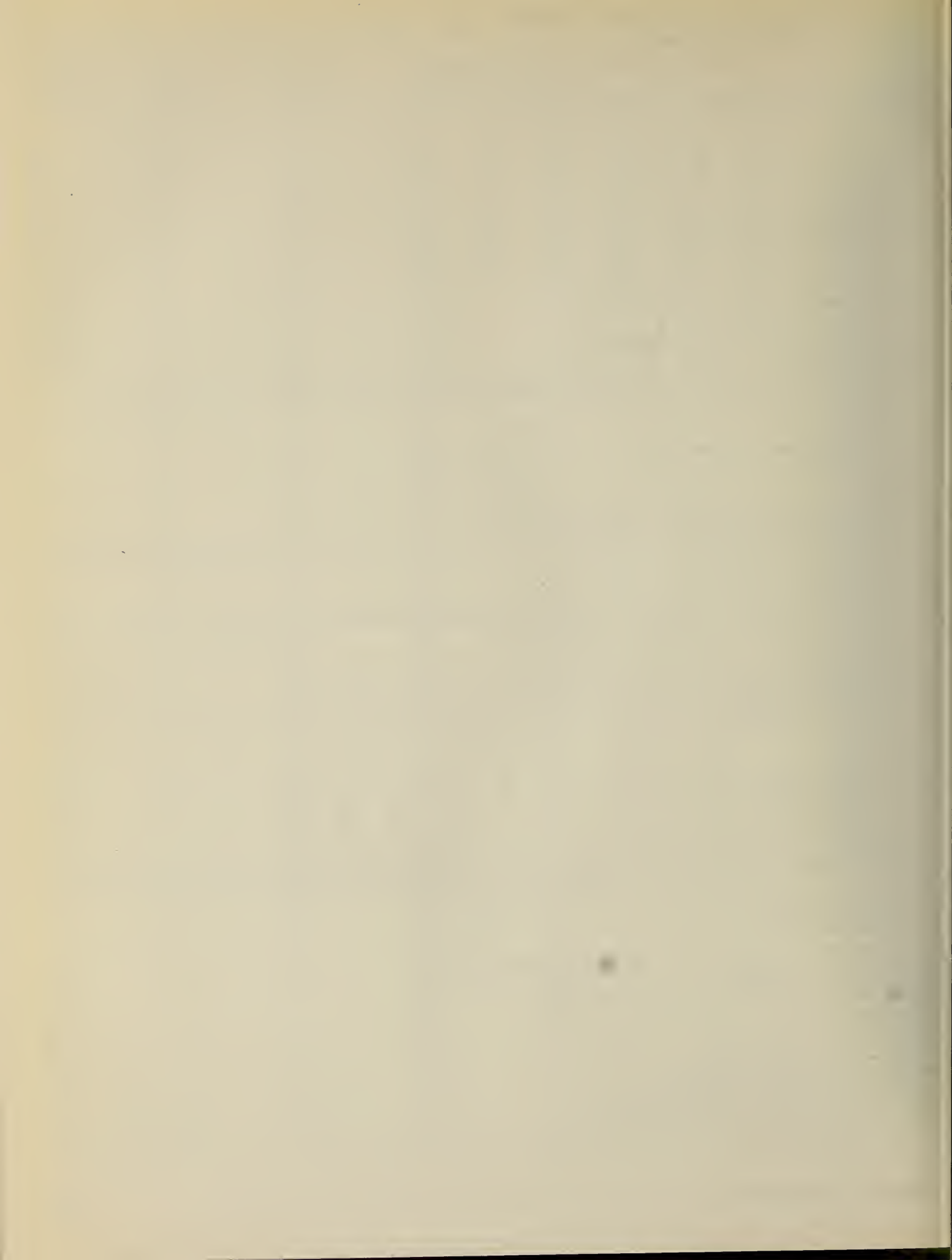
B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Tennessee

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.3
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.0
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.0
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.5	2.5	1.3	0.8
Household type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons In Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
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What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
00 00 00 10 10 10 20 20 30 30 40 40 50 50 60 60 70 70 80 80 90 90	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	00 00 00 10 10 10 20 20 30 30 40 40 50 50 60 60 70 70 80 80 90 90	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day 30		4 times a year 3	
By the week 4		2 times a year 6	
Every other week 2		Once a year 12	

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No**, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.
- Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.
- Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city* and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually left home to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana --
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1 0	9 0 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). ☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). ☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999 ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80 ☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$80 to \$99 ☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$100 to \$124 ☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$125 to \$149 ☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$150 to \$174 ☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$175 to \$199 ☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$200 to \$224 ☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$225 to \$249 ☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$250 to \$274 ☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$275 to \$299 ☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$300 to \$324 ☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$325 to \$349 ☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$350 to \$374 ☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
0 0	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		
1 1	C1. Vacancy status	E. Complete after		
2 2	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN		
3 3	C2. Is this unit boarded up?	F. Cov.		
4 4	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		
5 5				
6 6				
7 7				
8 8				
9 9				

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1		
Last name	First name	Middle initial
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		
14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16		
b. What is this language? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)		
c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18		
b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time		
c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></div> Years		
18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25		
b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></div> Hours		
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> e. State <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></div> f. ZIP Code <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></div>		

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

☐ a.m.
☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

Go to 28 Skip to 32

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle — ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

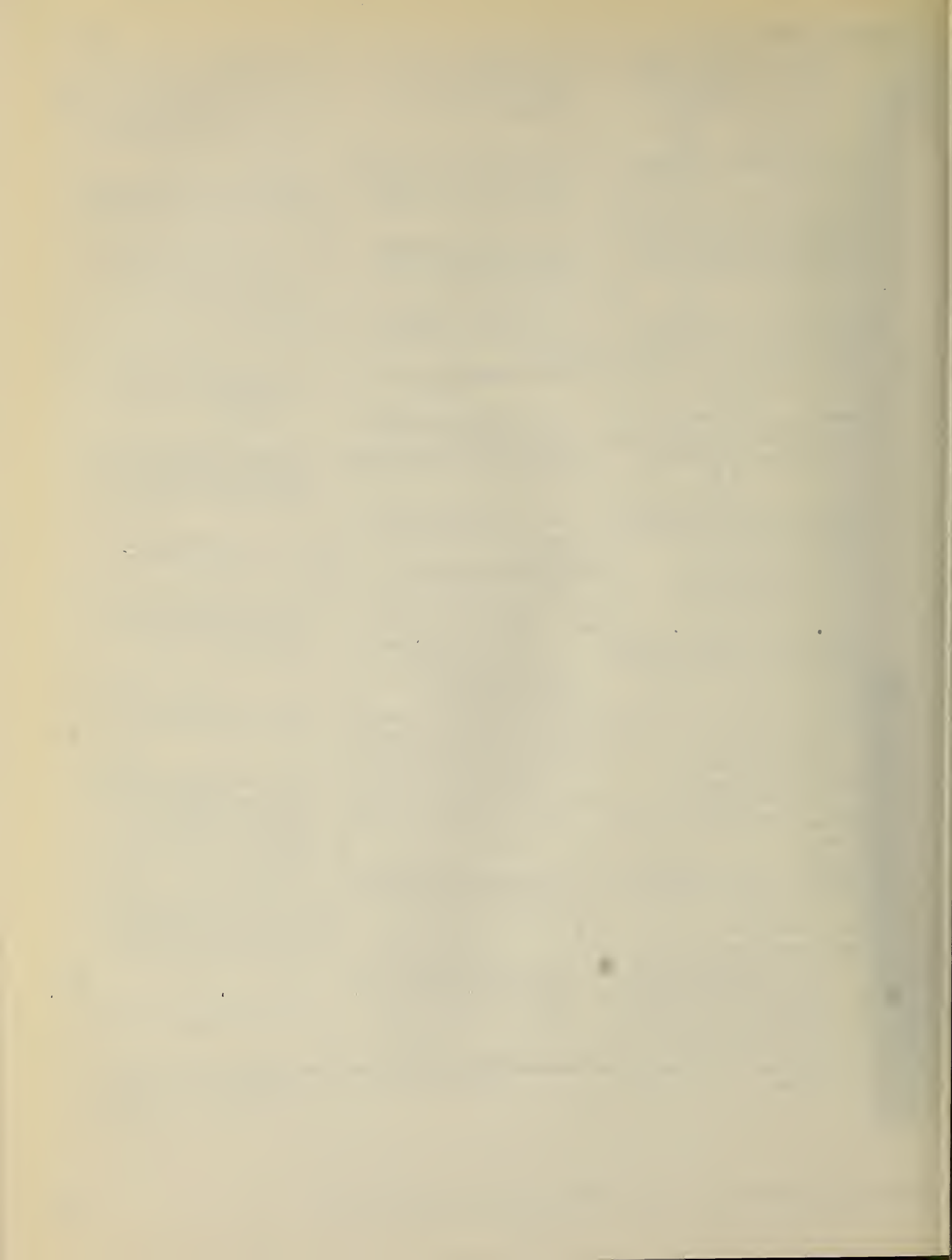
h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("micro-data") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People*: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry*: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction*: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms*: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments*: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade*: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations*: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

100-PERCENT COMPONENT**Population**

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT**Population***Social characteristics:*

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Popula- tion and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivi- sions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous cen- suses	States, counties, county subdivi- sions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Cen- sus Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block num- bering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Con- gressional Districts of the 103rd Con- gress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Charac- teristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivi- sions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivi- sions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

Geographic areas

Description

STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

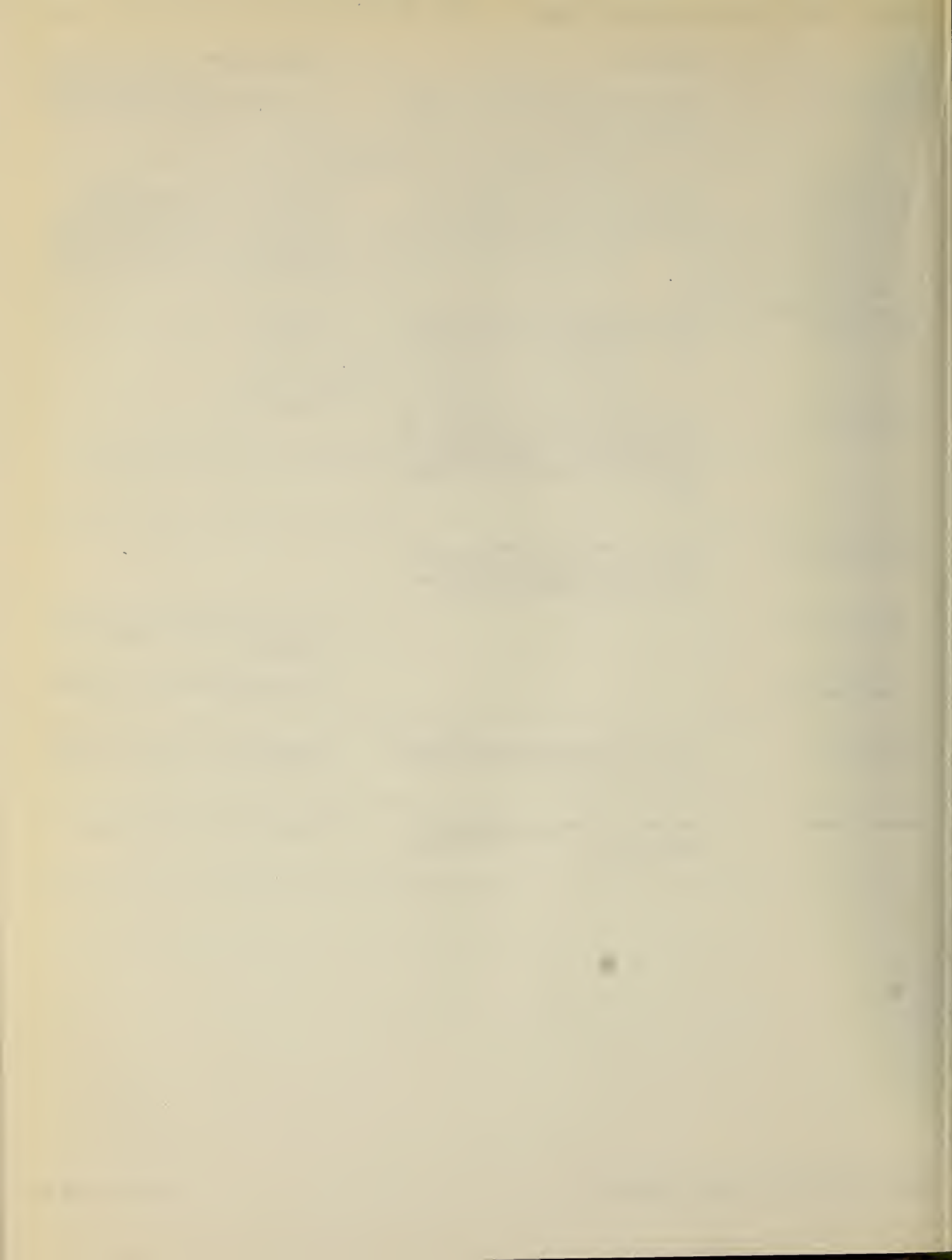
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

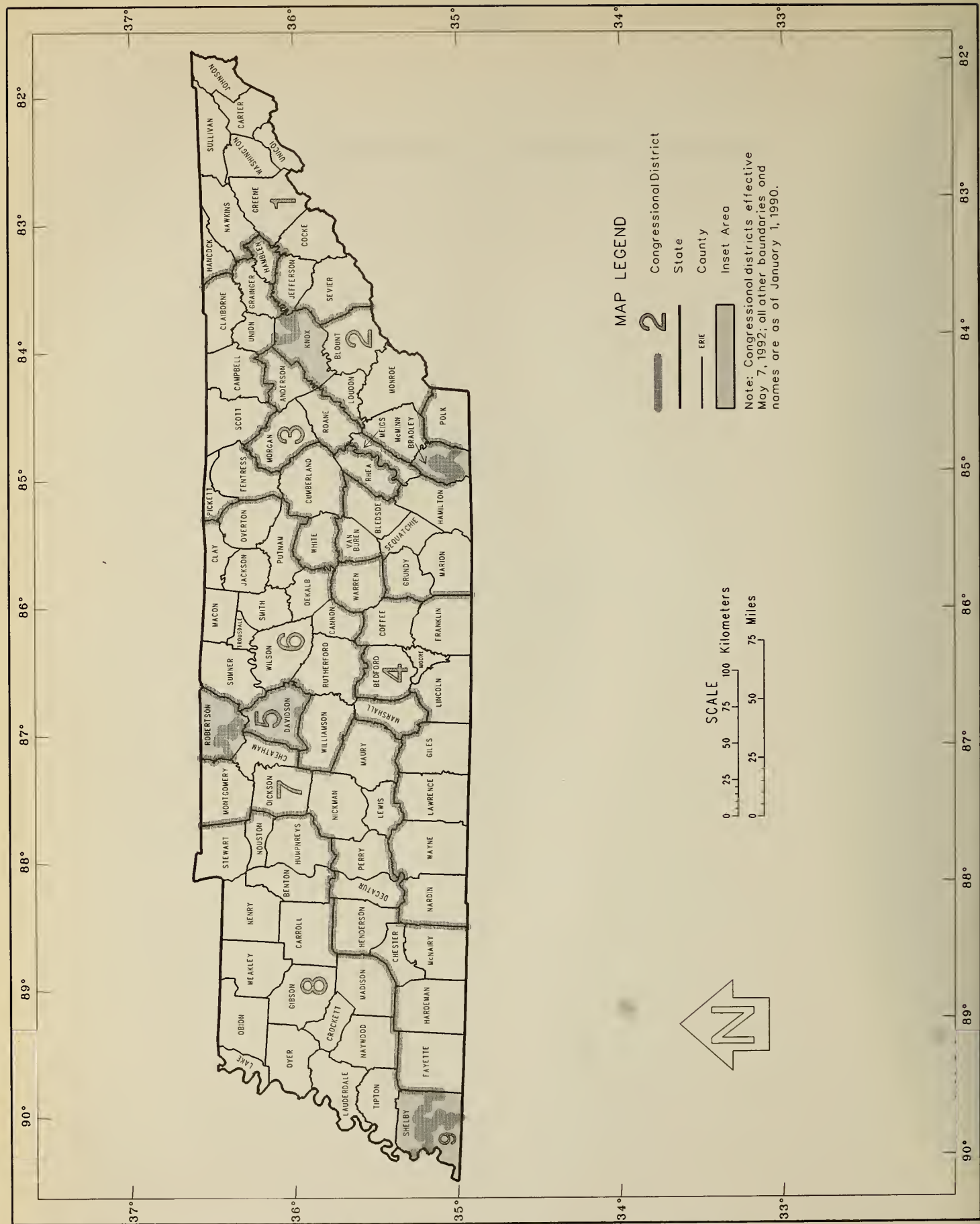


APPENDIX G.

Maps

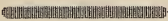


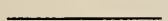

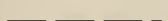

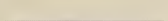
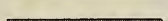

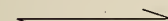
Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G-2.

Congressional Districts (9 Districts)



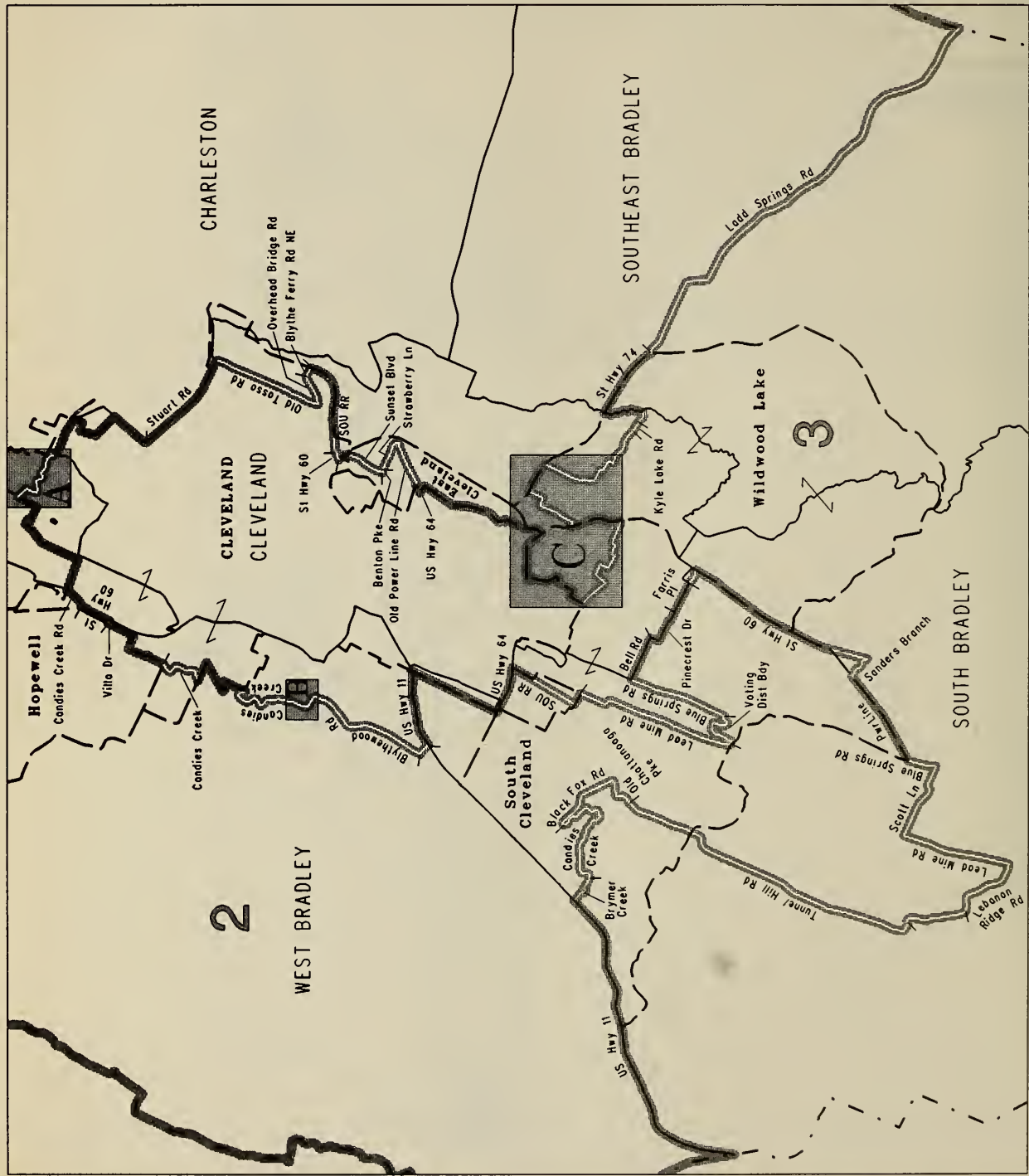
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration Bureau of the Census

Congressional District Inset Map Legend

	2	Congressional District
		State
		County
	YORK	County Subdivision
	ROME	Incorporated Place
	Zena	Census Designated Place
	Lake Erie	Large River, Lake, or Water Body
	Main St	Feature
	A	Inset Area
		An asterisk following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from the place name.
		A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontiguous parts of the same geographic entity.

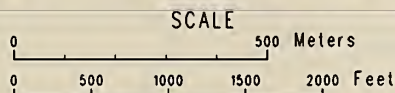
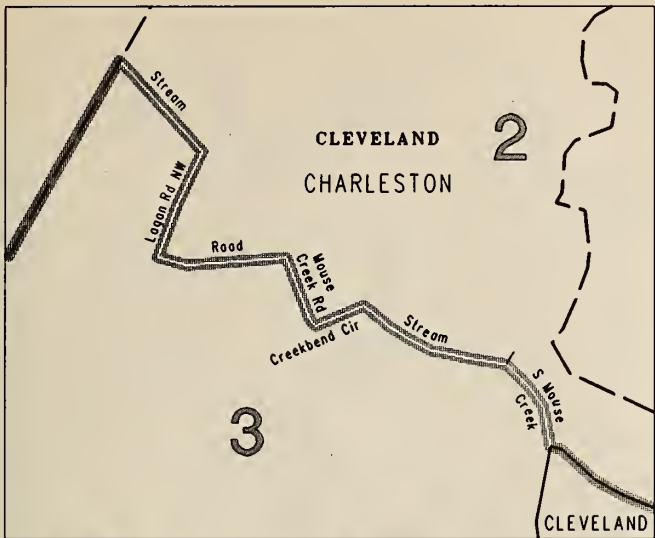
Note: Congressional districts effective May 7, 1992; all other boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where State, county, and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these geographic entities. Where a State, county, and/or county subdivision boundary coincides with a place boundary, the map does not show the place boundary symbol.

BRADLEY COUNTY (PART)

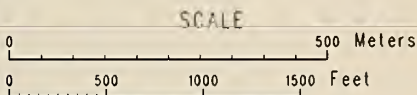
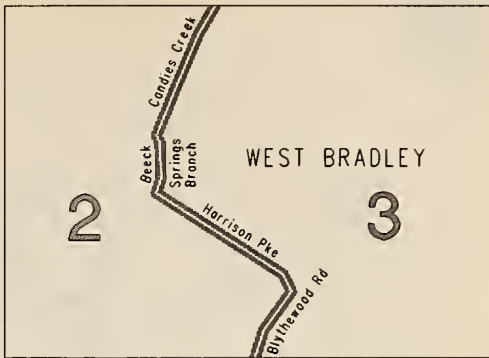


BRADLEY COUNTY

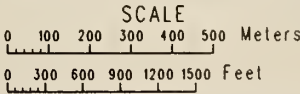
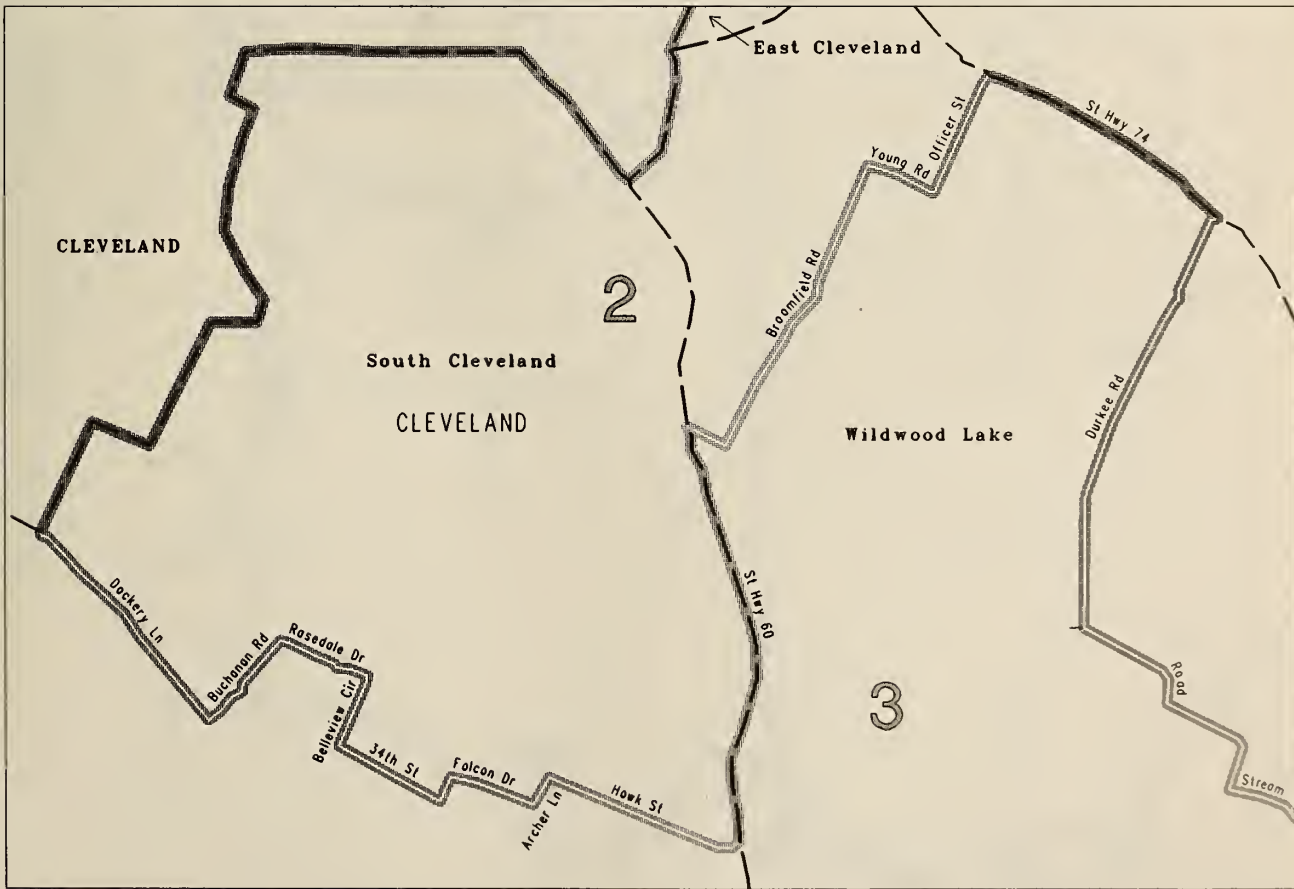
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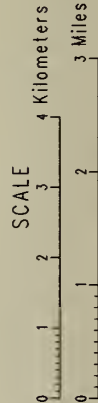
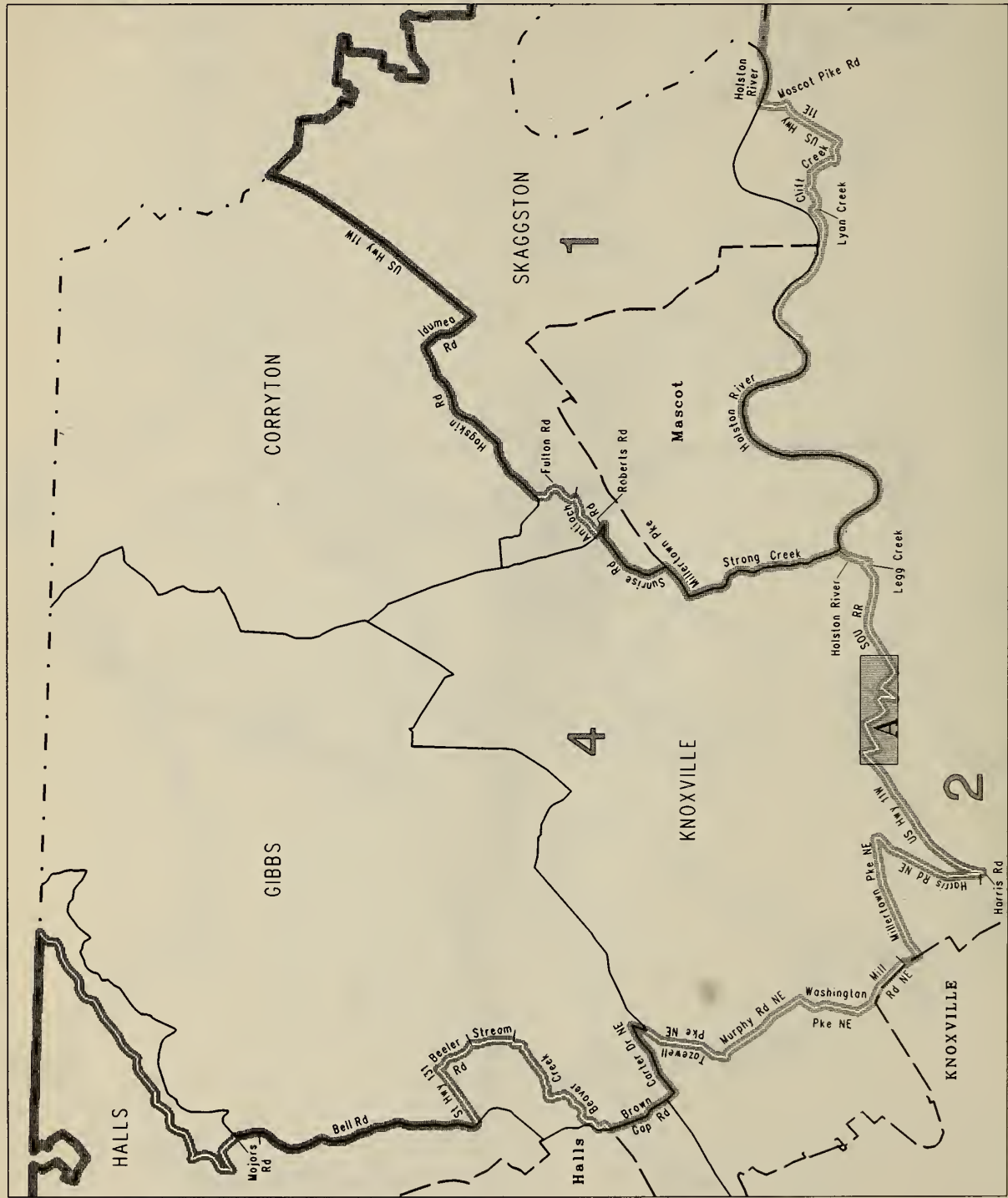
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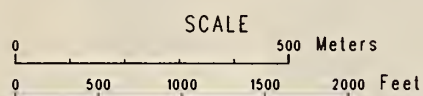
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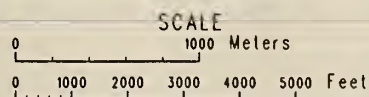
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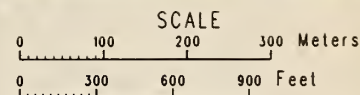
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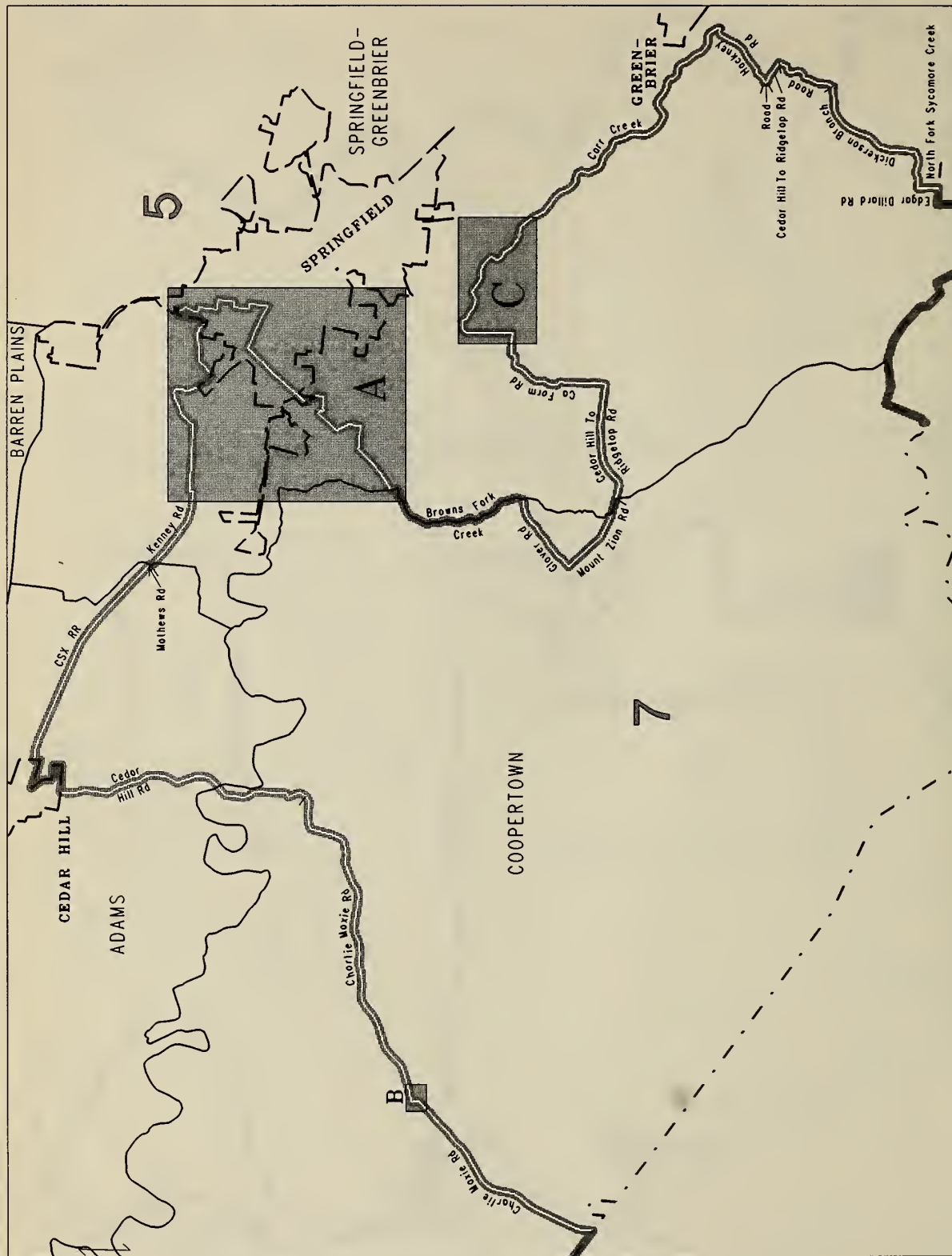


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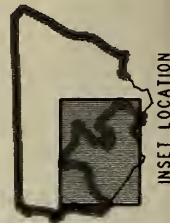
ROBERTSON COUNTY (PART)



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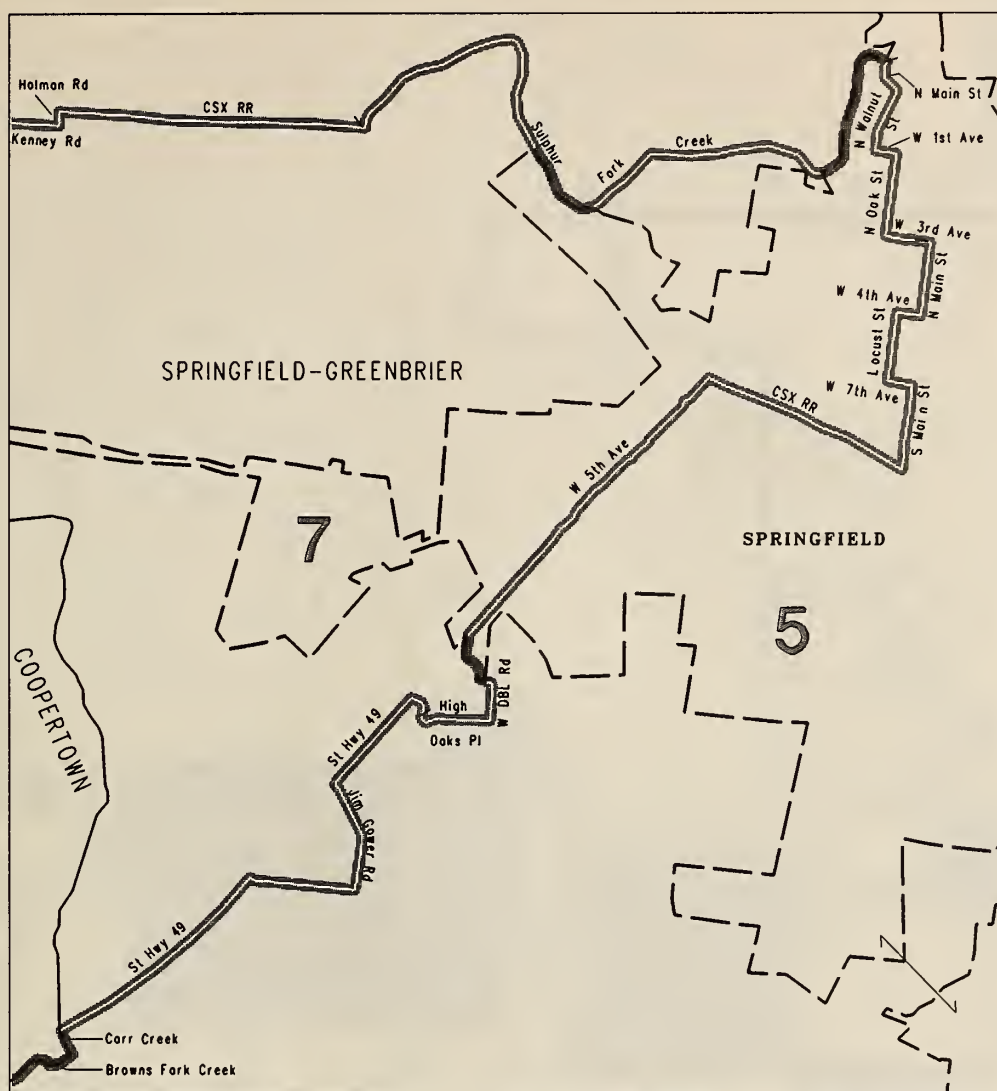
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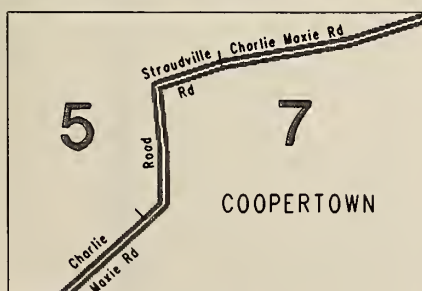
ROBERTSON COUNTY

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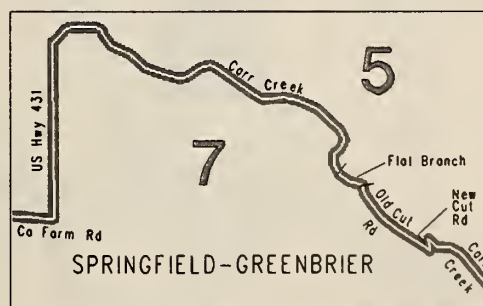
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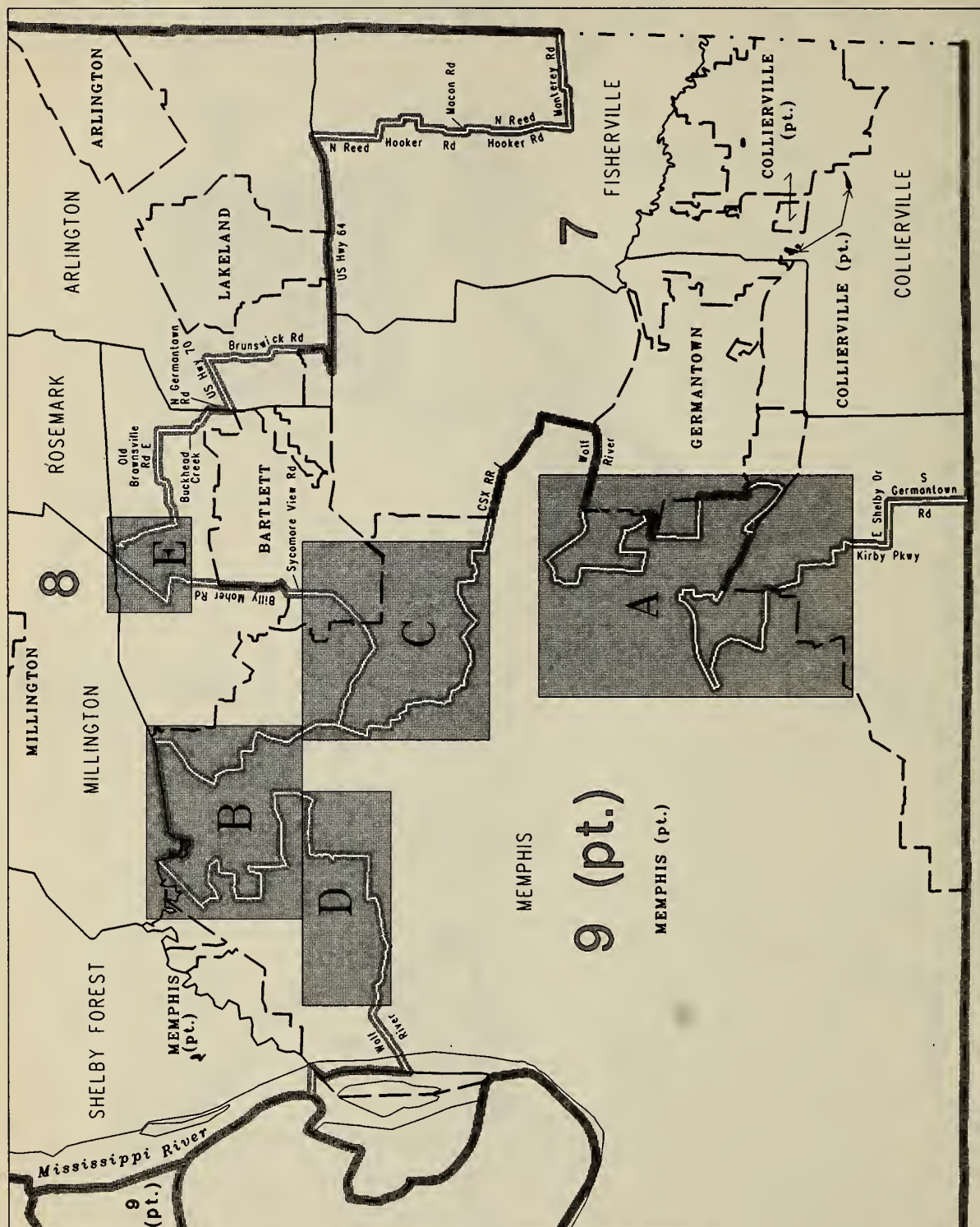


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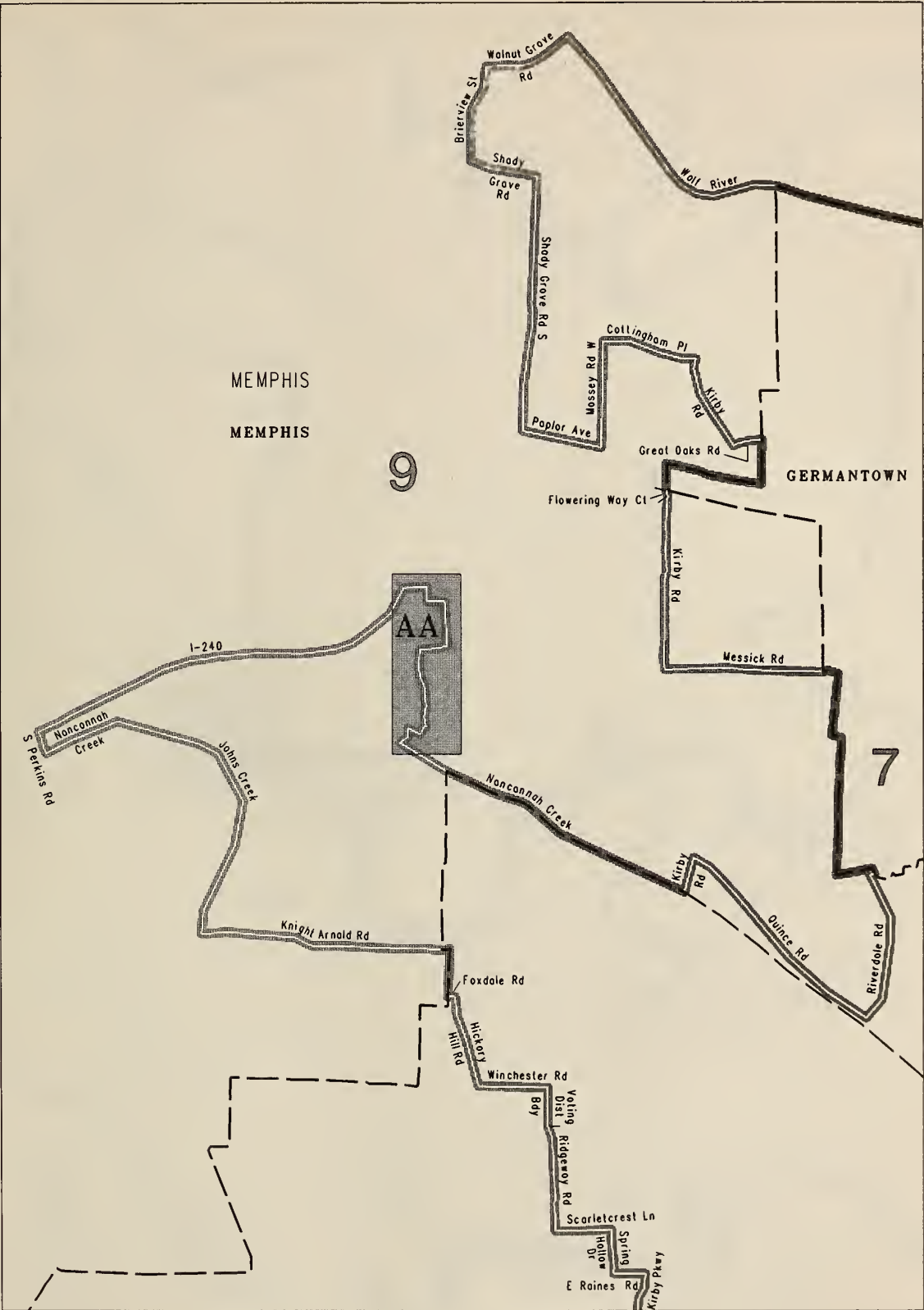
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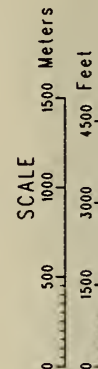
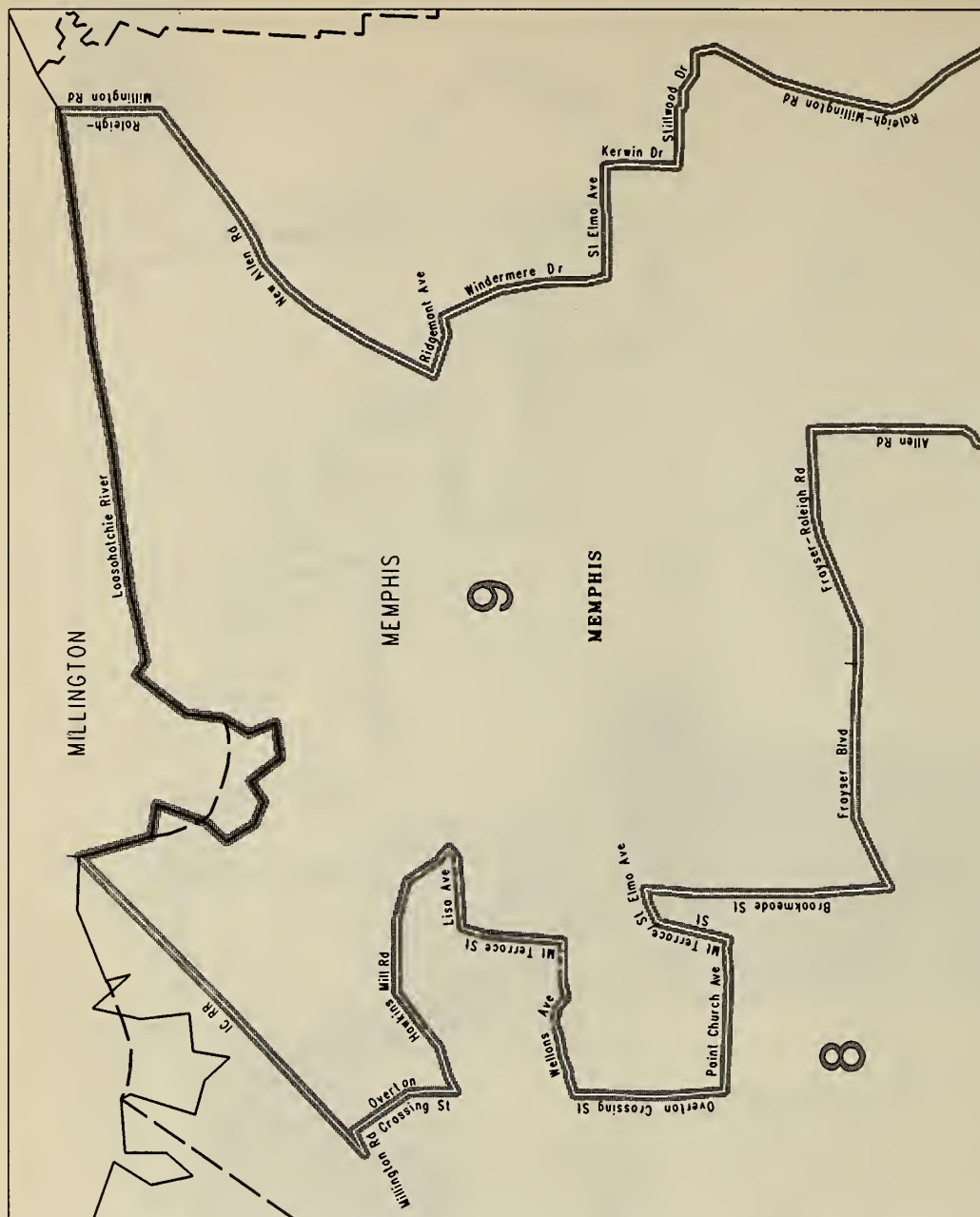


SHELBY COUNTY - INSET A

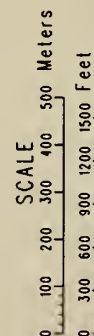
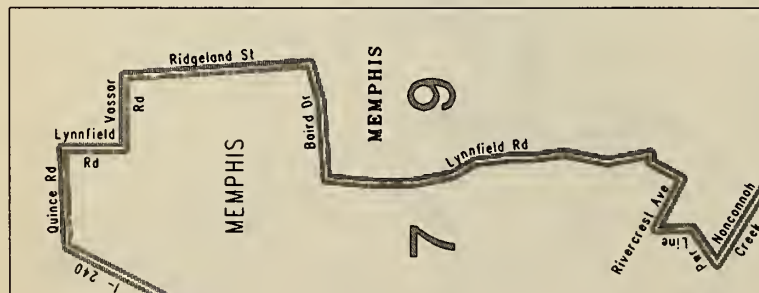


SHELBY COUNTY

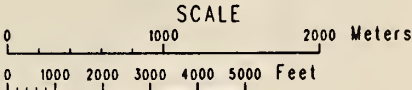
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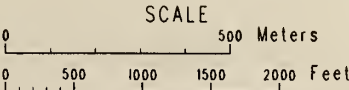
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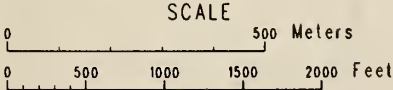
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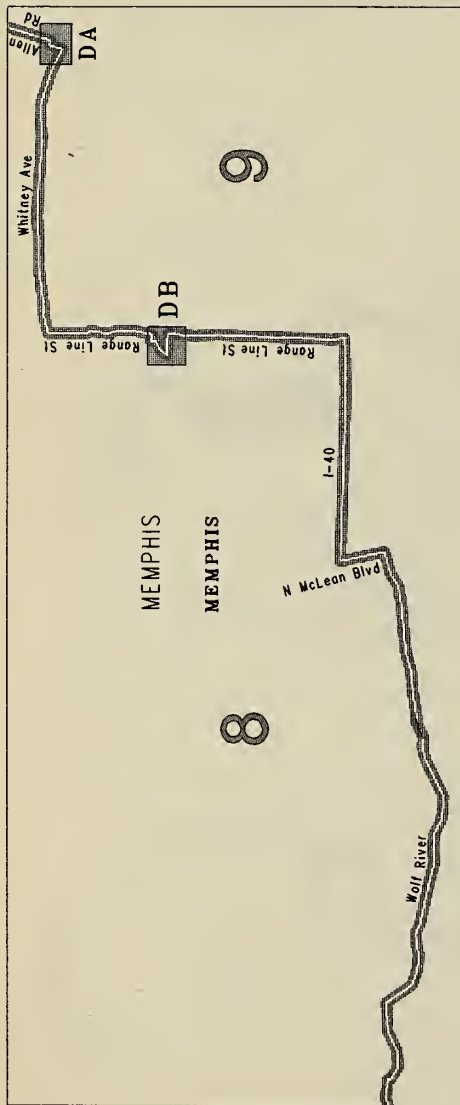


INSET CB



SHELBY COUNTY

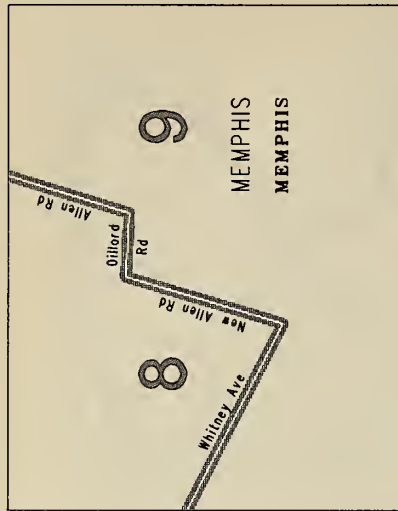
INSET D



SCALE
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0 1500 3000 4500 6000 Feet



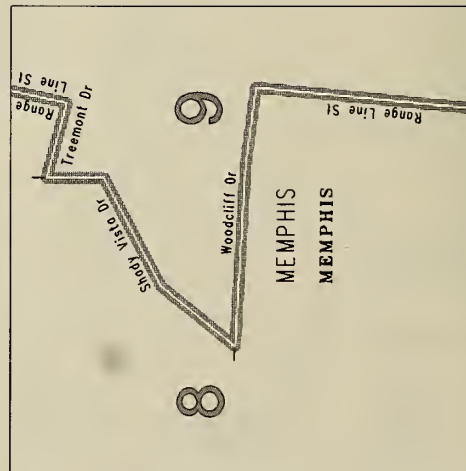
INSET DA



SCALE
0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters
0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet



INSET DB



SCALE
0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters
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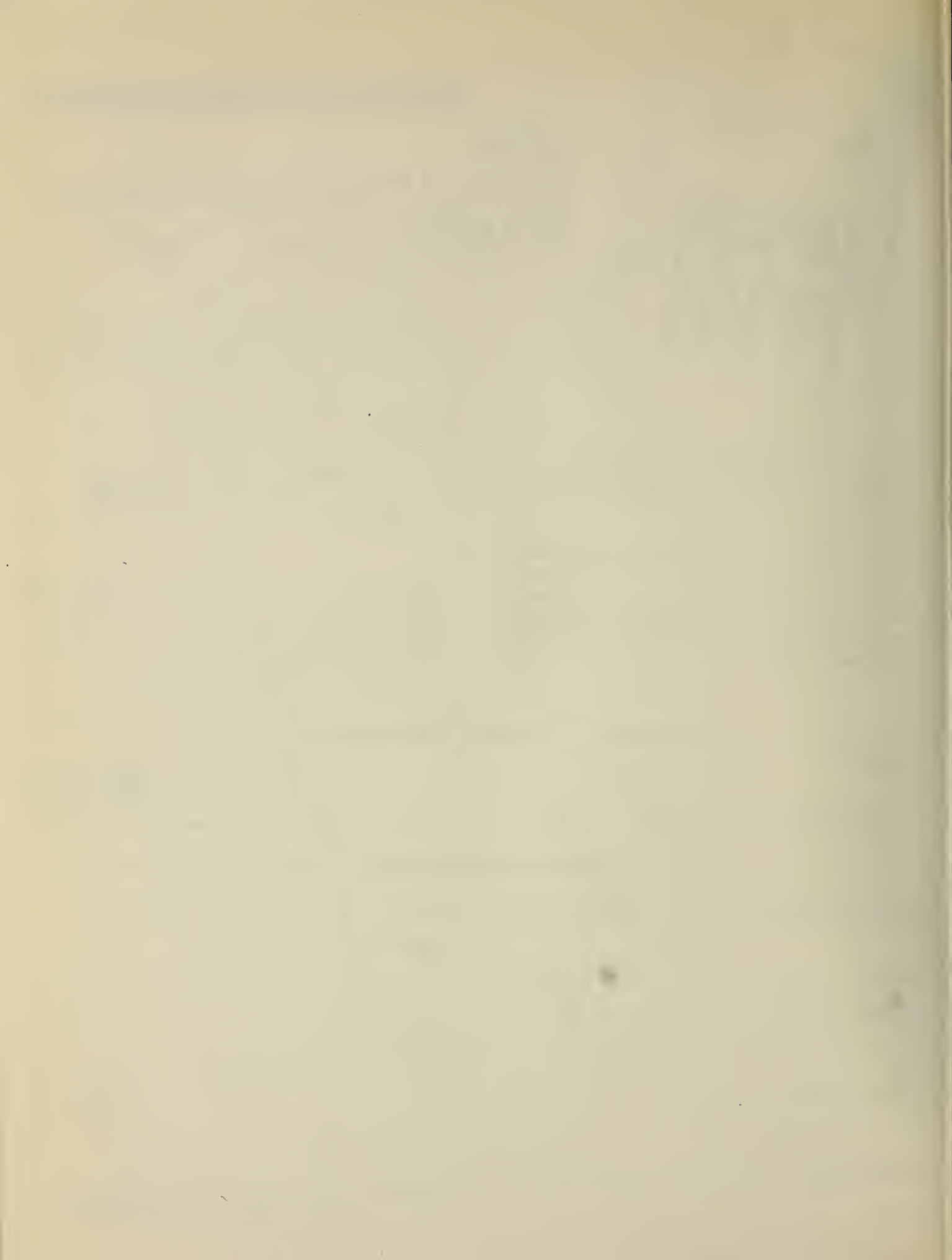


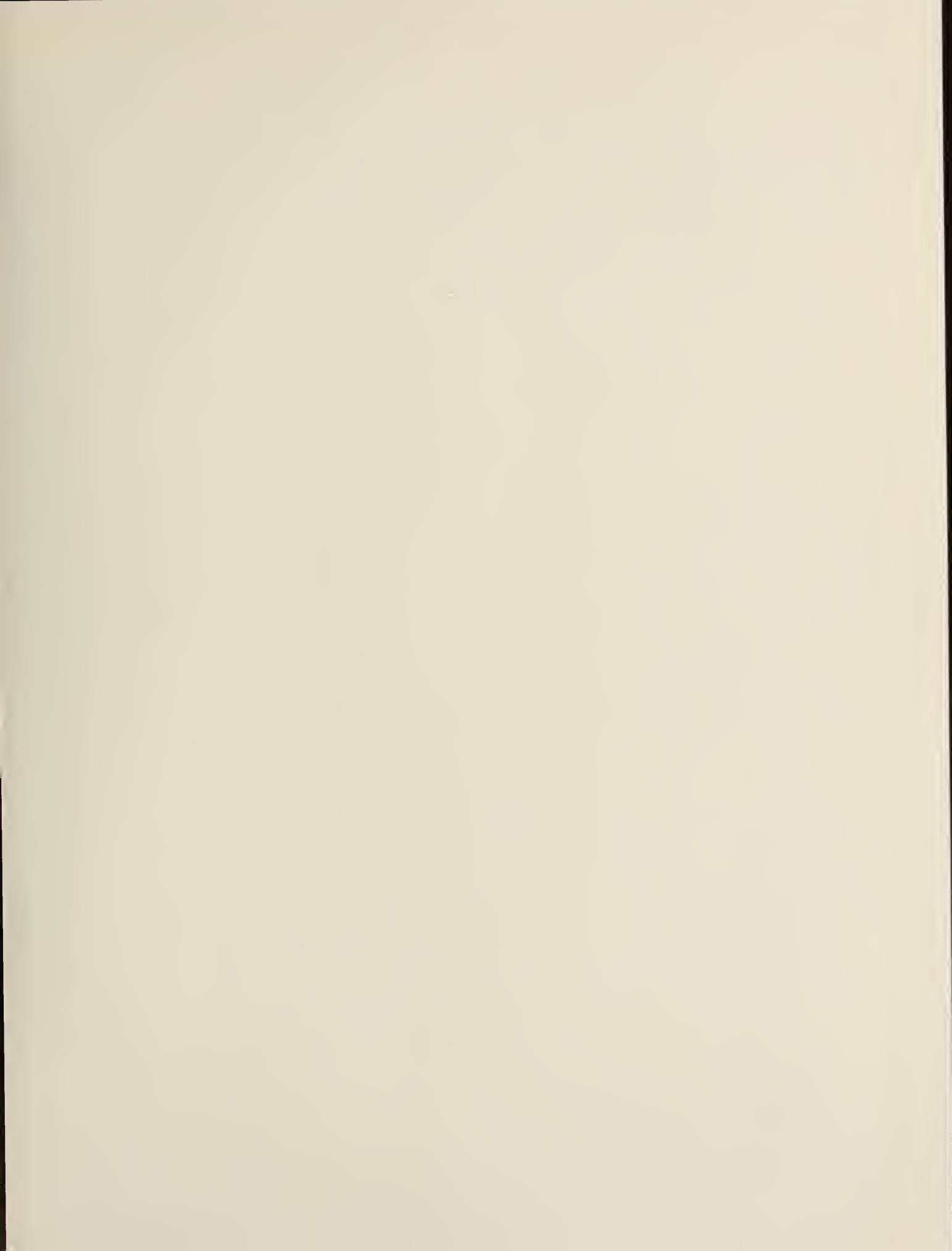
INSET E



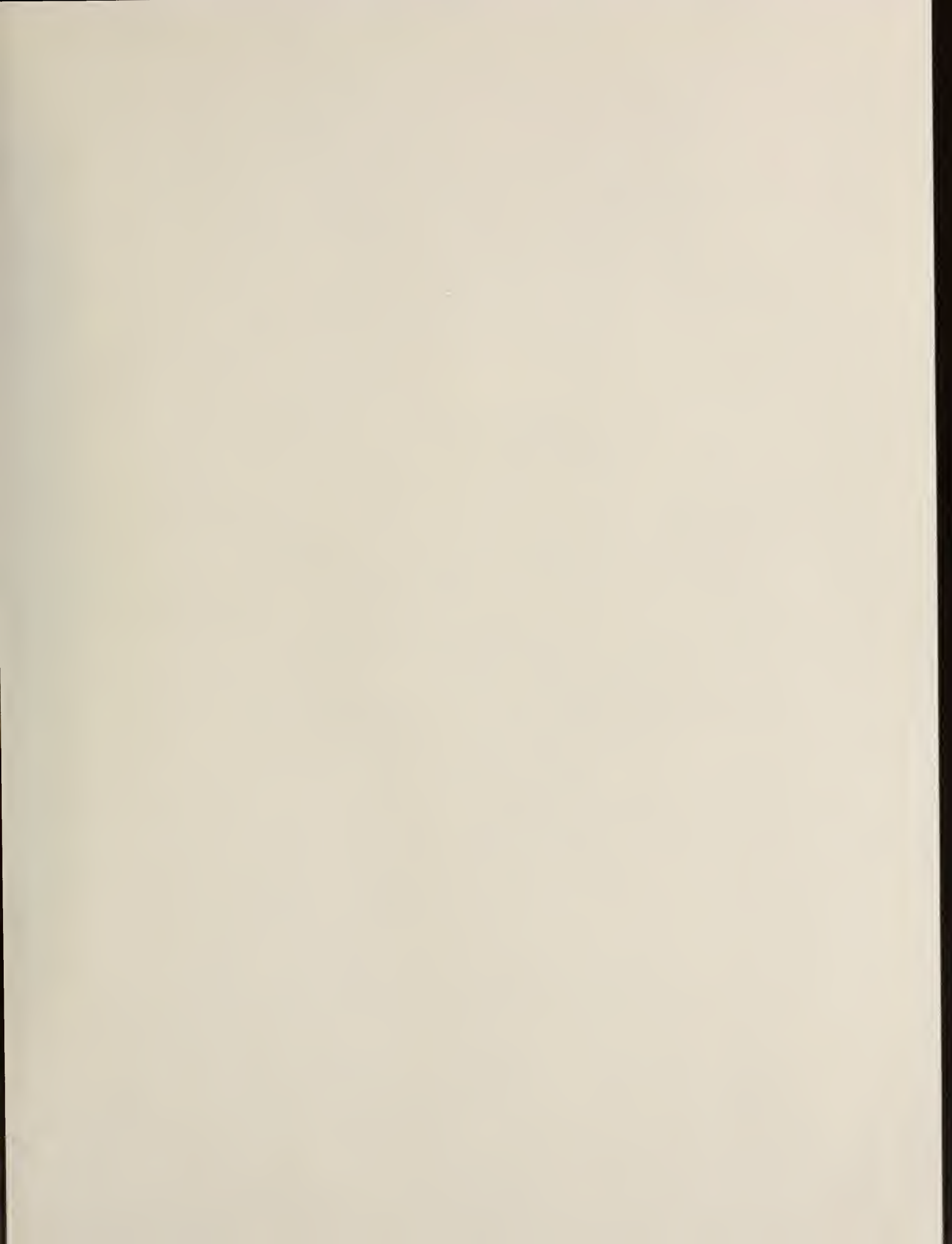
SCALE
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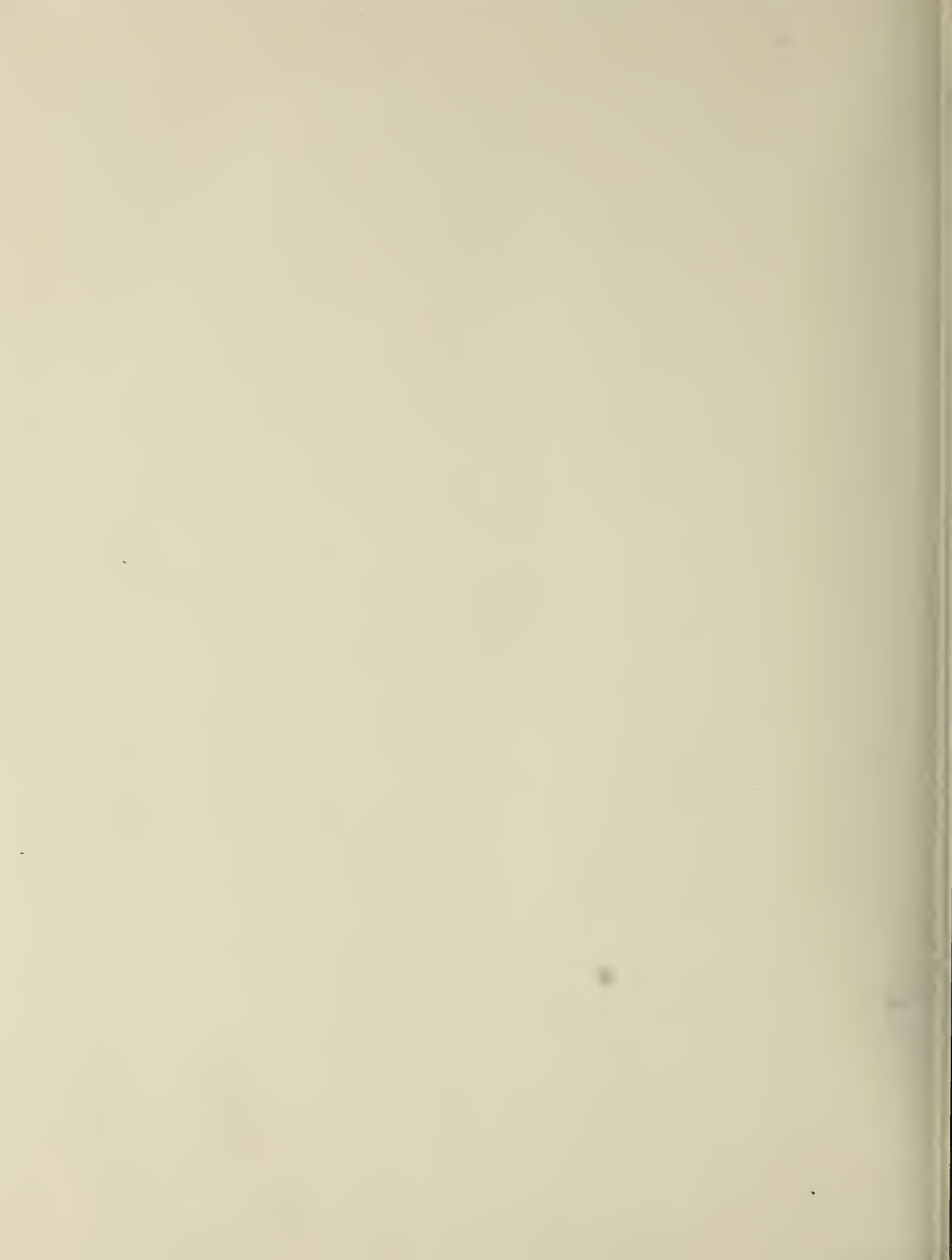






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Census of population and
housing (1990)

Population and housing
characteristics for ...

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.A574x CPH-4-(41-44)
Census of population and
housing (1990)

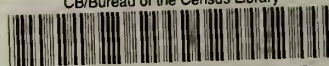
Population and housing
characteristics for ...

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